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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

FORTY-ONE VOLUMES.

— (16.) —

CHARITIES; ECCLESIASTICAL;
EDUCATION; SCIENCE AND ART.

Session

September 1878 — 15 August 1879.

57 (Partial)
✓ VOL. LVII.

1878-9.

PARLIAMENTARY
PAPERS

Yr. 1878-9

Vol. 57
(Partial)

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

FORTY-ONE VOLUMES.

— (16.) —

CHARITIES; ECCLESIASTICAL;
EDUCATION; SCIENCE AND ART.

Session

5 December 1878 — 15 August 1879.

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✓ VOL. LVII.

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1878-9.

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AN ACCOUNT of the Total Amount of the CAPITAL, STOCK, SHARES, and SECURITIES transferred to "The OFFICIAL TRUSTEES of CHARITABLE FUNDS," in the Year ending the 31st day of December 1878.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Consolidated 3 l. per Cent. Annuities	532,229	3	2	Midland Railway Company:			
Reduced ditto	48,141	11	9	£. 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock	100	-	-
New ditto	51,423	5	2	North Eastern Railway Company:			
£. 2 10 s. ditto	7,170	1	7	Preference Stock, 1876	200	-	-
Bank Stock	7,543	14	7	Consols	60	-	-
India 4 l. per Cent. Stock	343	6	-	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company:			
Metropolitan Consolidated Stock (3 l. 10 s. per cent.)	49	3	9	Capital Stock, Guaranteed 5 l. per Cent.	3,800	-	-
Great Northern Railway Company:				Burgess Hill and St. John's Common Water Company,			
£. 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock	100	-	-	"Limited":			
Great Western Railway Company:				Ten Shares, 10 l. each	100	-	-
Consolidated Ordinary Stock	100	-	-	Carlisle and Silloth Bay Railway and Dock Company:			
London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company:				Mortgage Debenture Stock, 4 l. per Cent.	1,700	-	-
£. 4 1/2 per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock	5,000	-	-	Ordinary Stock	1,000	-	-
London and North Western Railway Company:				Mersey Dock and Harbour Board, Bonds (13)	37,200	-	-
Consolidated 4 l. per Cent. Guaranteed Stock	3,000	-	-	Oxford Canal Navigation, one Share	100	-	-
London and South Western Railway Company:				Birmingham Corporation, 4 l. per Cent. Mortgages	25,803	-	-
£. 4 per Cent. Preference Stock, 1878	1,000	-	-				

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Amount of MONIES other than Dividends or Interest Paid to or to the Account of "The OFFICIAL TRUSTEES of CHARITABLE FUNDS" during the same Period, and of the Investment thereof (including Payments to Trustees and others).

£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
325,196	6	6	With 14,153 l. 5 s. 3 d., part of Balance of Cash in last year, invested in the Purchase of	355,225	6	3	Consolidated 3 l. per Cent. Annuities.
9,711	11	-	- - - - - ditto	10,296	9	3	New - ditto.
3,658	8	10	With 16 l. 13 s. 1 d. - ditto	3,897	15	7	Reduced - ditto.
100	-	-	- - - - - ditto	130	1	7	£. 2 10 s. - ditto.
50	-	-	- - - - - ditto	49	3	9	Metropolitan Consolidated Stock (3 l. 10 s. per cent.).
181,885	6	5	Paid to Trustees and others:				
			For Investment in Lands and Hereditaments	29,665	13	6	
			„ Repairing and Improving Charity Property	16,726	18	3	
			„ Erection and Improvement of Colleges, School Buildings, Teachers' Residences, and Purchase of Sites	103,932	4	10	
			„ Erection and Improvement of Almshouses, and Hospitals, and Purchase of Sites	1,519	7	9	
			„ Erection and Enlargement of Church, Chapel, and Building Premises for Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge	24,344	12	4	
			„ Costs of Solicitors, Architects, Surveyors and Auctioneers, and for Stamps	2,092	2	11	
			„ Redemption of Land Tax, Repayment of Debt, and Payment for Enfranchisement of Charity Land	2,545	9	2	
			„ Payment of Compensation, and for General Purposes of Trusts	1,064	17	8	
27,415	13	2	Part of the Balance of 35,811 l. 7 s. 5 d. Cash at the Bank of England.				
£. 548,017	5	11					

AN ACCOUNT of the CAPITAL, STOCK, SHARES, and SECURITIES Sold or Re-transferred by "The OFFICIAL TRUSTEES of CHARITABLE FUNDS" during the same Period.

S A L E S.

Parish or Place.	County.	Charity.	Amount.	Description of Stock.
Abingdon	Berks	Christ's Hospital	£. 2,256 10 3	Consolidated 3 l. per Cent. Annuities.
Bath	Somerset	St. John's Hospital	963 5 4	
Ditto	-	Magdalen Charity	525 7 1	
Bedford	Bedford	Harpur's Charity	4,675 - 5	
Bideford	Devon	Free Grammar School	1,600 6 1	
Billington in Leighton Buzzard	Bedford	Town Lands	198 18 10	Reduced 3 l. per Cent. Annuities.
Bognor	Sussex	Convalescent Home	3,289 11 9	
Bolton-on-Swale	York	Leonard Robinson's Charity	506 7 6	Consolidated 3 l. per Cent. Annuities.
Borden	Kent	Borden School	3,153 15 10	
Bovey Tracey	Devon	Ancient Free School	746 2 -	
Bowes	York	Hutchinson's Endowed School	259 14 -	
Boxford	Suffolk	Grammar School	134 18 4	
Bridgnorth	Salop	The Almshouse Charity	185 8 7	Reduced 3 l. per Cent. Annuities.
Bristol	Gloucester	Free Grammar School	5,860 11 10	

An Account of the Capital, Stock, Shares, and Securities Sold or Re-transferred, &c.—continued.

SALIES—continued.

Parish or Place.	County.	Charity.	Amount.	Description of Stock.
			£. s. d.	
Bromsgrove - - - - -	Worcester - - -	Charities - - - - -	131 7 -	
Bruton - - - - -	Somerset - - -	Hugh Sexey's Charity - - - - -	1,535 3 6	
Chard - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	Richard Harvey's Charity - - - - -	265 4 3	
Cirencester - - - - -	Gloucester - - -	Powell's Schools - - - - -	1,221 15 7	
Clerkenwell (St. Mark) - - - - -	Middlesex - - -	Charity of M. and C. Handley - - - - -	77 6 11	
Coventry - - - - -	Warwick - - - -	Sir Thomas White's Charity - - - - -	9,748 - 2	
Ditto - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	Thomas Wheatley's Charity - - - - -	63 9 3	
Ditto - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	Charity of Edward Swillington - - - - -	1,142 1 11	
Ditto (Holy Trinity) - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	The Church Estate - - - - -	414 6 3	
Dagenham - - - - -	Essex - - - - -	Ford's School - - - - -	1,223 8 1	
Darlington - - - - -	Durham - - - - -	Free Grammar School - - - - -	2,011 8 8	
Dronfield - - - - -	Derby - - - - -	Grammar School - - - - -	84 2 1	
Dyer's Charity - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	228 - 2	
Eglwysilan and Bedwas - - - - -	Glamorgan and Monmouth.	Anne Aldworth's School - - - - -	4,283 9 5	
			115 17 4	New 3½ per Cent. Annuities.
Etwell and Repton - - - - -	Derby - - - - -	Charity of Sir John Port - - - - -	1,041 13 4	
Exeter - - - - -	Devon - - - - -	Grammar School, Hele's Charity - - - - -	8,268 14 8	
Ditto - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	Maynard's Girls' School - - - - -	3,239 18 10	
Faversham - - - - -	Kent - - - - -	Grammar School - - - - -	773 4 4	
			100 - -	Reduced 3½ per Cent. Annuities.
Fowey - - - - -	Cornwall - - -	- ditto - - - - -	996 4 5	
Gayton - - - - -	Northumberland - - -	Poor's Estate and Almshouses - - - - -	186 19 6	
Goring - - - - -	Oxford - - - - -	Charities of Allnutt and others - - - - -	841 - -	
Grantham - - - - -	Lincoln - - - -	Grammar School - - - - -	389 13 5	
Greenwich - - - - -	Kent - - - - -	Roan Schools - - - - -	728 16 7	
			80 19 5	Reduced 3½ per Cent. Annuities.
Guisborough - - - - -	York - - - - -	Providence School - - - - -	1,766 18 7	
Handsworth - - - - -	Stafford - - - -	Bridge Trust Charity - - - - -	730 1 -	
Harrow-on-the-Hill - - - - -	Middlesex - - -	Free Grammar School - - - - -	3,110 5 5	
Hartlebury - - - - -	Worcester - - -	- ditto - - - - -	452 13 6	
Heath in Halifax - - - - -	York - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	4,784 18 6	
Heyford (Upper and Lower) - - - - -	Northampton - - -	Bliss's School - - - - -	918 17 1	
Holyhead - - - - -	Anglesey - - - -	Church Land Charity - - - - -	72 12 11	
Horncastle - - - - -	Lincoln - - - -	Hursterofe's and Snoden's Charities - - - - -	53 16 8	
Horton in Ribblesdale - - - - -	York - - - - -	Free Grammar School - - - - -	106 2 -	
Ilminster - - - - -	Somerset - - - -	The Endowed Schools - - - - -	1,447 11 4	
Kelly College - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	3,290 6 4	
Kingston-on-Thames - - - - -	Surrey - - - - -	Grammar School - - - - -	3,151 1 3	
Kidderminster - - - - -	Worcester - - -	King Charles I. School - - - - -	774 8 4	
Leicester (Town) - - - - -	- - - - -	Wyggeston's Hospital - - - - -	1,958 - -	
Littleport - - - - -	Cambridge - - -	Town Lands - - - - -	538 13 10	
London - - - - -	Middlesex - - -	Charities of J. and F. West (Clothworkers' Company) - - - - -	12 0 -	
Ditto (St. Botolph Without, Bishopsgate). - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	The Sevenoaks Estate - - - - -	256 4 9	
Ditto (St. Giles, Cripplegate) - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	Lady Elizabeth Holles' Charity - - - - -	4,526 9 4	
Manchester - - - - -	Lancaster - - -	Free Grammar School - - - - -	1,460 4 9	
				Reduced 3½ per Cent. Annuities.
March in Doddington - - - - -	Cambridge - - -	Consolidated Charities - - - - -	32 7 -	
Moreton - - - - -	Essex - - - - -	The Church Lands - - - - -	60 19 11	
Moulton - - - - -	Lincoln - - - -	Grammar School - - - - -	42 19 9	
North London Collegiate and Camden School for Girls - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	3,208 11 2	
Norwich - - - - -	- - - - -	Great Hospital - - - - -	759 8 6	
Old Brentford, St. Paul - - - - -	Middlesex - - -	Henry Meyer's Charity - - - - -	4 11 9	
Prescot - - - - -	Lancaster - - -	The Grammar School - - - - -	182 11 4	
Prescot and Whiston - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	Oliver Lyne's Charity - - - - -	534 10 5	
Rastrick-in-Halifax - - - - -	York - - - - -	Law's School - - - - -	1,226 12 7	
Rawmarsh - - - - -	York - - - - -	Grammar School and Wilson's Endowment - - - - -	62 11 11	
St. Asaph - - - - -	Flint - - - - -	Grammar School, Elizabeth Williams' Charity - - - - -	260 16 3	
Ditto - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	Ditto - - - and Charity of Bishop Barrow - - - - -	242 14 2	
St. Helens' - - - - -	Lancaster - - -	Charity of Sarah Cowley - - - - -	1,731 15 6	
St. Thomas's Hospital - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1,696 6 7	
Sedburgh - - - - -	York - - - - -	Free Grammar School - - - - -	6,001 9 1	
Sevenoaks - - - - -	Kent - - - - -	Dame Margaret Boswell's Charity - - - - -	370 7 5	
Ditto - - - - -	ditto - - - - -	Grammar School - - - - -	2,512 16 2	
Skirwith - - - - -	Cumberland - - -	Skirwith School - - - - -	261 15 8	
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Van Vryhoven's Bequest - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	24,969 10 6	
South Molton - - - - -	Devon - - - - -	United Schools - - - - -	1,973 6 4	
Stamford - - - - -	Lincoln - - - -	Browne's Hospital - - - - -	335 7 -	
Stourbridge-in-Old Swinford - - - - -	Worcester - - -	Free Grammar School - - - - -	495 5 4	
Sunninghill - - - - -	Berks - - - - -	Fuel Allotment - - - - -	237 11 8	
Tavistock - - - - -	Devon - - - - -	Maynard Almshouses - - - - -	475 15 3	
Thame - - - - -	Oxford - - - - -	School - - - - -	5,496 9 8	
Thetford - - - - -	Norfolk - - - -	School and Hospital - - - - -	843 14 3	
Timberscombe - - - - -	Somerset - - -	Ellsworth's Foundation - - - - -	208 17 7	
Tiverton - - - - -	Devon - - - - -	Middle Schools - - - - -	426 12 6	
Wakefield - - - - -	York - - - - -	Grammar School - - - - -	9,585 16 5	
Walsall - - - - -	Stafford - - - -	Harper's Almshouses - - - - -	349 18 11	
Warwick - - - - -	- - - - -	The King's New Schools - - - - -	15,011 7 9	
Whittington - - - - -	Stafford - - -	Free School - - - - -	91 18 2	
Woodborough - - - - -	Nottingham - - -	Wood's Charity - - - - -	606 17 2	
Worcester (City) - - - - -	- - - - -	Inglethorpe's Charity - - - - -	3,330 8 11	

An Account of the Capital, Stock, Shares, and Securities Sold or Re-transferred, &c.—*continued*.SALES—*continued*.

Parish or Place.	County.	Charity.	Amount.	Description of Stock.
Worcester (City) - - - -	- - - -	Wyatt's Charity - - - -	£. s. d. 2,509 3 3	Consolidated 3 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Annuities.
Ditto - - - -	- - - -	Worfield's Charity - - - -	1,269 16 10	
Ditto - - - -	- - - -	Widows' Asylum - - - -	1,200 - -	
Ditto - - - -	- - - -	Anniversary Day Gifts - - - -	1,136 - -	
Ditto - - - -	- - - -	St. Thomas' Day Charities - - - -	7,142 12 3	
Ditto - - - -	- - - -	Six Masters' Charity - - - -	311 13 10	
Wrawby - - - -	Lincoln - - - -	Brigg Grammar School - - - -	838 5 -	
RE-TRANSFER.				
Bristol - - - -	- - - -	Colston's Hospital - - - -	5,293 12 11	

AN ACCOUNT of the Aggregate Amount of the CAPITAL, STOCK, SHARES, FUNDS, and SECURITIES held by "The OFFICIAL TRUSTEES of CHARITABLE FUNDS," on the 31st December 1878.

		£.	s.	d.	
English Funds -	Consolidated 3 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Annuities - - - -	6,543,206	3	4	
	Reduced - - - ditto - - - -	670,019	15	4	
	New - - - ditto - - - -	799,626	11	6	
	2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> - - - ditto - - - -	113,898	3	3	
	New 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> - - - ditto - - - -	1,639	2	10	
East Indian Funds -	India 5 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Stock - - - -	17,938	5	10	
	Ditto 4 <i>l.</i> ditto - - - -	1,443	6	-	
	Indian Rupees Loan, 4½ <i>l.</i> per Cent. of 1872 - - - -	Rs. 37,400			
	East India Bonds (6) - - - -	£. 600	-	-	
	Terminable Annuities for 30 years, from 5th April 1855, yearly - - - -	50	-	-	
	Bank Stock - - - -	42,743	7	4	
	Metropolitan Consolidated Stock (3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per Cent.) - - - -	4,412	17	10	
English Railways -	Great Eastern Railway Company:				
	4 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Irredeemable Guaranteed Stock (a) - - - -	333	-	-	(a) Formerly 266 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Eastern Counties Consolidated 5 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Extension Stock, No. 2 Guaranteed.
	Great Northern Railway Company:				
	5 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Preference Stock - - - -	300	-	-	
	4 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Debenture Stock - - - -	1,100	-	-	
	Great Western Railway Company:				
	5 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Consolidated Guaranteed Stock (b) - - - -	1,645	-	-	(b) £. 45, part of 1,645 <i>l.</i> , represents 50 <i>l.</i> South Devon Railway Company Shares.
	5 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Rent-charge Stock - - - -	2,534	-	-	
	Consolidated Ordinary Stock - - - -	100	-	-	
	Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company:				
	4 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock (c) - - - -	5,165	-	-	(c) £. 665, part of 5,165 <i>l.</i> , represents 700 <i>l.</i> Mortgage Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.
	London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company:				
	4 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock - - - -	300	-	-	
	4½ <i>l.</i> - ditto - - - ditto - - - -	5,000	-	-	
	London and North Western Railway Company:				
	4 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Perpetual Debenture Stock - - - -	4,786	-	-	
	Consolidated 4 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Guaranteed Stock (d) - - - -	4,915	-	-	(d) £. 1,915, part of 4,915 <i>l.</i> , represents 1,092 <i>l.</i> , 5 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Preference Stock; 100 <i>l.</i> , 10 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Cocker mouth and Workington Railway Stock; and 240 <i>l.</i> , 5 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Stock, Chester and Holyhead.
	Consolidated Ordinary Stock - - - -	100	-	-	
	Consolidated Stock, Birkenhead Railway Company - - - -	626	-	-	
Indian Railways -	London and South Western Railway Company:				
	5 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Preference Stock, 1836 - - - -	300	-	-	
	4 <i>l.</i> - ditto - - - 1878 - - - -	1,000	-	-	
	Consolidated Stock - - - -	250	-	-	
	Midland Railway Company:				
	4 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Debenture Stock - - - -	100	-	-	
	North Eastern Railway Company:				
	Consols - - - -	188	-	-	
	Preference Stock 1876 - - - -	200	-	-	
	4 <i>l.</i> per Cent. Debenture Stock (Irredeemable) - - - -	1,300	-	-	
	4 <i>l.</i> per Cent. West Hartlepool Preference Stock - - - -	100	-	-	
	4½ <i>l.</i> per Cent. Carlisle Preferential Stock - - - -	1,000	-	-	
	Twenty 12 <i>l.</i> Preference Shares (5 <i>l.</i> per Cent.) - - - -	240	-	-	
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway:				
	Consolidated Stock Guaranteed 5 <i>l.</i> per Cent. - - - -	1,500	-	-	
	East Indian Railway Company:				
	Consolidated Stock Guaranteed 5 <i>l.</i> per Cent. - - - -	1,150	-	-	
	Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company:				
	Capital Stock Guaranteed 5 <i>l.</i> per Cent. - - - -	1,960	-	-	
	Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company:				
	Consolidated Stock Guaranteed 5 <i>l.</i> per Cent. - - - -	850	-	-	
	Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company:				
	Capital Stock Guaranteed 5 <i>l.</i> per Cent. - - - -	3,800	-	-	

RETURN RELATING TO CHARITABLE FUNDS.

An Account of the Aggregate Amount of the Capital, Stock, Shares, Funds, and Securities, &c.—*continued.*

Foreign Railway	Russia Nicolas Railroad: Russia Imperial Government, Six Certificates - - - -	£. s. d. 600 - -
Colonial Railway	Northern Railway of Canada (15 Bonds) - - - -	1,500 - -
Water Companies	Burgess Hill and St. John's Common Water Company "Limited": Ten shares, 10 l. each - - - -	100 - -
	Lambeth Waterworks Company, 13 whole shares of 100 l. each, and 14 half shares of 50 l. each - - - -	2,000 - -
	New River Company (4 l. per Cent. Debenture Stock) - - - -	250 - -
Dock Companies	Carlisle and Silloth Bay Railway and Dock Company: 4 l. per Cent. Mortgage Debenture Stock - - - -	1,700 - -
	Ordinary Stock - - - -	1,000 - -
	London and St. Katharine's Docks Stock - - - -	2,000 - -
	Mersey Dock and Harbour Board: Bonds (13) - - - -	37,200 - -
	Sharpness New Docks (Gloucester and Birmingham Navigation Company): Ordinary Consolidated Stock - - - -	200 - -
Canal Companies	Birmingham Canal Navigations Consolidated Stock - - - -	1,970 - -
	Coventry Canal Navigation, four shares, 100 l. each - - - -	400 - -
	Dearne and Dove Canal Shares (Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln- shire Railway Company) - - - -	1,750 - -
	Grand Junction Canal Company: One share - - - -	100 - -
	Oxford Canal Navigation, one share - - - -	100 - -
	Warwick and Birmingham Canal Navigation, five shares of 100 l. each, and five half shares of 50 l. each - - - -	750 - -
Sundry English Se- curities - - -	Birmingham Corporation 4 l. per Cent. Mortgages - - - -	33,903 - -
	Improved Industrial Dwellings Company (Limited) Stock - - - -	1,000 - -
	Wolverhampton Exchange Company: Ten Preference Shares, 5 l. each - - - -	50 - -
BALANCE OF CASH - - - - -		£. 35,811. 7 s. 5 d.

Henry M. Vane, Official Trustee appointed by Parliament.

Tho. Hare, } Official Trustees appointed by the Lord Chancellor
Walker Skirrow, } in pursuance of Stat. 16 & 17 Vict. c. 137, s. 51.Charity Commission, Whitehall, S.W.,
21 February 1879.

CHARITABLE FUNDS.

RETURN made by "The Official Trustees
of CHARITABLE FUNDS," on the 21st day of
February 1878, in pursuance of Stat. 23 & 24
Vict. c. 136, s. 18.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 February 1879.

Under 1 oz.

74.

CHARITY COMMISSION EXPENSES.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 4 July 1879 ;—for,

“ COPY of all CORRESPONDENCE between the CHARITY COMMISSIONERS
and the TREASURY upon the Question of the TAXATION of CHARITIES
in order to meet the EXPENSES of the CHARITY COMMISSION.”

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, }
5 July 1879.

HENRY SELWIN IBBETSON.

(*Mr. James.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 July 1879.

**CORRESPONDENCE between the CHARITY COMMISSIONERS and the
TREASURY upon the Question of the TAXATION of CHARITIES in order to
meet the EXPENSES of the CHARITY COMMISSION.**

— No. 1. —

EXTRACT from TREASURY MINUTE, dated 30th April 1868.

MY Lords have under consideration the Resolution of the House of Commons of the 24th ultimo, that, in the opinion of the House, the expenses of the Copyhold Inclosure, and Tithe Commission Inclosure, and Drainage Acts and Charity Commission, ought not to be borne by the public.

In the Estimates, Class II., Vote 22, a sum of 18,438 *l.* is inserted to pay the salaries and expenses of the Commission for the present financial year.

According to the 14th Report of the Commission, there were upwards of 300 orders made during the year 1866, under The Charitable Trusts Act, 1860; besides schemes and other proceedings. The aggregate amount of stock transferred to the official trustees of charitable funds during the same year was 316,476 *l.*, and the total amount of stock of various kinds vested in the official trustees, 2,686,564 *l.*, held upon 4,099 accounts. The Commissioners state in their Report that the management of these funds, and of the numerous accounts relating to them, has been conducted in their office with complete regularity, and ample safeguards for the security of the funds.

My Lords would submit to the Commissioners whether by a stamp, or charge upon orders, or other proceedings, and by a charge for the management of the accounts of the sums invested, a fund could not be created towards the cost of the Commission; and their Lordships will feel obliged if the Commissioners will favour them with any observations or suggestions as to the mode of giving effect to the Resolution of the House of Commons regarding their establishment.

-- No. 2. —

The Secretary to the Charity Commissioners to Mr. *G. A. Hamilton*.

Charity Commission,
8, York-street, St. James'-square,
12 June 1868.

Sir,

IN compliance with the Minute of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 30th April, the Charity Commissioners have fully considered the practicability "of creating a fund applicable towards the cost of their Commission by a stamp or charge on their orders, and by a charge for the management of the sums invested" under their authority.

In the Reports of their proceedings which the Commissioners are directed to make annually to the Crown, and which are laid before Parliament, they have endeavoured to classify the orders sealed by them in each year by reference to their objects, so far as they have been capable of such distribution. I beg to refer to the Report of their proceedings in the year 1867 for the purposes of the present communication.

The objects of a considerable division of such orders are to authorise alienations and other dispositions of the real endowments of charities, for which, as exceeding the ordinary powers of the trustees or administrators of such properties, they must receive the sanction either of the Commissioners or of the Court of Chancery. We think that these orders might, in a great majority of instances, be charged with a limited stamp duty with little inconvenience to any parties. But it was a declared object of the establishment of this Commission to aid the management of charitable endowments too limited to bear the costs ordinarily incident to their administration, and it would be consistent with that design to exempt such institutions below a certain scale of importance from even such a stamp duty, or at least to graduate its amount in their favour.

But this discrimination would be more necessary with respect to another class of orders of which the objects are to change or renew the trustees of charities, and to establish schemes for their administration. It has been a special purpose of the Charitable Trusts Acts to afford protection by means of these orders to endowments too limited to bear the cost of otherwise obtaining it, and liable to become the defenceless victims of neglect or malversation. It would check, in our opinion, materially the operation of the Acts to impose a duty on all orders of the last-mentioned class. But, on the other hand, as the public have become familiarised with the operations of this department the voluntary access to it of the managers of large endowments has been constantly increasing, and many orders of this class obtained by them might be charged with a stamp duty payable, without inconvenience, to any parties.

Still it is apprehended that the duties which might be charged on the orders which have been referred to, and some others, would be too inconsiderable in their amount to afford any counterpoise, deserving much consideration, to the whole unavoidable expenses of the Commission.

The charge of a duty on the management of the funds invested under the authority of the Commissioners would, in their opinion, have the effect of greatly circumscribing the operation of a very beneficial department, and would be productive of little permanent revenue. The amount, indeed, of the funds held by the officers of the Commission is of great and increasing importance; but the labour connected with its management (after the first transfers of the funds), beyond the exact calculations and supervision constantly required for its safe and effective administration consists, largely, of correspondence, and involves few so definite acts of the Board as could be fixed on as marks for taxation, and a charge made directly on the distribution of the dividends which might be otherwise received without cost through ordinary bankers would certainly check the increase of the fund and induce its speedy diminution.

The large measure in which the business of the office, so readily approached without formality and without professional intervention, is disposed of by correspondence only, has been observed on in the Reports of the Commissioners; but, again, there are ordinarily no definite points in such correspondence at which a duty could be claimed.

The Commissioners, who have desired to examine completely the question submitted to them, are unable to give any reply to their Lordships' inquiry less indefinite than is involved in the preceding observations.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Henry M. Vane,*
Secretary.

G. A. Hamilton, Esq.,
Treasury Chambers.

Enclosure in No. 2.

OBJECTS OF ORDERS.	Number.	
	During the Year 1867.	During the Year 1866.
Authorising applications to the Court of Chancery - - - -	23	18
Ditto - - ditto - - County Courts - - - -	2	4
Ditto - - ditto - - Courts of Common Law - - - -	9	5
Appointing and removing trustees, and establishing schemes, or for some of those purposes - - - -	352	301
Certifying cases to the Attorney General, with a view to the institution by him of ex-officio proceedings - - - -	5	7
Conveying advice to trustees for their protection and indemnity on questions involving their personal responsibility - - - -	64	51
Authorising sales of charity estates - - - -	180	164
Ditto - exchanges of such estates* - - - -	12	10
Ditto - building, mining, or other special leases of charity estates -	202	214
Ditto - improvements of such estates, and the raising or appropriation of the necessary funds - - - -	42	41
Ditto - the compromise of disputed claims - - - -	13	21
Ditto - transfers of stock or money to "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds" - - - -	680	635
For various purposes not comprised under any of the foregoing heads -	241	256
TOTAL - - -	1,825	1,727

* The power vested in the Inclosure Commissioners to effect exchanges of land being more summary and beneficial than the power vested in our Board, such transactions are most generally referred to their cognisance.

— No. 3. —

The Secretary to the Treasury to the Charity Commissioners.

Treasury Chambers,
6 July 1868.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had under consideration your Report of the 12th ultimo as to the possibility of meeting a portion of the expenses of the Commission by taxation on the business passing through your hands.

With reference to the suggestion made therein that a limited stamp duty might be charged, in the great majority of instances, on orders sealed by you, authorising alienations and other dispositions of the real endowments of charities, for which the sanction either of your Commission or of the Court of Chancery is required, my Lords desire me to request that you will favour them with a more particular statement of the orders to which you refer, and of the rate of stamp duty with which you propose to charge them, together with a statement of the cases which you consider it desirable to exempt from charge, and an estimate of the extent to which the amount realised by the duty will be affected by such exemptions.

My Lords will also be glad if you will submit in a more detailed form your proposal for imposing a stamp duty on those orders of which the objects are to change or renew the trustees of the larger and more wealthy charitable endowments, and to establish schemes for their administration.

With regard to the observations in your Report on the proposal to charge duty on the management of the funds invested under the authority of your Commission, I am to state that my Lords are of opinion that a moderate commission might be charged for the receipt of dividends and the transmission of funds, and I am to request they may be informed what sum would be realised by a charge of 1 per cent.

Finally, their Lordships will be glad to be furnished with an approximate estimate of the amount likely to be realised by the general scheme of charges suggested.

The Charity Commissioners.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Sclater-Booth.*

— No. 4. —

The Secretary to the Charity Commissioners to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Charity Commission,
8, York-street, St. James'-square, S.W.,
14 July 1868.

Sir,

I AM to reply to your letter, addressed to the Charity Commissioners on the 6th instant, expressing the desire of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to receive a more particular statement than was contained in my letter of the 12th ultimo, of the orders which, in the opinion of the Charity Commissioners, may be charged with a stamp duty in aid of the expenses of this Commission, and containing other detailed inquiries on the same matter.

The classes of orders referred to as capable of such taxation were, firstly, those by which the managers of charities are enabled in excess of their ordinary authorities to make dispositions of real properties belonging to their trusts; and, secondly, those by which trustees are appointed and schemes established for the administration of many considerable charities, but it was necessary to add that no amount of duties accruing from these sources could be expected to bear any proportion deserving much consideration to the amount of the expenses in question.

In reply to the inquiries as to the first class of these orders, and as to the rate of stamp duty with which the Commissioners propose to charge them, and the exemptions to be allowed from such duties, I am again to request permission to refer to the classification of the orders of the Commissioners made in the annual Reports of their proceedings presented to Parliament. It will be seen that their orders authorising dispositions of charity estates by way of sale or exchange, or of special lease, or of mortgage in the year 1867 were 436 to be assigned to this class.

The Commissioners have not considered it to be within their province to propose any specific rate of duty to which such orders should be subjected, but they are informed that similar orders made by the Court of Chancery are chargeable with a rateable stamp duty amounting to 10s., where applied to property not exceeding 500 l. in value, and to 20 s. where applied to property of greater value. The exemptions from this duty to be properly allowed in the judgment of the Commissioners would be too few to deserve the conjectural calculation, which could alone be made of the degree in which it would affect the whole amount of duty.

The orders of the second class made during the last year changing the trustees and establishing schemes for the administration of charities were 352, which, if made by judges of the Court of Chancery, would have been subject to the varying rate of duty already referred to. It would, in the opinion of the Commissioners, be very expedient to exempt a larger number of orders of this class from duty, but they could only estimate, conjecturally, the ultimate produce of such a tax. Probably the average duty on all orders of both the preceding classes, if assessed at the rates charged on orders of the Court of Chancery, would have been equal at least to 15s. each on 788 orders during the last year.

Their Lordships having formed their own judgment on the propriety of charging the funds held by the official trustees of charitable funds with a moderate commission, the Commissioners can only desire very respectfully that they may not be considered to have recommended that course.

The Reports already referred to will show the varying amounts of stock held by the official trustees at different periods, and the income derivable from them is then apparent without calculation. That income at the close of last year somewhat exceeded 90,000l., the income accruing from the present amount somewhat

somewhat exceeds 100,000*l.* The amount of a deduction of 1*l.* per cent. from such sums need not be stated, but the Commissioners would certainly anticipate claims from the administrators of very many endowments to withdraw them, if subjected to any exceptional charge, from the custody of the Commission.

G. Sclater-Booth, Esq., M.P.,
Treasury Chambers.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry M. Vane*,
Secretary.

— No. 5. —

Mr. *W. Law* to the Charity Commissioners.

Treasury Chambers,
31 December 1868.

Gentlemen,

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your Secretary's letter of the 14th July, further upon the subject of the orders which in the opinion of your Board may be charged with a stamp duty in aid of the expenses of the Commission, and I am to state that my Lords request that your Board will prepare for their consideration a scheme to give effect to the resolution of the House of Commons of the 24th April last, setting forth the estimate of the work to be done for each fee, and the estimated amount it will produce calculated upon the business of the year 1868.

The Charity Commissioners.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Law*.

— No. 6. —

The Secretary to the Charity Commissioners to Mr. *S. A. Blackwood*.

Charity Commission,
8, York-street, St. James'-square, S.W.,
5 April 1869.

Sir,

REFERRING to my letter addressed to Mr. G. A. Hamilton on the 12th June 1868, classifying the orders of this Board which in the opinion of the Commissioners might be charged with stamp duties regulated according to the value of the properties to be affected by them, I am to state that, according to the best estimate which can be now made of the probable produce of those duties for the year 1869-70, it would not exceed 1,500 *l.*, but would approach more or less, nearly to that amount, supposing the duties to be immediately in force, and the operation of the office not to be contracted in the result of their imposition.

(9455.)

S. A. Blackwood, Esq.,
Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Henry M. Vane*,
Secretary.

— No. 7. —

Mr. *W. Law* to the Charity Commissioners.

Treasury Chambers, 10 April 1869.

Gentlemen,

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter of the 5th instant, estimating that the probable produce of the stamp duties on certain orders made by you for the year 1869-70 will amount to about 1,500 *l.*

The Charity Commissioners.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Law*.

— No. 8. —

The Secretary to the Charity Commissioners to the Secretary to the Treasury.

Charity Commission,
8, York-street, St. James'-square, S.W.,
14 February 1870.

Sir,

THE Commissioners have prepared, and submit to the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the accompanying "scale of fees to be charged for any business done by their Board" under the Charitable Trusts Acts, as required by the Act 32 & 33 Vict. c. 110, s. 16. They request permission to offer to their Lordships some explanatory observations.

However desirous of promoting the intention of the Legislature manifested in the cited enactment, and by a preceding resolution of Parliament to the fullest practicable extent, they have been unable in preparing this scale to overcome the extreme difficulty to which they adverted in letters addressed to Mr. G. Hamilton on the 12th June 1868, and to Mr. G. Sclater-Booth on the 14th July 1868, of raising by charges on the proceedings of this office any pecuniary amount even approximately commensurate with its unavoidable cost.

Copies of these letters are appended hereto for the probable convenience of their Lordships.

It is material to the objects of this Commission, that it should be of most ready access without formalities or expense, and it is characteristic of its institution that it has been found practicable to accomplish its purposes by correspondence and proceedings "*in camera*" largely, and as is believed to a much greater extent than by the direct exercise of the limited powers which have been entrusted, and that gradually, to the Commissioners.

The facility which would exist of taxing more formal acts, is to a considerable extent lost with regard to the proceedings in our office, and the orders of the Board seem to be the only definite objects on which fees of any considerable aggregate amount can be charged, and in very numerous cases such orders may be dispensed with, or they may be most limited in number, or they may relate to property of such trifling value as to be unable to bear any charge.

I proceed to observe on some details of the scheme for charging such orders with fees.

The orders by which either absolute or partial alienations of the real property of charities are authorised have been before pointed to as fairly liable to charge, but it must at the same time be considered that these orders operate simply to relieve the managers of charity properties from their legal disability to complete the transactions authorised which still remain to be effected by assurances chargeable with the ordinary *ad valorem* duties. They do not, as in the case of certain orders of the Inclosure Commissioners, accomplish as well as authorise the transactions to which they refer. It is to be further considered, that although the Commissioners cannot exercise their important control over such transactions without the reports of surveyors, or other evidences satisfactory to them, yet no costs of such transactions are permitted in any case to be paid directly or indirectly as expenses of this office.

The Commissioners have desired to propose a scale of fees in furtherance of the expressed design of the Legislature with a due regard to the public interest, and also to such mixed considerations.

It is proposed that the fees upon orders authorising sales, mortgages, and certain leases shall be graduated according to the amount of purchase or mortgage monies or reservations. In many other cases in which it is proper that the fee should be in some measure proportioned to the values dealt with, no definite evidence of such values may be afforded by the proceedings. It is proposed that in such cases the Commissioners shall estimate the values dealt with conclusively according to their judgment, but I am to invite the special attention of their Lordships to this proposal that it may be sanctioned or varied according to their judgment. It is understood that the officers of the Court of Chancery are required in many similar cases to discharge a similar duty of determining whether certain orders of the Court shall be charged with higher or lower stamp duties depending on the values affected by them.

This proposal affects orders for the appointments of trustees, the establishment of schemes, and other purposes of a very numerous class.

The

The officers of this department have endeavoured to compute the whole amount of fees likely to be realised under the foregoing scale, having regard to the number of orders made by the Board of the classes specified in the scale, particularly during the last year. Their estimate amounts to 1,020 *l.* in the whole, but it must be received as approximate only, and the fees are considered to have been proposed on as high a scale as can be recommended with due regard to the maintenance of the usefulness of their department for its designed objects.

The Commissioners desire to express their own opinion, if this be within their province, that the proposed fees can be collected satisfactorily by means of stamps only.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Henry M. Vane*,
Secretary.

The Right Hon. J. Stansfeld, M.P.,
Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.

Enclosure in No. 8.

PROPOSED SCALE OF FEES to be charged in pursuance of the Act 32 & 33 Vict. c. 110, s. 16, for Business done by the Board of CHARITY COMMISSIONERS under the CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACTS.

	£.	s.	d.
For every Order issued by the Board authorising the sale of real estate of any charity,—			
Where the purchase-money shall not exceed 50 <i>l.</i> , a fee of -	-	5	-
Where the purchase-money shall exceed 50 <i>l.</i> , then for every sum of 50 <i>l.</i> and for every fraction of a further sum of 50 <i>l.</i> comprised in the purchase-money, a fee of - - - - -	-	5	-
But no such fee shall exceed 20 <i>l.</i>			
For every such Order authorising the exchange of real estate of any charity,—			
The same fee as would be payable upon an Order authorising the sale of such estate, the pecuniary value thereof to be estimated conclusively for this purpose by the Commissioners. The Commissioners may form such estimates according to the value which shall appear to have been assigned to the property by the parties, for the purposes of the transaction or otherwise, as they shall think just upon the evidence before them.			
For every such Order authorising the mortgage of real estate of any charity,—			
Half the amount of the fee which would be payable upon an Order authorising a sale of the same estate for the amount of the mortgage money authorised to be raised thereon, but no such fee shall exceed in any case 10 <i>l.</i>			
For every such Order authorising the lease of real estate of a charity, a fee of - - - - -	1	-	-
Or if any fine shall be receivable on the grant of such lease, and a fee upon an Order authorising the sale of such estate for the amount of such fine would exceed 20 <i>s.</i> , then such a fee as would be payable upon an Order authorising such sale; or if any yearly rent shall be reservable on such lease, and a fee calculated at the rate of 10 <i>s.</i> for every 50 <i>l.</i> , or fraction of a further sum of 50 <i>l.</i> of such rent would exceed 20 <i>s.</i> , then a fee calculated at the last-mentioned rate upon the whole amount of such yearly rent.			
Or if fees calculated at the foregoing several rates on the amount of any fine recoverable on the grant of such lease, and on the amount of any yearly rent to be reservable thereon, shall together exceed 20 <i>s.</i> , then the aggregate amount of the fees calculated on such fine and such reserved rent together.			
But no fee upon an Order authorising a lease of real estate of a charity shall exceed 10 <i>l.</i> in the whole.			

PROPOSED SCALE OF FEES—*continued.*

	£. s. d.
For every Order authorising the execution or approving any agreement only for a lease or leases of charity property - - -	1 - -
For every Order appointing and removing a trustee or trustees, and establishing a scheme for the government of a charity, or of any number of charities included in the same Order, or for any of those purposes where the gross annual income of the charity, or the aggregate income of all the charities so included, shall exceed 30 £, and shall not exceed 50 £, a fee of - - - - -	- 5 -
And where such income shall exceed 50 £, then for every 50 £, and every fractional part of a further sum of 50 £. constituting such excess, a fee of - - - - -	- 5 -
But no such fee shall in any case exceed 20 £.	
For every Order establishing the compromise or settlement of claims - - - - -	- 10 -

— No. 9. —

Mr. *W. Law* to the Charity Commissioners.Treasury Chambers,
23 December 1878.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to request that you will consider the question again raised as to the possibility of making your office to some extent self-supporting.

I am to ask if you will consider and inform my Lords to what extent, in your opinion, without preventing the public coming to you, the office could charge either a per-centage or fixed fee for work done; whether, referring to the table on page 2 of your 25th Report, this could not safely be done in all cases of the sale, or granting of special leases, of charity estates, seeing that the inducement of the increased benefit to the charity would represent something far larger than the cost of the work; and if there are any other portions of the work in that table to which the same rule might fairly be extended. And if this is thought possible, whether the amount ought not to be raised by a per-centage on the amount produced to the charity, representing the benefit resulting, and thus affecting such charity only according to that benefit, rather than by a fee which might bear unequally on charities. And if the amount is raised by per-centage, I am to ask what per-centage might fairly be required.

I am further to ask, whether the same principle of payment for work done could not be extended to your proceeding, under the Endowed Schools Act.

The Charity Commissioners.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. Law.*

— No. 10. —

The Secretary to the Charity Commissioners to Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

“CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACTS.”

Charity Commission, Whitehall, S.W.,
16 May 1879.

My Lords,

I AM directed by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales to inform your Lordships that they have had under their consideration Mr. *Law's* letter of the 23rd of December last, in which by your Lordships desire their opinion is again requested as to the possibility of making this department to some extent self-supporting. Adverting to that letter, and to the conferences between

between your Lordships and the Commissioners which have since taken place from time to time, I am now to state the views of the Commissioners on the question proposed for their consideration.

Having regard to the letters to the Treasury from this office of 12th January 1868, and 14th February 1870, and the fact that your Lordships have not hitherto acted upon the proposals contained in the latter, the Commissioners conceive that they will not err in concluding that the revenue likely to be obtained by the imposition of the fees there suggested was found to be so small, compared with the actual expenses of the department, as to make it inexpedient to adopt them, and that by this renewed reference to them on this subject, your Lordships desire to learn from them whether they are of opinion, with the further experience obtained, since that date, of the business transacted in the department, that that amount may be materially increased, and whether it is in the power of the Commissioners to make any further suggestions by which an augmented revenue may be obtained.

The Commissioners see no reason to dissent from the general principles on which the recommendations of their predecessors were based. It was then admitted that so far as the proceedings of this Commission are of advantage to charities, as tending to reduce their expenses and so to increase their resources, or to give security to their property, and regularity in, as well as facilities for, their administration, it would not be inequitable to require a contribution from them towards the expenses of a department from which they receive such important advantages. The opinion was also expressed, and in this the Commissioners are glad to perceive that your Lordships concur (as may be inferred from the second paragraph of Mr. Law's letter), that no charges should be imposed which either from their amount, or their incidence upon particular proceedings, would impede or discourage the trustees of charities from having recourse to the enabling powers of the Board, or induce them to remove themselves from its control.

It was at the same time pointed out that though charities derive a distinct and important benefit from the exercise of the powers of the Board, the primary object of the establishment of this Commission may be taken to be, to prevent, in the interests of the public, the misapplication or waste of charitable funds, and to facilitate their application to purposes not alien to the original endowment, but more adapted to the wants and circumstances of the present day.

The Commissioners adopt without hesitation these conclusions, upon which they feel no doubt that any scheme by which the office may be made partially self-supporting must be based. It is possible that in the proposals heretofore submitted the scale of fees may have been fixed at too low a figure, and looking to the large increase in late years of the business of the department, a small increase in the scale then suggested might bring in a more substantial revenue than that which it was then estimated might be received.

The Commissioners are keenly alive to the objection that the operation of the department might be impeded, and the recourse by the trustees of charities to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners might be discouraged, by the imposition of fees, but they are of opinion that this difficulty may be otherwise met. If the further suggestions which the Commissioners make with this view are adopted, the revenue received will, subject to the observations hereafter made, amount approximately to the totals indicated in the following summary. The proposals of the Commissioners involve, as will be seen hereafter, some not unimportant changes in the law as regards the voluntary powers of trustees to avail themselves of the assistance of the Board.

The reason for such changes will be indicated in the observations which I am desired to make as regards each head of charge.

ORDERS for Payments of DIVIDENDS and Re-transfers of STOCK.

The Department of "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds" appears to be a branch of the office from which a contribution to the expenses of the Commission may be most easily and equitably obtained.

They are empowered to hold in perpetual succession stocks, shares, securities, and moneys which devolve upon their successors without transfer or assignment.

By the Charitable Trusts Acts provision is made for the transfer or payment to the official trustees of stock or money in trust for a charity by any person, and specifically by trustees or other holders of charitable funds, by the representatives of those persons, and by persons desirous of discharging any legacy or charge given or made to or for the benefit of any charity.

A payment or transfer may be made to the official trustees under these provisions in pursuance of an order, which furnishes by express statutory provision a complete indemnity to all companies and persons making a payment or transfer, or otherwise acting in obedience to it.

The official trustees have no power to interfere in the administration of the income or in the management of any charity, and their duty is confined to receiving and remitting periodically the dividends and income of the funds standing in their names to or according to the order of the administering trustees of the charity, in trust for which the funds are held. The general advantages of vesting charitable funds in the official trustees in addition to the absolute indemnity thus afforded to the trustees or administrators of a charity, are as follow :—

1st. The necessity for periodical transfers of stock upon appointments of new trustees, at a constantly recurring cost to the charity, is obviated.

2nd. The punctual receipt by trustees of the dividends on the funds belonging to a charity, free of income tax, by drafts on the Bank of England, through a banker or otherwise, to or according to the order of the administering trustees of the charity, for the purpose of being applied by them to the objects of the trust.

3rd. Charitable funds held by individual trustees in course of time frequently become vested either in a single surviving trustee or in some stranger to the trust; or again, they may remain either uninvested or invested in unauthorised securities. All risk to the security or productiveness of trust funds which may thus arise is avoided where funds are vested in the official trustees.

4th. Where, especially on the foundation of a charity, funds are in the hands of persons, whether executors or others, who are not constituted, or do not desire to become the administering trustees of the charity, they can, by transferring the trust funds to the official trustees, not merely relieve themselves of all responsibility, but will ensure their due application, in conformity with the trusts attaching to them, by trustees duly appointed by the Board.

The expenses of the staff directly employed in the execution of these duties, may be taken at about 2,230 £, to which must be added a proportion of the salaries of the commissioners, secretary, messengers, and incidental office expenses.

It appears to the Commissioners that these expenses might properly be met by the imposition of a per-centage on the dividends on all stock held by the official trustees. At the present time the funds so held may be taken at about eight millions sterling, and a charge of one fourth per cent. on the income of even this amount would give a revenue of 600 £. per annum.

It is necessary, however, to observe, that the effect of this measure may be to discourage in no inconsiderable degree the transfer of the funded property of endowed charities to the official trustees, a result which in the opinion of the Commissioners would be greatly to be regretted. Apart from the advantages derived by the charities themselves, great public advantage results from the transfer of these funds to the official trustees. It is of the highest importance in the public interest that the property of charities invested in other than real securities should be rendered secure, and that their funds should not be placed in hazardous investments.

Equally it is important that charity property should not become vested in one surviving trustee, but it is evident that these inconveniences or dangers must be necessarily incurred where property is continued in the names of private trustees.

The Commissioners conceive that a direct public advantage, apart from all consideration of benefit accruing to the charities themselves, would result, if it were made compulsory by law that all investments of charity property in

Government

Government stocks or like securities should be transferred to the official trustees. If this were effected, as the funded property of charities amounts at the present time to a sum of nearly 18 millions sterling, a charge on the dividends thereon of one-third per cent. would produce an income of 1,800 *l.*, or of one-fourth per cent. of 1,350 *l.* per annum.

ORDERS authorising SALES of REAL ESTATE.

The exercise of the jurisdiction of the Commissioners in sanctioning and controlling sales is so largely productive of benefit to charities, that it would appear that a charge in the form of a per-centage on the sum produced might be properly authorised by law. For this purpose the following scale might be adopted :—

- 1st. A stamp of 1 *l.* per cent. for the first 100 *l.*, or for any fraction of 100 *l.*
- 2nd. A stamp of 10 *s.* per cent. for 100 *l.* after the first 100 *l.* up to 2,000 *l.*
- 3rd. A stamp of 5 *s.* per cent. after the first 2,000 *l.* up to 25,000 *l.*
- 4th. In all cases where the purchase-money exceeds 25,000 *l.*, a stamp of such an amount as may be fixed by the Commissioners, but in no case to exceed 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per cent.

It may be possible that in settling the details of such a proposal, it will be found expedient that an exception from such a charge should be provided in the case of sales of property belonging to charities, with an income of less than 50 *l.* per annum, or it might even be expedient to extend such an exemption to charities with an income of double that amount, but this will be a matter for further consideration.

A return has been framed of all sales authorised during the year 1878, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of 334,018 *l.*, and adopting the above scale it will be found that the income derived from stamps would have amounted to 1,650 *l.*

ORDERS authorising the Grant of BUILDING, MINING, and other SPECIAL LEASES.

The Commissioners have no doubt that a considerable income might properly be obtained by stamps upon orders of this nature, and if a system is adopted by which a revenue shall be obtained by the imposition of stamps upon the proceedings of the Commission, it will be necessary to establish a more detailed classification of these orders with that view. It is obvious that a mining lease is of a much more speculative character and uncertain than a building lease. It would not be difficult in the latter case to capitalise the rent reserved, according to the 25 years or 30 years tables, and to charge upon such capitalised value the per-centage obtained upon the like amount in case of a sale. Other special leases again, such as improving leases of agricultural land, would require to be dealt with specially according to the circumstances of each case, and in these cases again it may possibly be found necessary to leave much to the discretion of the Commissioners. It will be sufficient to say for the present purpose that the income to be derived from leases comprised under this heading would probably amount to not less than 1,000 *l.* or 1,200 *l.* a year.

ORDERS appointing TRUSTEES or vesting REAL ESTATE.

Although orders of this nature passed by the Board are, as will be seen by reference to the schedule contained in page 2 of our 26th Report, sufficiently numerous, there are a very large number of charities for which the appointment of trustees is still made by deed. In the draft of a Bill which was submitted by us to the Lord Chancellor in the course of last year, we suggested, in accordance with recommendations which had been made by the Commissioners more than once in former years, that no appointment of trustees should in future be made

except in pursuance of an order of the Board, and in support of this recommendation we quoted the 4th paragraph of our Report for 1872, to which we desire again to refer. Our experience has every year confirmed us in the opinion then expressed, nor does it appear to us that any reason can be suggested for the continuance of these large investments in the hands of private and self-constituted trustees.

The objection was indeed taken that charities would, if the proposal was sanctioned by Parliament, be driven to obtain an order of the Board in London, when they might make the appointment at a small expense in the country, or in other words, that our suggestion would in such a case entail an increased expense upon charities. This objection would seem to be founded on a misconception, indeed is exactly the reverse of the fact. An application to the Board in London would be made by the trustees through their clerk or chairman, and an order thereon would, after proper inquiry, be made by the Board at the most trifling expense, amounting to not more than a few shillings.

An appointment by the trustees themselves would almost necessarily require the intervention of a solicitor, without whose advice there would be the risk that the powers given to the trustees in this respect might not be legally executed and the appointment consequently invalid. In the case of even the smallest charities, possessing only funded property, further charges would be requisite for its transfer to new trustees, involving the necessity of proof of the death of those by whose decease the vacancy is made a matter often both difficult and expensive. In the case of charities possessed of real estate there are further charges, for re-conveyances and assignments, the total of which not unfrequently exceeds the income of the charity for a whole year. All these charges are avoided by an order of appointment and a vesting order obtained from the Board.

It may be said without hesitation that no consideration, either of convenience or advantage, can be urged for the continuance of the practice of appointing new trustees by deed; the only parties who benefit by it are the professional advisers of the trustees, whose costs are defrayed out of the funds of the charities.

In appointments by the Board the recommendation of the old trustees is always invited, and, except where the appointment is open to objection on public grounds, is as a matter of practice accepted. The Commissioners, therefore, have no hesitation in repeating their recommendation that no appointment of trustees should in future be made except by order of the Board.

A graduated scale of charge upon such orders, and upon orders approving the appointment of trustees under schemes according to the income of the charity concerned, would doubtless produce a considerable income. A reference to the schedule mentioned above will show that, including orders approving the appointment of trustees by their co-trustees, upwards of 500 orders of this nature were sealed in the year 1878. If the orders of the Board are issued in all cases of appointment of new trustees, the number would be considerably increased, and an income probably not far short of 1,000*l.* per annum might be obtained.

ORDERS authorising the TRANSFER of STOCK or MONEY to the OFFICIAL TRUSTEES.

The schedule attached to our last Report, classifying the orders passed by the Board in the year 1878, shows that the orders made during that period for this object amounted to 529. The bulk of these may be taken to be transfers of stock or money given to charities by bequest or deed. Such orders would not improperly be subject to a graduated charge.

Where the money transferred is the produce of the sale of real estate effected by an order of the Board, on which a per-centage has already been paid, no charge could properly be made; but, making allowance for transfers of this nature, it is probable that more than 200 orders would remain subject to charge from which an income of not less than 300*l.* per annum might be derived.

ORDERS for the SALE of STOCK held by the OFFICIAL TRUSTEES.

In the year 1878, 177 orders of this nature were passed for the sale of stock to the amount of 197,000*l.* As a large proportion of this sum was the property of endowed schools or of charities given over to educational purposes and expended in the improvement or construction of school buildings, the charge imposed upon these orders should properly be of moderate amount; but a charge of one-eighth per cent. would produce 250 *l.* per annum.

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

The number of orders that may be classed under this head in the year 1878 amounted to 385. It might be found expedient to exempt some of these from any charge, or to impose a charge of nominal amount. It may be fairly assumed, notwithstanding, that from orders of this nature an income of 300 *l.* per annum might be obtained.

SUMMARY.

The total amount of revenue obtained, if all these proposals are adopted, would stand thus :—

	£.
Per-centage on payment of dividends on all stocks held by official trustees, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. - - - - -	1,350
Charge on orders authorising sales - - - - -	1,650
On orders authorising building and mining leases - - - - -	1,000
Orders appointing trustees and establishing schemes - - - - -	1,000
Orders authorising transfer of stock or money to official trustees	300
For the sale of stocks held by official trustees, and payment of proceeds - - - - -	250
Miscellaneous orders - - - - -	300
	<hr/>
	£ 6,250

The above amounts, where not conjectural, are based upon the imposition of a low charge upon the orders of the office actually passed in the year 1878. If the amount of charge were increased, which, probably, it might fairly be as regards some descriptions of orders, it may be taken that an income might be derived of not less than 7,000 *l.* per annum.

In presenting this estimate the Commissioners desire to observe that the proposals made above should be taken as a whole. They are based on the assumption that, as regards the investment of charity funds in Government stock and like securities, and upon orders appointing trustees, the existing law is altered by the transfer of all stocks and like securities to the official trustees, and that in future it should be enacted that no trustee of a charity should be appointed, except in pursuance of an order of the Board. If a change in the law in these two respects is considered inexpedient, the Commissioners would hesitate to recommend the imposition of any charge whatever upon orders coming under these two heads, as they believe it would greatly discourage, if not prevent, the recourse by the trustees of charities to the exercise by the Commissioners of the powers entrusted to them. It has been pointed out that, apart from any consideration of revenue, the benefit derived by charities in these two respects is very great, and each year the applications to the Board for the transfer of charity funds to the official trustees, and the appointment of trustees by order of the Board, are slowly, but gradually, increasing, and it would be a public misfortune if this process were arrested. It may be supposed that where the benefits obtained by the trustees of charities from the proceedings of the Board are so marked and important, the imposition of a small fee would not discourage applications for that assistance; but, on the other hand, the private interests concerned, as distinguished from the interest of the charity, are so great, and the profits accruing to the professional advisers of charity trustees, by recourse being had to ordinary legal proceedings in place of the summary powers of the Board, are so large, that the imposition of even a trifling fee would be detrimental to the public interest, if the alteration of the law in these two respects is not made compulsory.

To the inquiry made in the concluding paragraph of Mr. Law's letter as to the extension of the principle of payment to proceedings under the Endowed School Acts, the Commissioners would reply that, inasmuch as the powers conferred upon the Commissioners by those Acts are of limited duration, no permanent revenue can be derived from any charge upon these proceedings, and that for this reason, and also on the ground that this part of the jurisdiction of the Board is exercised in such a manner that the aggregate of any payments which could be required in respect of definite acts of the Board must be insignificant in amount, the Commissioners do not desire to make any proposal on this head.

The Commissioners have now offered such suggestions as occur to them upon the proposal laid before them in Mr. Law's letter; that the funds to be raised in aid of the cost of the maintenance of the Commission should be provided by means of a charge imposed upon certain definite acts of the Board.

It has frequently been pointed out in the annual reports made by the Commissioners to Her Majesty, that an enumeration of the number of orders made by the Board furnishes a very inadequate measure of the amount of business transacted in the office of the Commissioners, a large proportion of which arising from the recourse to the Board of Trustees of Charities in order to obtain indemnity afforded by their opinion and advice, is disposed of by correspondence or in personal conference. And it is obvious, as was pointed out in my letter to Mr. Hamilton of the 12th June 1868, that no payment in respect of services (frequently of much importance) thus rendered to charities, can be secured by means of such a system of charge as that which has been discussed in the earlier part of this letter.

Further, it is to be observed that the benefits which may result from the maintenance of the Commission are not confined to the individual charities which have recourse from time to time to its power and jurisdiction. The existence of that jurisdiction, and its maintenance in a condition of ready accessibility, may be considered to confer at least a potential benefit upon all endowed charities, while the security and marketable value of their property is materially enhanced by the safeguards and facilities which are furnished by the provisions of the Acts administered by the Commission. If, then, it is desirable for these reasons to extend the area of chargeability for the present purpose as widely as possible, some definite point of contact between the Commission and the charities must be sought, other than that which is afforded by the formal acts of the Board.

An examination of the Charitable Trusts Acts will show that it is in one only of the numerous relations of the Commissioners with charities, that they are called upon necessarily and continuously to deal with the whole aggregate of endowed charities. In all other cases the attitude of the Board is rather that of a court which needs to be moved by application; and until some application is made, or special cause shown for interference, an endowment does not of necessity come under the notice of the Board. But all charities without distinction, which fall within the scope of the Charitable Trusts Acts, are expressly required to submit their accounts annually to the Board who are empowered by an effectual, if somewhat cumbrous, mode of procedure to enforce compliance with the law in this respect.

The whole of the endowed charities of the country are thus brought directly before the Board, and so far as their existence is known to the Board, can be compelled, without alteration of the existing law, to render their accounts.

It has occurred to the Commissioners that an enactment to the effect that all accounts so rendered should bear a stamp of an amount proportionate to the receipts from endowment accounted for, would not only produce, on the most moderate scale of charge, an income largely in excess of that which could be derived from the system of charge previously discussed, but would distribute the incidence of the charge far more widely.

The latest statement of the aggregate income of the endowed charities, so far as their existence is known to the Commissioners, is that which was arrived at on the completion of the General Digest of Charities in 1876, and shows a total of about 2,200,000 £. Inasmuch, however, as more than 15 years have elapsed since the inquiries, upon which the earlier portions of the digest are based, were completed, during which interval many new charities have been created, and as it is within the knowledge of the Commissioners that the income of many largely endowed charities is continually on the increase, the present amount

amount of the income of the charities may be taken to be little short of 2½ millions.

A charge of 3 *d.* in the £., or even of one per cent. on that amount, would produce an amount equal to the present expenses of the Commission, but exclusive of the charge for the maintenance of the establishment required for the execution of the powers conferred by the Endowed Schools Acts.

It must, however, be borne in mind, in forming an estimate of the future cost of the Commission, that the amendments of the law, to be presently mentioned in detail, which appear to the Commissioners to be requisite in order to give effect to, and to warrant the imposition of, the charge now suggested, would necessitate an increase of the staff of their office, and consequently of the cost of its maintenance.

In order, however, to give full effect to any such system of taxation as that now suggested, and to ensure to the charities, and to the public generally, some tangible and immediate result in return for the charge imposed, some alterations of the existing law would appear to be requisite.

The substitution of a more direct and summary mode of enforcing the due return of accounts, for the present procedure by means of commitment for contempt of court on failure to comply with a formal order to be made by the Board in each case, would seem to be absolutely necessary in order to secure the punctual and regular receipt of revenue to be thus derived.

And the fact of the receipt of a considerable revenue from this source would seem similarly to call for the application of a direct remedy for any breach of trust or illegal expenditure which the accounts, when returned to the Board, may disclose.

The following extract from our 25th Report will explain the embarrassment which is occasioned by the imperfect condition of our powers in this respect:—

“The practical value of the examination which we are able to make of accounts rendered to our office is much diminished by the difficulty which we experience in applying a direct remedy for any breach of trust or illegal expenditure which they may disclose. We have, it is true, the power of certifying to your Majesty’s Attorney General any case in which charitable funds may be found to have been misapplied, but the cumbrous and necessarily costly process of an information by the Attorney General in a Court of Equity has been found to be so ill adapted to this purpose as to deter us from having recourse to it except in very special cases. It is, too, not unnaturally supposed by the public that the power to institute an effectual audit of accounts is implied in, or is incident to, the power to require their production, and much disappointment and annoyance is frequently caused by the discovery of the absence of any summary jurisdiction over the accounts of charities. We are therefore disposed to suggest that we should be empowered, whenever we think it desirable, on inspection of the accounts or otherwise, to direct an inspector or other officer of our Board to institute a special audit of the accounts of any charity, with the powers incident to the audit, of poor rate accounts under the provisions of the several Poor Law Amendment and Poor Law Audit Acts,” p. 4.

To this statement of their views the Commissioners desire to add, that in making this suggestion it was not, nor is it now, their intention to recommend the establishment of any general audit by the Board of the accounts of all charities, which they do not understand to be contemplated by the Charitable Trusts Acts, and which would involve a friction in administration, and a cost disproportionate to the probable result of such a system.

In the event of the adoption of a system of charge upon the receipts of charities, the principle upon which the receipts shall be estimated for the purpose of charge must be definitely prescribed, and a ready and conclusive method of determining, by the application of that principle, the amount chargeable in each case, should also be provided.

In considering the details of any scheme by which a payment by the trustees of charities by means of stamps is contemplated, it is to be remembered that a proportion amounting to more than one-third of the aggregate number of endowed charities known to the Commissioners, consists of charities, mostly parochial, having an annual income not exceeding 5 *l.* These small endowments are commonly administered by the clergy, the churchwardens, or the overseers, without charge to the funds of the charities, which are manifestly insufficient to bear the cost of professional or other paid services.

The Commissioners would consider it essential so to give practical effect to any scheme of charge which may be adopted as not to burden unduly the administrators of these smaller charities, whose gratuitous services, involving not unfrequently a considerable sacrifice of valuable time, might be discouraged if their duties were rendered intricate or more onerous.

The Commissioners are of opinion that, if it were desired to do so, there would be little practical difficulty in combining with the alternative scheme of charge which they have thus suggested, the imposition of a payment in respect of the sanction of the Board to sales and leases of charity lands. It has already been shown that it is of the essence of these transactions that they should be conducted on terms of clear advantage to the charities affected, and no charge of an amount which may be reasonably demanded, could be expected to deter the trustees of charities from dealings of this nature, which themselves supply, without any call upon the ordinary income of the charity, abundant means of meeting the payment required.

In conclusion, I am to observe that in thus suggesting for the consideration of your Lordships an alternative mode of raising the required revenue, the Commissioners must not be understood to withdraw, or to qualify in any degree, the proposals for the amendment of the law which they have made in the earlier part of this letter.

The amendments thus proposed are deemed by the Commissioners to be essential to the efficiency of the partial scheme of charge with which they are there connected. But they are also recommended by considerations closely affecting the public interest, and the efficiency of the Commission, which are wholly independent of, and, as the Commissioners would urge, of wider importance than, those which affect only the subordinate question now under discussion, and the Commissioners desire to express their earnest hope that in the course of the legislation which may be determined upon in the result of the consideration by your Lordships of these proposals, occasion may be taken to effect the amendments of the law suggested in this letter, as well as those affecting the general administration of charitable trusts which have from time to time been suggested by the Commissioners in their reports to Her Majesty, and which were to a considerable extent embodied in a Bill which was introduced into the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor in the course of the last Session of Parliament.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry M. Vane*,
Secretary.

— No. 11. —

Sir *R. R. W. Lingens* to the Charity Commissioners.

Treasury Chambers,
23 June 1879.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your Report of the 16th ultimo, on the subject of charging the funds of charities with a contribution towards the expenses of your Board.

Their Lordships observe that the scheme which you submit for imposing a charge upon certain orders and proceedings of your Board would produce a revenue that would only cover a small portion of the expenses of the department, and would, besides, entail a considerable number of changes in the existing law. For those reasons my Lords are not disposed to adopt that scheme, but think that the suggestion you offer with regard to the imposition of a stamp upon all accounts of charities rendered to your Board indicates the principle which should be followed.

They have accordingly caused a Bill to be drawn on these lines, and I now transmit to you a copy of the same, in the form in which, after conference with your chairman, my Lords intend to introduce it into the House of Commons.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. R. W. Lingens*.

The Charity Commissioners.

CHARITY COMMISSION EXPENSES.

COPY of all CORRESPONDENCE between the
CHARITY COMMISSIONERS and the TREASURY
upon the Question of the TAXATION of CHARITIES
in order to meet the Expenses of the CHARITY
Commission.

(*Mr. James.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 July 1879.*

272.

Under 2 oz.

AUGMENTATION OF BENEFICES.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S AUGMENTATION ACT.

RETURN of PROCEEDINGS under the LORD CHANCELLOR'S AUGMENTATION Act, from the 31st of January 1878 to the 31st of January 1879.

SUMMARY of PROCEEDINGS under the Act since the same came into Operation (1st November 1863), up to and inclusive of the 31st of January 1879.

	No. in First Schedule.	No. under 23rd Section.
Advowsons sold	103	14

PURCHASE MONEY AND APPLICATION.

	£.
Total Amount of Purchase-money of Advowsons sold	225,759
Amount paid into the Bank of England	220,309
Amount received by Rent-charges, or for which Land, &c. accepted	5,450

EDWARD THESIGER,
Secretary of Presentations.

AUGMENTATION OF BENEFICES ACT. - - - -

RETURN of all SALES which have been effected under the Powers of the Act, and of the
Authority of the Act, and of the Application thereof, from

SALE under the SCHEDULE of the Act. - - - -

ADVOWSON.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	Gross Income, as per Return.	Gross Outgoings, as per Return.	Age of In- cumbent.	Allowance where no House.	Price.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£.	£.
Pattishall, 1st Me- diety.	Northampton -	Peterborough -	148 - -	13 - -	49	- -	1,000

SALES under the 23rd and 24th Sections.—None.

APPLICATION under the 26th Section.

Grants made as proposed in last Return.		Grants proposed towards providing Parsonage Houses.		Augmentation proposed, a Benefaction of 300 £. being provided from Local Sources.	
	£.		£.		£.
Sandwich, St. Peter - -	300	Basford - - - -	400	Lewes, St. Anne - -	300
		Exeter, St. Olave - -	300		
		Mainstone - - - -	200		
		Padbury - - - -	300		
		Southampton, St. Michael -	200		
	£. 300		£. 1,400		£. 300

- - - - AUGMENTATION OF BENEFICES ACT.

Terms on which such Sales have been effected; and of all MONIES received under the the 31st January 1878 to the 31st January 1879.

- - - - SALE under the SCHEDULE of the Act.

Purchaser.	Contract Complete.	Paid into Bank.	Grant Executed.	Investment or Application under 6th, 7th, and 8th Sections.
The Rev. Henry F. Welch	9 July 1878 -	3 August 1878 -	12 August 1878 -	Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

S U M M A R Y.

Amount received from previous Sales under the 23rd and 24th Sections - - - -	£. 47,350	Appropriated under previous Schemes for Augmentation, and Grants for Parsonage Houses -	£. 44,050
		Augmentation Grant as above -	300
		Proposed Grants and Augmentation, as above, 1,400 l. and 300 l.	1,700
		Balance unappropriated - -	1,300
	£. 47,350		£. 47,350

EDWARD THESIGER,
Secretary of Presentations.

RETURN RELATING TO CANONRIES.

CATHEDRAL.	Names of the Parties by whom the Additional Duties were performed.	Description of Payment.	Amount of Payment, after deducting Income Tax.
1867:			£. s. d.
Gloucester - -	Rev. C. E. Kennaway - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	49 3 4
	Rev. C. G. Davies - -	- - ditto - - -	49 3 4
Norwich - -	Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	49 3 4
Rochester - -	Rev. R. W. Shaw - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	49 3 4
	Venerable Anthony Grant - -	- - ditto - - -	49 3 4
1868:			
Gloucester - -	Rev. H. B. Forster - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	48 15 -
Norwich - -	Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	48 15 -
Rochester - -	Rev. R. W. Shaw - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	48 15 -
	Venerable Anthony Grant - -	- - ditto - - -	48 15 -
1869:			
Gloucester - -	Rev. Samuel Lysons - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	48 15 -
Norwich - -	Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	48 10 2
Rochester - -	Rev. R. W. Shaw - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	48 15 -
	Venerable Anthony Grant - -	- - ditto - - -	48 19 2
1870:			
Gloucester - -	Rev. E. D. Tinling - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	49 3 4
Norwich - -	Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	49 3 4
Rochester - -	Rev. R. W. Shaw - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	48 19 2
	Venerable Anthony Grant - -	- - ditto - - -	49 3 4
Windsor - -	Rev. Hugh Pearson - -	Three months' service, at 50 l. per month.	146 17 6
1871:			
Gloucester - -	Rev. Sir J. H. C. Seymour, Bart.	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	48 15 -
Norwich - -	Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	48 15 -
Rochester - -	Rev. T. P. Phelps - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	49 3 4
	Venerable Anthony Grant - -	- - ditto - - -	48 15 -
Windsor - -	Rev. Hugh Pearson - -	Three months' service, at 50 l. per month.	147 10 -
1872:			
Gloucester - -	Rev. Samuel Lysons - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	48 15 -
Norwich - -	Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	49 3 4
Rochester - -	Rev. J. G. Le M. Carey - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	49 3 4
	Venerable Anthony Grant - -	- - ditto - - -	48 15 -
Windsor - -	Rev. J. St. John Blunt - -	Three months' service, at 50 l. per month.	146 5 -

RETURN RELATING TO CANONRIES.

CATHEDRAL.	Names of the Parties by whom the Additional Duties were performed.	Description of Payment.	Amount of Payment, after deducting Income Tax.
1873:			£. s. d.
Gloucester - -	Rev. Samuel Lysons - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	49 7 6
Rochester - -	Rev. J. G. Le M. Carey - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	49 3 4
Windsor - -	Rev. J. St. John Blunt - -	Three months' service, at 50 l. per month.	147 10 -
1874:			
Gloucester - -	Rev. Samuel Lysons - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	49 11 8
Rochester - -	Venerable Anthony Grant - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	49 7 6
Windsor - -	Rev. J. St. John Blunt - -	Three months' service, at 50 l. per month.	148 2 6
1875:			
Gloucester - -	Rev. Sir J. H. C. Seymour, Bart.	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	49 11 8
Rochester - -	Venerable Anthony Grant - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	49 11 8
Windsor - -	Rev. J. St. John Blunt - -	Three months' service, at 50 l. per month.	148 15 -
1876:			
Gloucester - -	Rev. H. D. M. Spence - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	49 7 6
Rochester - -	Venerable Anthony Grant - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	49 7 6
Windsor - -	Rev. J. St. John Blunt - -	Three months' service, at 50 l. per month.	148 15 -
1877:			
Gloucester - -	Rev. E. D. Tinling - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	49 7 6
Rochester - -	Venerable Anthony Grant - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	49 7 6
Windsor - -	Rev. J. C. Keate - -	Two months' service, at 50 l. per month.	99 15 -
1878:			
Gloucester - -	Rev. Richard Harvey - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	49 7 6
Rochester - -	Venerable Anthony Grant - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	48 19 2
Windsor - -	Rev. Hugh Pearson - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	48 19 2
1879:			
Rochester - -	Venerable Anthony Grant - -	One month's service, at 50 l. per month.	48 19 2

By Order of the Board,

10, Whitehall Place,
24 July 1879. }

George Pringle,
Secretary.

CANONRIES.

RETURN from the ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS for *England* of the GRANTS or REDUCTIONS allowed by them, since 10 April 1863, to the several CHURCHES of *England* and *Wales*, to pay SUBSTITUTES for performing Additional Duties cast upon them by the Suspension of CANONRIES; with the Names of the Substitutes who have received the Grants (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 179, of Session 1863).

(*Mr. Morley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 August 1879.

CHURCHES (CITY OF LONDON).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 11 March 1879 ;--for,

“ RETURN of the Number of CHURCHES in the CITY OF LONDON pulled down or now condemned under ‘THE UNION OF BENEFICES ACT, 1860’; stating how much has been realised by the sale of the site; what New CHURCHES have been built out of the proceeds in lieu of the CHURCHES pulled down; their situation and cost; and what has been done with the PAROCHIAL ENDOWMENTS :—

Name and Situation of Church Pulled Down or Condemned.	Money Realised by the Sale of the Site.	Church or Churches erected out of the Proceeds—their Situation and Cost.	What has been done with the Parochial Endowments.

(*Mr. Percy Wyndham.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
11 June 1879.

RETURN of the Number of CHURCHES in the CITY OF LONDON pulled down or now condemned under "THE UNION OF BENEFICES ACT, 1860"; stating how much has been realised by the sale of the site; what NEW CHURCHES have been built out of the proceeds in lieu of the CHURCHES pulled down; their situation and cost; and what has been done with the PAROCHIAL ENDOWMENTS.

Name and situation of Church pulled down or condemned.	Money Realised by the Sale of the Site.	Church or Churches erected out of the Proceeds—their Situation and Cost.			What has been done with the Parochial Endowments.	Observations.
		Name.	Situation.	Amount Appropriated out of Proceeds of Sale of Site and Fabric of City Churches. (See also NOTE A.)		
Saint Benet, Gracechurch-street.	£. s. d. 23,894 4 - (nett.)	Saint Benet	Mile End Road, Stepney.	£. s. d. 7,236 10 4	Transferred and annexed to the Church of All Hallows, Lombard street, being the Church of the United Rectory of All Hallows, Lombard-street, with Saint Benet Gracechurch and Saint Leonard, Eastcheap; subject to a rent-charge of 100% per annum in favour of Incumbent of benefice of Saint Benet, Stepney.	Out of the proceeds of the sale of Saint Benet's Church the following further appropriations have also been made: £. 1,500 for a Parsonage House for the United Benefice; £. 4,000 for the alteration and repair of the Church of the United Benefice; and, £. 9,000 for the endowment of Saint Benet's, Stepney.
Saint Mary Somerset, Upper Thames-street.	10,241 - - (nett.)	Saint Mary	Hoxton	9,149 3 7	Transferred and annexed to the Church of Saint Nicholas, Cole Abbey, being the Church of the United Rectory of Saint Nicholas, Cole Abbey, with Saint Nicholas Olave, and Saint Mary Somerset with Saint Mary Mounthaw; subject to a pension (which has now ceased) to retired Incumbent of Saint Mary Somerset with Saint Mary Mounthaw.	Out of the proceeds of the sale of the Church of Saint Mary Somerset, 1,028 $\frac{1}{2}$ has also been appropriated towards the alteration and repair of the Church of the United Benefice.
Saint Mildred, Poultry	49,550 14 6 (nett.)	Saint Paul	Clerkenwell	9,000 - - (See NOTE A.)	Transferred and annexed to the Church of Saint Olive, Old Jewry, being the Church of the United Rectory of Saint Olave, Old Jewry, with Saint Martin Pomery, Saint Mildred, Poultry, and Saint Mary Colechurch; subject to a pension (which has now ceased) to retired Incumbent, and subject, also, to a possible prospective rent-charge not exceeding 130% per annum in favour of the Benefice of Saint John, Clerkenwell.	Out of the proceeds of the sale of Saint Mildred's Church the following further appropriations have also been made: £. 2,000 towards altering or rebuilding the Parsonage House of the United Benefice; £. 4,000 for the repair and improvement of the Church of the United Benefice; and, £. 1,550 invested in the purchase of 1,666 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13s. 4d., 3% per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, for the augmentation of the endowment of the Benefice of Saint Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe with St. Ann, Blackfriars.

221.	Saint Martin Outwich, Threadneedle-street.	37,631 8 9 (nett.)	Holy Trinity - Christchurch - Saint Peter -	- - -	Dalston - Stepney - Limehouse -	- - -	8,000 - 8,000 - 8,000 -	Transferred to the United Benefices of Saint Helen, Bishopsgate with Saint Martin Outwich; the endowments of the United Benefice being made subject to a pension to the retired Incumbent of Saint Helen's, Bishopsgate, and subject, also, to future charges of 600 l. per annum, 300 l. per annum, and 592 l. 9 s. 10 d. per annum respectively, in favour of the Churches or Cures of Holy Trinity Dalston, Christ Church, Stepney, and Saint Peter, Limehouse.	Out of the proceeds of the sale of the Church of Saint Martin Outwich a sum of 3,000 l. has also been appropriated towards the alteration and repair of the Church of the United Benefice, and a further sum of 7,843 l. 10 s. has been invested in the purchase of 8,400 l. £.3 per Centum Consolidated Bank Annuities, the dividends thereon being paid over to the churchwardens for the time being of Saint Martin Outwich, to be applied by them in payment of certain annuities payable under an Act of Parliament (36 Geo. 3) for rebuilding the Church of Saint Martin Outwich, and in payment of an annuity to the organist of St. Martin Outwich. The proposed Church of Saint Peter, Limehouse, has not yet been built, but the money for its erection has been set apart.
	Saint James, Duke's-place, Aldgate.	6,601 12 2 (nett.)	Saint John the Evangelist.	-	Holborn (Red Lion Square).	-	1,980 9 8 (See Note A.)	Transferred and annexed to the Church of Saint Catherine Cree, being the Church of the United Rectory of Saint Catherine Cree with Saint James, Duke's-place; subject to a temporary charge with a view to providing a house of residences for the Incumbent of the United Rectory.	The residue of the proceeds of the sale of the Church of Saint James, Duke's-place, was appropriated as follows: £.2,640 12. 10. towards the alteration and repair of the Church of the United Benefice; and, £.1,980. 9. 8. towards the provision of a Parsonage House for the United Benefice.
A 2	Saint Antholin, Queen Victoria street.	44,990 12 9 (nett.)	Saint Antholin	-	Nunhead -	-	10,000 -	Transferred and annexed to the Church of Saint Mary Aldermay, being the Church of the United Rectory of Saint Mary Aldermay with Saint Thomas Apostle, Saint Antholin, and Saint John the Baptist upon Walbrook; subject to a prospective rent-charge, not exceeding 300 l. per annum, in favour of the Benefice of Saint John, Waterloo-road, Lambeth.	Out of the proceeds of the sale of Saint Antholin's Church, Queen Victoria-street, the following further appropriations have also been made: £.2,000 towards providing a Parsonage House for Saint Antholin's, Nunhead; and, £.4,000 towards repairing and altering the Church of the United Benefice. (In addition to this last-mentioned sum of 4,000 l., a further grant of 3,000 l. has been made out of the fund created by Section 22 of the Union of Benefices Act, 1860, towards completing the alteration and repair of the Church.)
	Saint Michael, Queenhithe, Upper Thames-street.	10,741 14 7 (nett.)	Saint Michael	-	Camden Town -	-	5,400 -	Transferred and annexed to the Church of Saint James, Carlislehithe, being the Church of the United Rectory of Saint James, Carlislehithe, and Saint Michael, Queenhithe, with Holy Trinity-the-Less.	The proposed Church of Saint Michael, Camden Town, has not yet been built, but the money has been appropriated. Out of the proceeds of the sale of the Church of Saint Michael, Queenhithe, the following further appropriations have been, or are to be made: £.1,000 for the repair and alteration of the Church of the United Benefice; £.500 towards providing a Parsonage House for the United Benefice; £.200 for a repair fund for the churchyard of Saint Michael's parish; £.500 for the construction of a vault in Saint Michael's churchyard for re-interment of bodies; £.225 as compensation to Mistress of School held in tower of St. Michael's Church.

Name and situation of Church pulled down or condemned.	Money Realised by the Sale of the Site.	Church or Churches erected out of the Proceeds—their Situation and Cost.			What has been done with the Parochial Endowments.	Observations.
		Name.	Situation.	Amount Appropriated out of Proceeds of Sale Site and Fabric of City Churches. (See also NOTE A.)		
All Hallows, Bread-street	£. s. d. 32,254 11 10 (nett.)	All Hallows	East India Docks	£. s. d. 9,000 - -	Transferred and annexed to the Church of Saint Mary-le-Bow, being the Church of the United Rectory of Saint Mary-le-Bow, Saint Pancras, Soper Lane, All Hallows, Honey Lane, All Hallows, Bread Street, and Saint John the Evangelist; subject to a rent-charge of 300 <i>l.</i> per annum in favour of district for proposed Church of All Hallows, East India Docks, such rent-charge to commence as from the date of the formation of the new district.	Out of the proceeds of the sale of the Church of All Hallows, Bread-street, the following further appropriations have been, or are to be made: A sum sufficient to purchase— £.4,000 Consols in augmentation of the endowment of the proposed Church of All Hallows, East India Docks; £.1,000 towards providing a Parsonage House for the United Benefice; £.2,000 towards the alteration and improvement of the Church of the United Benefice. (In addition to this sum of 2,000 <i>l.</i> a further grant of 1,000 <i>l.</i> has been made out of the fund created by Section 22 of the Union of Benefices Act, 1860, towards completing the alteration and improvement of the Church. The proposed Church of All Hallows, East India Docks, has not yet been built, but the money for its erection has been set apart.)
Saint Dionis Backchurch, Lime-street.	Site not yet sold.	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Transferred and annexed to the Church of All Hallows, Lombard-street, being the Church of the United Rectory of All Hallows, Lombard-street, with Saint Benet, Gracechurch, Saint Leonard, Eastcheap, and Saint Dionis Backchurch; subject to a pension to the retired Incumbent of Saint Dionis Backchurch, and subject, also, to prospective rent-charges of 60 <i>l.</i> per annum in favour of the Benefice of Saint Benet, Stepney; of 200 <i>l.</i> per annum in favour of the Benefice of Saint Matthew, Upper Clapton, and of 150 <i>l.</i> per annum in favour of proposed new district to be called Saint Dionis.	Out of the proceeds of the sale of the Church of Saint Dionis Backchurch, the following appropriations are directed to be made: £.4,000 towards defraying the cost of a new Vestry and Muniment Room for the parish of Saint Dionis Backchurch; A sum not exceeding 10,000 <i>l.</i> for the provision and endowment of a new Church to be called Saint Dionis; £.1,500 towards the cost of a Parsonage House for the Incumbent of the proposed new Church and district of Saint Dionis; £.700 for the repair and improvement of the Church of Saint James, Kennington; £.500 towards the cost of the Parsonage House of the United Benefice; £.500 towards the cost of the Parsonage House of the Benefice of Saint Benet, Stepney.

All Hallows Mark-lane.	12,418 3 4 (nett.)	All Hallows -	Bromley - by - Bow.	10,189 8 2	(See NOTE B.) -	In this case the sum of 12,418 l. 3 s. 4 d. includes the proceeds of the sale of the Curate's House, which was directed by statute to be sold.
		St. Anthony -	Stepney -	Church not yet completed.	-	

The proposed Church of Saint Anthony, Stepney, is being built partly out of the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the Church and Curate's House, and partly out of the funds derived from the accumulation of the tithes of All Hallows Staining. A third Church is to be built so soon as the funds will permit.

NOTE A.—In addition to the Appropriations hereinbefore mentioned, the following Grants have been made or promised out of the Fund created by Section 22 of the "Union of Benefices Act, 1860," and derived from the proceeds of Sales of the Sites and Fabrics of City Churches :—

Towards the erection of the Church of—		£.		s.		d.	
Clerkenwell, Saint Paul	-	2,207	8	10	-	-	-
Holborn, Saint John the Evangelist	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-
Battersea, Saint Peter	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Newington, Saint Mary	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Stepney, Saint Augustine (not yet built)	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-
Stoke Newington, All Saints	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Old Ford, St. Paul	-					2,000	
South Lambeth, All Saints	-					2,000	
Upper Holloway, Saint Stephen (not yet built)	-					7,000	
City Road, Saint Clement (not yet built)	-					2,000	
South Bermondsey, Saint Augustine	-					1,000	
Kennington, Saint James	-					150	

NOTE B.—This case has been specially dealt with under the provisions of the "Lady Staney's (Trust) Estate Act, 1869," by which the Appropriation of the endowments of All Hallows Staining, is regulated.

10. Whitehall Place,
29 May 1879.

By Order of the Board,
George Pringle,
Secretary to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

CHURCHES (CITY OF LONDON).

RETURN of the Number of Churches in the CITY OF LONDON pulled down or now condemned under "The Union of Benefices Act, 1860"; stating how much has been Realised by the sale of the site; what New Churches have been built out of the proceeds in lieu of the Churches pulled down; their situation and cost; and what has been done with the PAROCHIAL ENDOWMENTS.

(Mr. Percy Wyndham.)

*(Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
11 June 1879.*

221.

Under 1 oz.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNORS

For the Year ending 31st December 1878.

R E P O R T.

THE gifts by benefactors towards the improvement of poor benefices, have slightly decreased in 1878. The Governors annex a list of the cases to which grants from their general fund have been assigned during the year, in number 114, as compared with 117 in 1877.

The progress of the Corporation is shown by the balance sheets and statements, certified by the Governors' Professional Auditor, herewith submitted.

By Order of the Board,

Bounty Office, Westminster,
23 July 1879.

Joseph K. Aston,
Secretary and Treasurer.

To the GOVERNORS of the BOUNTY of QUEEN ANNE, &c.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Treasurer's accounts for the year ending 31st December 1878 have been examined by me in such detail as I have deemed necessary to permit my certifying to their correctness, having regard to the audit of them already made by your late Auditor.

I have prepared a new form of balance sheet, together with a Revenue Account, and Royal Bounty Fund Account; and further, a statement explanatory of the transactions that have taken place in the whole of the various trusts vested in the Corporation, which shows how such trusts have increased from 3,814,920 *l.* 18 *s.* 9 *d.*, the amount at which they stood on 1st January 1878, to 3,845,556 *l.* 16 *s.* 4 *d.*, the amount they stand at on 31st December 1878; these accounts, I venture to think, more clearly show the state of matters than those heretofore published.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

Chas. Garland,
Auditor and Public Accountant.

33, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street,
London, E.C., 23 July 1879.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December 1878.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To Liabilities in respect of Trusts vested in the Corporation, <i>see</i> Schedule (A.)	3,845,556	16	4	By Assets consisting of Stocks, Funds, and Securities, Loans on Mortgage, Amounts due, and Cash in hand and at Bankers, exclusive of the Capital value of the Income derived from First Fruits and Tithes, <i>see</i> Schedule (B.)	3,873,328	4	9
To Royal Bounty Fund Account, amount available for Grants to meet Benefactions	27,771	8	5				
£.	3,873,328	4	9	£.	3,873,328	4	9

Examined and found correct.

Charles Garland, Auditor,

Public Accountant,

33, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.,
23 July 1879.

Joseph K. Aston,
Secretary and Treasurer.

At a Board, held 23rd July 1879, this balance sheet, certified by the Auditor, has been examined, and found correct.

A. C. CANTUAR.

J. LONDON.

F. EXON.

W. BASIL ST. DAVID'S.

A. W. ROFFEN.

C. J. GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

PENEHYN.

FREDERICK CALVERT.

WM. M'ARTHUR.

JOHN STAPLES.

Dr.		REVENUE ACCOUNT for the Year ending 31st December 1878.		Cr.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		
To Charges of Management - - - - -	8,029 10 7	By Annual Endowments and Lady Godolphin's Annuitants - - - - -	1,085 12 -		
„ Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's - - - - -	15 16 1	„ Dividends on Bank Stock - - - - -	4,934 18 6		
„ Interest and Dividends payable to the Clergy out of the income received by the Governors and carried to their credit. See separate Account - - -	117,612 8 2	„ Ditto - Government Funds - - - - -	43,260 16 8		
„ Various Trust Accounts, Interest and Dividends capitalised for the undermentioned Trusts:		„ Ditto - Railway Property - - - - -	34,289 2 11		
	£. s. d.	„ First Fruits and Tenths and Fees, &c. - - -	15,785 14 8		
Augmented Livings, No. 1 - - - - -	292 9 4	„ Ground Rents - - - - -	9,114 5 4		
Augmented Livings, No. 2 - - - - -	1 10 4	„ Interest on Birmingham Borough Loan - - -	735 18 9		
Bounty Lands, &c., sold - - - - -	5 4	„ Ditto - Deposit Account - - - - -	835 16 6		
Building Fund - - - - -	33 4 7	„ Ditto - Mortgages - - - - -	44,407 17 -		
Church Building Acts Fund - - - - -	1 15 4	„ Sundries:	£. s. d.		
Church Repair Fund - - - - -	52 13 8	Cash, Bounty House Rent - - - - -	100 - -		
Copyhold Enfranchisements - - - - -	1 19 2	„ Incidental Receipts - - - - -	34 18 1		
Curates Stipend Fund Trust - - - - -	42 13 -	Costs, Dilapidation Loans - - - - -	41 17 -		
Dilapidations - - - - -	649 18 4	„ Gilbert's Loans - - - - -	475 12 -		
Endowment Trusts - - - - -	299 15 7	Free Gifts - - - - -	10 - -		
Free Gifts - - - - -	28 1 8			662 7 1	
Glebe House Fund - - - - -	820 13 1				
Penalties Fund - - - - -	8 4 11				
Receivership - - - - -	3 - 8				
Reserve Fund - - - - -	655 15 7				
Tithe Redemptions - - - - -	7 6 9				
	2,899 7 4				
„ Amount chargeable to Revenue on Re-valuation of Securities in hand and on variation of Investments - - - - -	4,010 19 3				
„ Balance carried down - - - - -	22,544 8 -				
	£. 155,112 9 5			£. 155,112 9 5	
„ Balance transferred to Royal Bounty Account - £.	22,544 8 -	„ Balance brought down - - - - - £.	22,544 8 -		

ROYAL BOUNTY ACCOUNT for the Year ending 31st December 1878.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Grants to meet Benefactions. See Augmented Livings, No. 1 Account - - - - -	23,250 - -	By Balance on 1st January 1878. See last Balance Sheet - - - - -	29,097 13 7
„ Costs paid by Governors and transferred to credit of Augmented Livings, No. 1 - - - - -	290 - 6	„ Sundry Receipts:	£. s. d.
„ Amount written off New Buildings Account—Depreciation - - - - -	359 2 7	Augmented Livings, No. 1 - - - - -	23 19 11
„ Balance carried down - - - - -	27,771 8 5	Harris's Bequest - - - - -	4 10 -
	£. 51,670 11 6		28 9 11
		„ Revenue Account, amount transferred - - -	22,544 8 -
			£. 51,670 11 6
		„ Balance brought down - - - - - £.	27,771 8 5

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.

STATEMENT of the Transactions in the various ACCOUNTS comprising the TRUSTS vested in the CORPORATION, for the Year 1st January 1878 to 31st December 1878, showing all the INCOMINGS on account of the respective TRUSTS, and OUTGOINGS Chargeable against each Account.

OUTGOINGS.			INCOMINGS.		
Payments made against Balances in hand on 31st December 1877, or against subsequent Receipts:—	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
AUGMENTED LIVINGS, No. 1 :	£.	s. d.	AUGMENTED LIVINGS, No. 1 :		
To Royal Bounty Fund - - - - -	23	19 11	By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877	883,295	11 11
„ Benefaction Account; Amount returned	350	- -	— See Schedule (D.) - - - - -		
„ Amount paid to various persons for erection of residence houses and other purposes - - - - -	29,234	6 3		£.	s. d.
„ Amount of diminished value of Stocks and Securities held in Trust as between 1877 and 1878 - - - - -	1,150	14 10	„ Glebe houses, &c., sold - - - - -	60	- -
	30,759	1 -	„ Royal Bounty Fund; costs - - - - -	290	- 6
„ Balance 31st December 1878—See Schedule (A.) -	900,454	10 9	„ Interest and dividends capitalised - - - - -	292	9 4
	£.	931,213 11 9	„ Benefactions - - - - -	23,925	10 -
			„ Free Gifts Account - - - - -	100	- -
AUGMENTED LIVINGS, No. 2 :			„ Royal Bounty Fund; grants to meet Benefactions - - - - -	23,250	- -
To Amount paid to various persons for erection of residence houses and other purposes - - - - -	1,252	7 7		47,917	19 10
„ Amount of diminished value of Stocks and Securities held in Trust as between 1877 and 1878 - - - - -	7,100	12 3		£.	931,213 11 9
	8,352	19 10	AUGMENTED LIVINGS, No. 2 :		
„ Balance 31st December 1878—See Schedule (A.) -	960,488	4 6	By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877	968,839	14 -
	£.	968,841 4 4	— See Schedule (D.) - - - - -		
			„ Interest and dividends capitalised - - - - -	1	10 4
BENEFACTIONS :				£.	968,841 4 4
To Augmented Livings, No. 1.; Amount appropriated to that Account - - - - -	23,925	10 -	BENEFACTIONS :		
„ Balance 31st December 1878—See Schedule (A.) -	4,693	2 8	By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877	1,807	- 5
	£.	28,618 12 8	— See Schedule (D.) - - - - -		
				£.	s. d.
BENEFACTIONS IN SUSPENSE :			„ Amount received in cash from various persons on this Account - - - - -	21,516	11 8
To Benefaction Account; Amount finally appropriated -	900	- -	„ Value of Stocks and Securities held in suspense - - - - -	3,845	- 7
„ Balance 31st December 1878—See Schedule (A.) -	602	7 -	„ Benefactions in suspense - - - - -	900	- -
	£.	1,502 7 -	„ Endowment Trust - - - - -	200	- -
			„ Augmented Livings, No. 1; Amount received back - - - - -	350	- -
				26,811	12
BOUNTY LANDS, &c., SOLD :				£.	28,618 12 8
To Amount paid to various persons for erection of residence houses and other purposes - - - - -	10,029	9 2	BENEFACTIONS IN SUSPENSE :		
„ Amount of diminished value of Stocks and Securities held in Trust as between 1877 and 1878 - - - - -	3,976	1 11	By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877	912	- -
	14,005	11 1	— See Schedule (D.) - - - - -		
„ Balance 31st December 1878—See Schedule (A.) -	694,089	15 10	„ Amount received from various persons on this Account - - - - -	590	7 -
	£.	708,095 6 11		£.	1,502 7 -
BUILDING FUND :			BOUNTY LANDS, &c., SOLD :		
To Amount of diminished value of Stocks and Securities held in Trust as between 1877 and 1878 - - - - -	8	2 4	By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877	681,163	10 7
„ Balance 31st December 1878—See Schedule (A.) -	1,071	18 5	— See Schedule (D.) - - - - -		
	£.	1,080 - 9		£.	s. d.
			„ Amount received from various persons on this Account - - - - -	26,931	11 -
			„ Interest and dividends capitalised - - - - -	5	4
				26,931	16 - 4
				£.	708,095 6 11
			BUILDING FUND :		
			By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877	1,046	16 2
			— See Schedule (D.) - - - - -		
			„ Interest and dividends capitalised - - - - -	33	4 7
				£.	1,080 - 9

STATEMENT of the Transactions in the various Accounts comprising the Trusts vested in the Corporation—*continued*.

OUTGOINGS.			INCOMINGS.		
Payments made against Balances in hand on 31st December 1877, or against subsequent Receipts— <i>cont'd.</i>	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
CHURCH BUILDING ACTS FUND:			CHURCH BUILDING ACTS FUND:		
To Amount of diminished value of Stocks and Securities held in Trust as between 1877 and 1878	62	9 8	By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877— <i>See Schedule (D.)</i>	8,157	14 -
„ Balance 31st December 1878— <i>See Schedule (A.)</i>	8,096	19 8	„ Interest and dividends capitalised	1	15 4
£.	8,159	9 4	£.	8,159	9 4
CHURCH OF ENGLAND INCUMBENT'S SUSTENTATION FUND:			CHURCH OF ENGLAND INCUMBENTS' SUSTENTATION FUND:		
To Amount of diminished value of Stocks and Securities held in Trust as between 1877 and 1878	954	8 9	By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877— <i>See Schedule (D.)</i>	23,852	2 11
„ Balance, 31st December 1878— <i>See Schedule (A.)</i>	25,970	12 2	„ Amount received from various persons on this Account	3,072	18 -
£.	26,925	- 11	£.	26,925	- 11
CHURCH REPAIR FUND:			CHURCH REPAIR FUND:		
To Amount of diminished value of Stocks and Securities held in Trust as between 1877 and 1878	14	1 1	By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877— <i>See Schedule (D.)</i>	1,883	- 8
„ Balance, 31st December 1878— <i>See Schedule (A.)</i>	1,921	13 3	„ Interest and dividends capitalised	52	13 8
£.	1,935	14 4	£.	1,935	14 4
COPYHOLD ENFRANCHISEMENTS:			COPYHOLD ENFRANCHISEMENTS:		
To Amount of diminished value of Stocks and Securities held in Trust as between 1877 and 1878	68	4 5	By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877— <i>See Schedule (D.)</i>	9,179	8 1
„ Balance, 31st December 1878— <i>See Schedule (A.)</i>	9,604	4 4	„ Amount received from various persons on this Account	£. s. d.	
£.	9,672	8 9	„ Interest and dividends capitalised	1	19 2
			„ Tithe redemptions, received therefrom	7	6 8
			£.	493	- 8
			£.	9,672	8 9
COSTS, re DILAPIDATIONS LOANS:	£.	s. d.	COSTS, re DILAPIDATIONS LOANS:		
To Amount paid to various persons	15	12 8	By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877— <i>See Schedule (D.)</i>	18	9 10
„ „ „ Revenue Account	41	17 -	„ Amount received from Dilapidation Account	56	14 -
„ Balance, 31st December 1878— <i>See Schedule (A.)</i>	57	9 8	£.	75	3 10
£.	17	14 2			
£.	75	3 10			
COSTS, re GILBERT'S LOANS:	£.	s. d.	COSTS, re GILBERT'S LOANS:		
To Amount paid to various persons	466	14 -	By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877— <i>See Schedule (D.)</i>	239	5 -
„ „ „ Revenue Account	475	12 -	„ Amount received on this Account	947	10 -
„ Balance, 31st December 1878— <i>See Schedule (A.)</i>	942	6 -	£.	1,186	15 -
£.	244	9 -			
£.	1,186	15 -			
CURATES STIPEND FUND TRUST:			CURATES STIPEND FUND TRUST:		
To Amount of diminished value of Stocks and Securities held in Trust as between 1877 and 1878	1,712	9 2	By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877— <i>See Schedule (D.)</i> (included on that date in Endowment Trust Account)	67,544	19 7
„ Balance, 31st December 1878— <i>See Schedule (A.)</i>	70,044	9 5	„ Amount received from various persons on this Account	£. s. d.	
£.	71,756	18 7	„ Interest and dividends capitalised	4,169	6 -
			£.	4,211	19 -
			£.	71,756	18 7
DEAN FOREST CHURCHES:			DEAN FOREST CHURCHES:		
To Amount of diminished value of Stocks and Securities held in Trust as between 1877 and 1878	71	16 5	By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877— <i>See Schedule (D.)</i>	9,833	11 9
„ Balance 31st December 1878— <i>See Schedule (A.)</i>	9,761	15 4	£.	9,833	11 9
£.	9,833	11 9			
DILAPIDATIONS:			DILAPIDATIONS:		
To amount paid to various persons for repairs, &c., to residence houses	£. s. d.		By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877— <i>See Schedule (D.)</i>	99,227	13 5
„ Amount paid over to costs, dilapidation mortgages	80,806	7 5	„ Amount received from various persons on this Account	£. s. d.	
„ Interest and Dividend Account	56	14 -	„ Amount of increased value of Stocks and Securities held in Trust as between 1877 and 1878	70,795	13 2
£.	1	5 1	„ Interest and dividends capitalised	5,935	16 9
£.	80,864	6 6	£.	649	18 4
£.	95,744	15 2	£.	77,381	8 3
£.	176,609	1 8	£.	176,609	1 8

STATEMENT of the Transactions in the various Accounts comprising the Trusts vested in the Corporation—continued.

OUTGOINGS.			INCOMINGS.		
Payments made against Balances in hand on 31st December 1877, or against subsequent Receipts— <i>contd.</i>	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
ENDOWMENT TRUSTS:			ENDOWMENT TRUSTS:		
To Amount paid to various persons for various purposes - - - -	£.	s. d.	By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877— <i>See</i> Schedule (D.) In this sum is included 67,544 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> belonging to Curates' Stipend Fund Trust - - - -		
„ Benefactor's Account - - - -	1,788	4 6	„ Amount of increased value of Stocks and Securities held in Trust as between 1877 and 1878 - - -	£.	s. d.
			„ Amount received from various persons on this Account - - - -	229	10 -
„ Curates' Stipend Fund Trust, transferred - -	67,544	19 7	„ Interest and dividends capitalised - - - -	290	15 7
„ Balance 31st December 1878— <i>See</i> Schedule (A.) -	728,659	1 3		7,595	5 2
	£.	798,192 5 4		£.	798,192 5 4
FREE GIFTS:			FREE GIFTS:		
To Amount paid to various persons for various purposes - - - -	£.	s. d.	By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877— <i>See</i> Schedule (D.) - - - -		
„ Revenue Account - - - -	4,407	11 2	„ Amount received from various persons - - - -	£.	s. d.
„ Augmented Livings, No. 1 - - - -	100	- -	„ Amount of increased value of Stocks and Securities held in Trust as between 1877 and 1878 - - -	5,701	18 2
			„ Glebe houses, &c. sold - - - -	317	14 6
„ Balance 31st December 1878— <i>See</i> Schedule (A.) -	82,511	1 4	„ Old buildings - - - -	29	- 1
	£.	87,028 12 6	„ Interest and dividends capitalised - - - -	28	1 8
GATES' BEQUEST:			GATES' BEQUEST:		
To Amount of diminished value of Stocks and Securities held in Trust as between 1877 and 1878 - -	126	4 1	By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877— <i>See</i> Schedule (D.) - - - -		
„ Balance 31st December 1878— <i>See</i> Schedule (A.) -	19,305	12 3		19,431	16 4
	£.	19,431 16 4		£.	19,431 16 4
GLEBE HOUSES, &c. SOLD:			GLEBE HOUSES, &c. SOLD:		
To Amount paid to various persons for erection of residence houses, and other purposes - - - -	£.	s. d.	By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877— <i>See</i> Schedule (D.) - - - -		
„ Amount of diminished value of Stocks and Securities held in Trust as between 1877 and 1878 - - -	17,141	8 10	„ Amount received from various persons on this Account - - - -	£.	s. d.
„ Augmented Livings, No. 1 - - - -	1,900	7 5	„ Interest and dividends capitalised - - - -	13,692	2 6
„ Free Gifts Account - - - -	60	- -		820	13 1
	29	- 1		14,512	15 7
„ Balance 31st December 1878— <i>See</i> Schedule (A.) -	19,130	16 4		£.	87,340 13 5
	£.	68,209 17 1		£.	87,340 13 5
GLEBE LANDS, &c. SOLD:			GLEBE LANDS, &c. SOLD:		
To Amount of diminished value of Stocks and Securities held in Trust as between 1877 and 1878 - -	22	15 4	By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877— <i>See</i> Schedule (D.) - - - -		
„ Balance 31st December 1878— <i>See</i> Schedule (A.) -	3,148	11 8		3,171	7 -
	£.	3,171 7 -		£.	3,171 7 -
HALIFAX VICAR'S RATE REDEMPTION TRUST:			HALIFAX VICAR'S RATE REDEMPTION TRUST:		
To Balance 31st December 1878— <i>See</i> Schedule (A.) £.	437	8 3	By Amount received from various persons on this Account - - - -	£.	437 8 3
HARRIS'S BEQUEST:			HARRIS'S BEQUEST:		
To Amount paid over to Royal Bounty Fund - -	4	10 -	By Amount received on this Account during the Year -		
„ Balance 31st December 1878— <i>See</i> Schedule (A.) -	121	3 1		125	13 1
	£.	125 13 1		£.	125 13 1
INCLOSURE ACTS TRUST:			INCLOSURE ACTS TRUST:		
To Amount of diminished value of Stocks and Securities held in Trust as between 1877 and 1878 - -	15	17 3	By Amount received from various persons on this Account - - - -		
„ Balance 31st December 1878— <i>See</i> Schedule (A.) -	467	17 11		483	15 2
	£.	483 15 2		£.	483 15 2

STATEMENT of the Transactions in the various Accounts comprising the Trusts vested in the Corporation—*continued.*

OUTGOINGS.		INCOMINGS.	
Payments made against Balances in hand on 31st December 1877, or against subsequent Receipts— <i>confd.</i>	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS DUE TO THE CLERGY :		INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS DUE TO THE CLERGY :	
To Amount paid to various persons - - - -	118,067 8 1	By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877	
„ Balance 31st December 1878— <i>See</i> Schedule (A.) -	5,281 12 4	— <i>See</i> Schedule (D.) - - - -	5,735 7 2
£.	123,349 - 5	„ Amount received from Revenue Account - - - -	£. s. d.
		„ Amount received from Dilapidations - - - -	117,612 8 2
			117,613 13 3
		£.	123,349 - 5
NOMINEE ACCOUNT :		NOMINEE ACCOUNT :	
To Amount paid to various persons - - - -	451 6 -	By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877	
„ Balance 31st December 1878— <i>See</i> Schedule (A.) -	593 8 -	— <i>See</i> Schedule (D.) - - - -	210 6 -
£.	1,044 14 -	„ Amount received on this Account - - - -	834 8 -
		£.	1,044 14 -
OLD BUILDINGS, &c., SOLD :	£. s. d.	OLD BUILDINGS, &c., SOLD :	
To Amount paid to various persons - - - -	3,010 8 2	By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877	
Free Gifts Account - - - -	6 8	— <i>See</i> Schedule (D.) - - - -	28,947 9 11
„ Amount of diminished value of Stocks and Securities held in Trust as between 1877 and 1878 - - - -	207 12 7	„ Amount received from various persons on this Account - - - -	2,760 13 7
	3,218 7 5	£.	31,708 3 6
„ Balance 31st December 1878— <i>See</i> Schedule (A.) -	28,489 16 1		
£.	31,708 3 6		
PENALTIES FUND :		PENALTIES FUND :	
To Amount of diminished value of Stocks and Securities held in Trust as between 1877 and 1878 - - - -	3 3 8	By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877	
„ Balance 31st December 1878— <i>See</i> Schedule (A.) -	412 19 2	— <i>See</i> Schedule (D.) - - - -	407 17 11
£.	416 2 10	„ Interest and dividends capitalised - - - -	8 4 11
		£.	416 2 10
RECEIVERSHIP UNDER 10 & 11 VICT. :		RECEIVERSHIP UNDER 10 & 11 VICT. :	
To Amount of diminished value of Stocks and Securities held in Trust as between 1877 and 1878 - - - -	- 14 8	By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877	
„ Balance 31st December 1878— <i>See</i> Schedule (A.) -	97 15 9	— <i>See</i> Schedule (D.) - - - -	95 9 9
£.	98 10 5	„ Interest and dividends capitalised - - - -	3 - 8
		£.	98 10 5
RESERVE FUND :		RESERVE FUND :	
To Amount of balance to credit of Reserve Fund, 31st December 1877, 10,396 l. 8 s. 2 d.; appropriated together with the 655 l. 15 s. 7 d. further receipts in reduction of the Amount chargeable to Revenue in respect of diminished value of Stocks and Securities as between 1877 and 1878 - - - -	11,052 3 9	By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877	
£.	11,052 3 9	— <i>See</i> Schedule (D.) - - - -	10,396 8 2
		„ Interest and dividends capitalised - - - -	655 15 7
		£.	11,052 3 9
SCHOOL SITES :		SCHOOL SITES :	
To Amount of diminished value of Stocks and Securities held in Trust as between 1877 and 1878 - - - -	18 1 8	By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877	
„ Balance 31st December 1878— <i>See</i> Schedule (A.) -	2,665 17 1	— <i>See</i> Schedule (D.) - - - -	2,556 6 8
£.	2,683 18 9	„ Amount received from various persons on this Account - - - -	127 12 1
		£.	2,683 18 9
TITHE REDEMPTIONS :	£. s. d.	TITHE REDEMPTIONS :	
To Amount paid to various persons - - - -	914 15 10	By Balance due to this Account on 31st December 1877	
„ Copyhold Emfranchisement Account - - - -	7 6 8	— <i>See</i> Schedule (D.) - - - -	110,136 1 8
„ Amount of diminished value of Stocks and Securities held in Trust as between 1877 and 1878 - - - -	1,025 5 6		
	1,947 8 -	„ Interest and dividends capitalised - - - -	£. s. d.
„ Balance 31st December 1878— <i>See</i> Schedule (A.) -	122,329 17 6	„ Amount received from various persons on this Account - - - -	7 6 9
£.	124,277 5 6		14,141 3 10
		£.	124,277 5 6
TIVERTON, ST. PAUL, BREWIN'S TRUST :		TIVERTON, ST. PAUL, BREWIN'S TRUST :	
To Amount paid - - - -	6 18 7	By Amount received on this Account - - - -	25 4 6
„ Balance 31st December 1878— <i>See</i> Schedule (A.) -	18 5 11		
£.	25 4 6	£.	25 4 6

SCHEDULE (A).

LIABILITIES in respect of TRUSTS vested in the CORPORATION on
31st December 1878.

	£.	s.	d.
Augmented Livings, No. 1 - - - - -	900,454	10	9
Augmented Livings, No. 2 - - - - -	960,488	4	6
Benefactions - - - - -	4,693	2	8
Benefactions in suspense - - - - -	602	7	-
Bounty Lands, &c., sold - - - - -	694,089	15	10
Building Fund - - - - -	1,071	18	5
Church Building Acts Fund - - - - -	8,096	19	8
Church of England Incumbents' Sustentation Fund - - - - -	25,970	12	2
Church Repair Fund - - - - -	1,921	13	3
Copyhold Enfranchisements - - - - -	9,604	4	4
Costs <i>re</i> Dilapidation Loans - - - - -	17	14	2
Costs <i>re</i> Gilbert's Loans - - - - -	244	9	-
Curates Stipend Fund Trust - - - - -	70,044	9	5
Dean Forest Churches - - - - -	9,761	15	4
Dilapidations - - - - -	95,744	15	2
Endowment Trusts - - - - -	728,659	1	3
Free Gifts - - - - -	82,511	1	4
Gates' Bequest - - - - -	19,305	12	3
Glebe Houses, &c., sold - - - - -	68,209	17	1
Glebe Lands, &c., sold - - - - -	3,148	11	8
Halifax Vicar's Rate Redemption Trust - - - - -	437	8	3
Harris's Bequest - - - - -	121	3	1
Inclosure Acts Trust - - - - -	467	17	11
Interest and Dividends due to the Clergy - - - - -	5,281	12	4
Nominee Account, Gilbert's Loans - - - - -	593	8	-
Old Buildings, &c., sold - - - - -	28,489	16	1
Penalties Fund - - - - -	412	19	2
Receivership, 10 & 11 Vict. - - - - -	97	15	9
School Sites - - - - -	2,665	17	1
Tithe Redemptions - - - - -	122,329	17	6
Tiverton, St. Paul, Brewin's Trust - - - - -	18	5	11
	£.	3,845,556	16

SCHEDULE (B.)

ASSETS consisting of STOCKS, FUNDS and SECURITIES, LOANS ON MORTGAGE, AMOUNTS due, CASH in Hand and at Bankers, on 31st December 1878.

NAME OF STOCK, FUND, &c.	Stock.	Valued at the Average Prices of the past Ten Years.	Money Value.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Consolidated 3 L. per Cents. - - - - -	59,584 6 7	93 - -	55,413 8 5
Reduced 3 L. per Cents. - - - - -	1,198,080 7 6	92 18 6	1,113,316 3 9
New 3 L. per Cents. - - - - -	214,184 9 11	92 18 6	199,030 18 10
Bank Stock - - - - -	52,021 12 5	248 5 -	129,143 13 5
India 5 L. Cents. - - - - -	104,740 17 3	107 5 3	112,347 13 4
India 4 L. per Cents. - - - - -	276,686 5 7	102 12 3	283,914 14 1
Railway Property (<i>see</i> Schedule C.) - - - - -	487,152 16 8	At the various average prices.	455,483 5 11
New River Debentures - - - - -	300 - -	101 13 4	305 - -
Canada Bonds - - - - -	900 - -	107 14 6	969 10 6
Victoria Bonds - - - - -	500 - -	{ 100 at 116 18 6 } { 400 at 111 2 - }	561 6 6
Russia Bonds - - - - -	888 - -	88 17 -	788 19 8
Canada Stock - - - - -	550 - -	90 2 6	495 13 9
New 2½ L. per Cents. - - - - -	8,000 - -	74 12 6	5,970 - -
Metropolitan 3½ L. per Cent. Stock - - - - -	439 9 8	96 18 -	425 17 2
Birmingham Corporation Bonds - - - - -	- - -	- - -	20,000 - -
Ground Rents purchased - - - - -	- - -	- - -	239,767 7 6
Loans on Mortgage under Gilbert's Acts advanced at 3½ L. per Cent. Interest - - - - -	- - -	- - -	259,212 10 1
Loans on Mortgage under Gilbert's Acts, advanced at 4 L. per Cent. Interest - - - - -	- - -	- - -	882,245 18 5
Annual Instalments now payable - - - - -	- - -	- - -	2,060 19 7
Loans on Mortgage under Dilapidations Acts, advanced at 4 L. per Cent. Interest - - - - -	- - -	- - -	35,195 14 8
Annual Instalments now payable - - - - -	- - -	- - -	64 16 8
Interest on Mortgage under Gilbert's Acts, Balance due - - - - -	- - -	- - -	1,364 11 2
Interest on Mortgage under Dilapidations Acts, Balance due - - - - -	- - -	- - -	15 14 9
First Fruits, sum due inclusive of arrears - - - - -	- - -	- - -	2,915 15 6
Fees, First Fruits, sum due inclusive of arrears - - - - -	- - -	- - -	115 6 -
Tenths, sum due inclusive of arrears - - - - -	- - -	- - -	10,173 17 10
Interest and Dividends, Surplus receivable - - - - -	- - -	- - -	15,900 - -
New Buildings, Suspense Account (less 359 L. 2 s. 7 d., written off for depreciation) - - - - -	- - -	- - -	1,795 12 11
Ground Rents, due - - - - -	- - -	- - -	1,869 18 3
Cash Balance - - - - -	- - -	- - -	42,463 16 1
		£.	3,873,328 4 9

SCHEDULE (C.)

RAILWAY PROPERTY.

NAME OF STOCK.	Amount of Stock.	Valued at the Average Prices of the Past 10 Years.	Money Value.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Buckingham Railway Stock - - - - -	2,500 - -	98 1 -	2,451 5 -
East Indian Railway Stock - - - - -	4,200 - -	114 10 3	4,809 10 6
East Indian 4½ l. per Cent. Debenture Stock - - - - -	870 - -	106 1 10	922 19 11
Furness Railway 4 l. per Cent. Debenture Stock - - - - -	2,757 - -	101 1 3	2,786 5 10
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Stock - - - - -	21,230 - -	111 17 -	23,745 15 2
Great Indian Peninsula Railway 4 l. per Cent. Debenture Stock - - - - -	5,930 - -	95 10 -	5,663 3 -
Great Northern Railway Ordinary Stock - - - - -	2,086 - -	129 4 6	2,695 12 7
Great Northern Railway Perpetual 5 l. per Cent. Preference Stock - - - - -	3,400 10 -	118 - -	4,012 11 9
Great Northern Railway 4½ l. per Cent. Preference Stock "Contingent" - - - - -	3,150 - -	108 8 -	3,414 12 -
Great Northern Railway 4 l. per Cent. Debenture Stock - - - - -	450 - -	101 5 9	455 15 10
Great Northern Railway 4 l. per Cent. Debenture Stock - - - - -	*100,000 - -	101 5 9	101,288 - 2
Great Western Railway 4½ l. per Cent. Debenture Stock - - - - -	1,000 - -	108 14 -	1,087 - -
Great Western Railway 4 l. per Cent. Debenture Stock - - - - -	2,372 - -	102 10 -	2,431 6 -
Great Western Railway of Canada 5 l. per Cent. Debenture Stock - - - - -	2,000 - -	83 7 -	1,667 - -
Great Western Railway of Canada 5 l. per Cent. Scrip - - - - -	500 - -	81 - -	405 - -
Kettering and Thrapstone Railway Stock - - - - -	50 - -	96 - -	48 - -
Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Debenture Stock - - - - -	1,750 - -	101 7 -	1,773 12 6
London and Brighton Railway 4½ l. per Cent. Preference Stock - - - - -	13,333 6 8	100 2 -	13,346 13 4
London and Brighton Railway 5 l. per Cent. Preference Stock - - - - -	110 - -	112 1 -	123 5 1
London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Arbitration Debenture Stock - - - - -	2,267 - -	104 7 8	2,365 17 11
London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Preference Stock - - - - -	400 - -	63 - 9	252 3 -
London and North Western Railway 4 l. per Cent. Debenture Stock - - - - -	*100,000 - -	103 8 6	103,425 - -
London and North Western Railway 4 l. per Cent. Debenture Stock - - - - -	11,835 - -	103 8 6	12,240 6 11
London and North Western Railway 4 l. per Cent. Preference Stock - - - - -	6,250 - -	96 1 -	6,003 2 6
London and North Western Railway 4½ l. per Cent. Preference Stock - - - - -	800 - -	106 1 6	848 12 -
London and North Western Railway 5 l. per Cent. Preference Stock - - - - -	24,828 - -	119 3 -	29,582 11 3
London and South Western Railway 4½ l. per Cent. Preference Stock - - - - -	2,000 - -	105 3 6	2,103 10 -
London and South Western Railway "A" 4 l. per Cent. Debenture Stock - - - - -	1,000 - -	100 16 -	1,008 - -
London and South Western Railway "B" 4 l. per Cent. Debenture Stock - - - - -	4,750 - -	102 10 8	4,870 6 8
Midland Railway 4 l. per Cent. Rentcharge Stock - - - - -	1,000 - -	103 13 4	1,036 13 4
Midland Railway 4 l. per Cent. Guaranteed Stock - - - - -	6,900 - -	103 11 8	7,147 5 -
Midland Railway 4 l. per Cent. Debenture Stock - - - - -	*100,000 - -	101 9 -	101,450 - -
North Eastern Railway 4 l. per Cent. Debenture Stock - - - - -	1,000 - -	101 2 6	1,011 5 -
North Union Railway "A" Stock - - - - -	1,500 - -	235 14 -	3,535 10 -
Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway Stock - - - - -	934 - -	107 13 -	1,005 13 8
South Eastern Railway Consolidated 5 l. per Cent. Preference Stock - - - - -	4,000 - -	111 15 -	4,470 - -
£.	437,152 16 8	£.	455,483 5 11

The above Railway property is held by the Governors for particular Trusts, except the three sums thus marked (*) which are held for general purposes.

SCHEDULE (D.)

LIABILITIES in respect of TRUSTS Vested in the CORPORATION on 31st December 1877.

	Money.			Money Value of Stocks and Securities.			TOTAL.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Augmented Livings, No. 1 - - - - -	764,850	-	7	118,445	11	4	883,295	11	11
Augmented Livings, No. 2 - - - - -	4	5	-	968,835	9	-	968,839	14	-
Benefactions - - - - -	1,602	-	-	205	-	5	1,807	-	5
Benefactions in Suspense - - - - -	912	-	-	-	-	-	912	-	-
Bounty Lands, &c., sold - - - - -	13,533	1	10	667,630	8	9	681,163	10	7
Building Fund - - - - -	-	-	-	1,046	16	2	1,046	16	2
Church Building Acts Fund - - - - -	160	17	-	7,996	17	-	8,157	14	-
Church of England Incumbents' Sustentation Fund - -	600	-	-	23,252	2	11	23,852	2	11
Church Repair Fund - - - - -	-	-	-	1,888	-	8	1,888	-	8
Copyhold Enfranchisements - - - - -	-	-	-	9,179	8	1	9,179	8	1
Costs re Dilapidations Loans - - - - -	18	9	10	-	-	-	18	9	10
Costs re Gilbert's Loans - - - - -	239	5	-	-	-	-	239	5	-
Dean Forest Churches - - - - -	-	-	-	9,833	11	9	9,833	11	9
Dilapidations - - - - -	76,771	19	1	22,455	14	4	99,227	13	5
Endowment Trusts - - - - -	1,126	1	8	789,470	18	6	790,597	-	2
Free Gifts - - - - -	253	10	2	80,698	1	3	80,951	11	5
Gates' Bequest - - - - -	-	-	-	19,431	16	4	19,431	16	4
Glebe Houses, &c., sold - - - - -	1,336	8	3	71,491	9	7	72,827	17	10
Glebe Lands, &c., sold - - - - -	-	-	-	3,171	7	-	3,171	7	-
Interest and Dividends due to the Clergy - - - - -	5,735	7	2	-	-	-	5,735	7	2
Nominee Account (Gilbert's Loans) - - - - -	210	6	-	-	-	-	210	6	-
Old Buildings, &c., sold - - - - -	-	-	-	28,947	9	11	28,947	9	11
Penalties Fund - - - - -	-	-	-	407	17	11	407	17	11
Receivership - - - - -	-	-	-	95	9	9	95	9	9
Reserve Fund - - - - -	-	-	-	10,396	8	2	10,396	8	2
School Sites - - - - -	-	-	-	2,556	6	8	2,556	6	8
Tithe Redemptions - - - - -	-	-	-	110,136	1	8	110,136	1	8
£.	867,353	11	7	2,947,567	7	2	3,814,920	18	9

ENDOWMENTS of STOCK received in 1878.

BENEFICE.		DIOCESE.	Consols.	New 3½. per Cents.	Bank Stock.	India 4½. per Cents.	Railway Property.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
R.	Aston Church, St. Andrew	Lichfield	-	-	-	-	106 - -
V.	Baldersby	York	-	-	-	-	2,000 - -
V.	Beckermest, St. John	Carlisle	-	-	-	-	255 - -
V.	Charsfield	Norwich	869 7 3	-	-	-	-
V.	Chillington	Bath and Wells	-	-	-	-	85 - -
V.	Guilden Morden	Ely	3,800 - -	-	-	-	-
V.	Hinxton	Ely	6,400 - -	-	-	-	-
V.	Hugill or Ings	Carlisle	-	-	-	-	178 10 -
V.	Kennington, St. Swithin	Oxford	-	-	-	-	382 10 -
V.	Kentmere	Carlisle	-	-	-	-	153 - -
V.	Knowl Hill	Oxford	-	-	-	-	127 10 -
R.	Lambeth, St. Mary	Winchester	315 8 -	-	-	-	-
V.	Llanhennock	Llandaff	-	-	-	-	85 - -
V.	Llanlulan	St. Asaph	-	-	-	-	85 - -
V.	Longleddale	Carlisle	-	-	-	-	17 - -
V.	Mattersey	Lincoln	-	119 2 3	-	-	-
R.	Oxford, St. Aldate	Oxford	-	-	150 - -	-	-
V.	Pennington	Carlisle	263 10 1	-	-	-	-
V.	Pimlico, St. Gabriel	London	-	-	-	357 2 10	-
V.	Sandford, Dry	Oxford	-	-	-	-	170 - -
V.	Sawrey, St. Peter	Carlisle	-	-	-	-	127 - -
R.	Shadwell, St. Paul	Ripon	-	-	-	-	127 10 -
V.	Sharow, St. John	ditto	1,082 10 10	-	-	-	-
R.	Tansley	Lichfield	-	-	-	-	255 - -
V.	Threapwood	St. Asaph	-	-	-	-	85 - -
V.	Thruscross	Ripon	-	-	-	-	85 - -
V.	Tivdale, St. Michael	Lichfield	-	-	-	-	439 9 8
V.	Wroxton	Oxford	-	-	-	-	255 - -
£.			12,730 16 2	119 2 3	150 - -	357 2 10	5,018 9 8

CURATES' STIPEND FUND TRUST, Stock received in 1878.

BENEFICE.		DIOCESE.	Railway Property.
V.	Knighton	Hereford	£. s. d. 3,535 - -

FREE GIFTS of STOCK received in 1878.

BENEFICE.		DIOCESE.	Consols.	Railway Property.
V.	Mansergh	Carlisle	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
V.	Mildenhall	Ely	876 11 11	50 - -
£.			876 11 11	50 - -

FREE GIFTS of LAND in 1878.

BENEFICE.		DIOCESE.	DONOR.	DESCRIPTION.
V.	Great Bedwyn	Salisbury	Executors of the late Marquis of Allesbury.	Parsonage site.

FIRST FRUITS in ARREAR, 31st December 1878.

NAME OF BENEFICE.		DIOCESE.	DEANERY.	COUNTY.	Amount in Arrear.
R.	Howell	Lincoln	Aswardhurn	Lincoln	£. s. d. 13 19 6

TENTHS in ARREAR, 31st December 1878.

NAME OF BENEFICE.		DIOCESE.	DEANERY.	COUNTY.	Amount in Arrear.
R.	Howell	Lincoln	Aswardhurn	Lincoln	£. s. d. 1 7 6

SCHEDULE OF AUGMENTATIONS IN 1878.

BENEFICE.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	BENEFACTION.		Governors' Grant.	REMARKS as to Benefactions.
			Amount.	Donor.		
			£. s. d.		£.	
V. Amesbury - -	Wilts - -	Salisbury -	275 - -	Sir Edward Antrobus, Bart.	200	Land, value 275 l.
V. Aston-by-Sutton -	Chester -	Chester -	{ 100 - - 100 - -	Diocesan Society Subscriptions - -	200	
V. Bampton - -	Devon - -	Exeter - -	{ 200 - - 100 - -	Kellond's Charity Subscriptions - -	200	
C. Barbon - -	Westmoreland	Carlisle -	{ 67 - - 10 - - per annum.	Subscriptions - - Trinity College, Cambridge.	200	
C. Barnstaple, Holy Trinity.	Devon - -	Exeter - -	{ 100 - - 100 - -	Pyncombe's Trustees - Miss Loring's Trustees	200	Land, value 200 l.
C. Barnston - -	Chester -	Chester -	200 - -	Subscriptions - -	200	
C. Baydon - -	Wilts - -	Salisbury -	600 - -	Baroness Burdett-Coutts	600	
V. Beckermet, St. John	Cumberland -	Carlisle -	200 - -	Subscriptions - -	200	
R. Bewcastle - -	Cumberland -	Carlisle -	{ 100 - - 220 - -	Pyncombe's Trustees - Subscriptions - -	200	
C. Bollington, Holy Trinity.	Chester -	Chester -	{ 100 - - 100 - -	Lord Egerton of Tatton Diocesan Society	200	
V. Bolventor - -	Cornwall -	Truro - -	250 - -	Francis Rodd, Esq. -	200	
V. Bradwell, St. Barnabas.	Derby - -	Lichfield -	{ 200 - - 100 - -	S. Fox, Esq. - - Pyncombe's Trustees -	200	
C. Bricket, Great - -	Suffolk - -	Norwich -	200 - -	King's College, Cambridge.	200	
V. Brinsley - -	Nottingham -	Lincoln -	200 - -	Subscriptions - -	200	
V. Brixton - -	Devon - -	Exeter - -	{ 200 - - 100 - -	Kellond's Charity Subscriptions - -	200	
C. Bryncoedifor, St. Paul	Merioneth -	Banger -	200 - -	Mrs. Richards - -	200	
V. Brynaglwyys - -	Denbigh -	St. Asaph -	200 - -	Subscriptions - -	200	
V. Cannington - -	Somerset -	Bath and Wells	{ 200 - - 100 - -	Marshall's Trustees - P. P. Bouverie, Esq. -	200	
C. Canvey Island -	Essex - -	St. Albans -	{ 100 - - 100 - -	Marshall's Trustees - Diocesan Society	200	
V. Caterham Valley, St. Luke.	Surrey - -	Rochester -	{ 100 - - 100 - -	Incumbent Subscriptions - -	200	
C. Chapel Hill - -	Lincoln -	Lincoln -	200 - -	Diocesan Society	200	
V. Chesham, Christ Church.	Bucks - -	Oxford - -	{ 100 - - 100 - -	Duke of Bedford Diocesan Society	200	
R. Coates, Holy Trinity-in-Whittlesea.	Cambridge -	Ely - -	200 - -	Subscriptions - -	200	
V. Cogges - -	Oxford - -	Oxford - -	200 - -	Subscriptions - -	200	
C. Cold Ash, St. Mark -	Berks - -	Oxford - -	{ 100 - - 100 - -	Pyncombe's Trustees - Subscriptions - -	200	
V. Copley, St. Stephen -	York - -	Ripon - -	{ 100 - - 100 - -	Colonel Akroyd - - Subscriptions - -	200	
V. Dalton, St. Michael and All Angels.	Lancaster -	Chester -	200 - -	John Prescott, Esq. -	200	
C. Dringhouses - -	York - -	York - -	400 - -	Subscriptions - -	200	
V. Dunham Massey, St. Mark.	Chester -	Chester -	{ 100 - - 100 - -	Subscriptions - - Diocesan Society	200	
C. Dunkeswell Abbey, Holy Trinity.	Devon - -	Exeter - -	{ 100 - - 100 - - 100 - -	Pyncombe's Trustees - Bishop Phillpott's Trustees. Captain Simcoe - -	200	
V. Eagle - -	Lincoln -	Lincoln -	{ 100 - - 100 - -	Diocesan Society Subscriptions - -	200	
V. Eastbury - -	Berks - -	Oxford - -	{ 150 - - 50 - -	Subscriptions - - Diocesan Society	200	
V. Ebbesborne Wake -	Wilts - -	Salisbury -	200 - -	Subscriptions - -	200	
C. St. Elwyn - -	Cornwall -	Truro - -	{ 100 - - 100 - -	Bishop Phillpott's Trustees. Subscriptions - -	200	
C. Firbank - -	Westmoreland	Carlisle -	{ 67 - - 10 - - per annum.	Subscriptions - - Trinity College, Cambridge.	200	
V. Frampton - -	Lincoln -	Lincoln -	200 - -	Diocesan Society	200	
V. Gratton, St. Paul -	Hants - -	Winchester -	{ 240 - - 110 - -	Subscriptions - - Diocesan Society	200	
C. Grimston-with-Wartnaby.	Leicester -	Peterborough	280 - -	Vicar of Rothley -	200	Land, value 280 l.
V. Gumfreston - -	Pembroke -	St. Davids -	300 - -	T. Meyrick, Esq. -	200	

SCHEDULE OF AUGMENTATIONS IN 1878—continued.

BENEFICE.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	BENEFACTION.		Governors' Grant.	REMARKS as to Benefactions.
			Amount.	Donor.		
			£. s. d.		£.	
V. Harthill - - -	Chester -	Chester -	100 - -	Subscriptions - -	200	
V. Henbury - - -	Chester -	Chester -	100 - -	Diocesan Society - -	200	
V. Hensingham - -	Cumberland -	Carlisle -	100 - -	Subscriptions - -	200	
C. Hitchin, Holy Saviour.	Hertford -	St. Albans -	100 - -	Diocesan Society - -	200	
V. Hook - - -	Surrey - -	Rochester -	100 - -	Pyncombe's Trustees -	200	
C. Hutton Roof - -	Westmoreland	Carlisle -	100 - -	Subscriptions - -	200	
V. Kemsing - - -	Kent - -	Canterbury -	300 - -	Trinity College, Cambridge -	200	
C. Kersey - - -	Suffolk - -	Ely - -	100 - -	Incumbent - -	200	
C. Killington - - -	Westmoreland	Carlisle -	125 - -	Subscriptions - -	200	
V. Kingwear - - -	Devon - -	Exeter - -	75 - -	Incumbent - -	200	
V. Lancaster, St. Anne -	Lancaster -	Manchester -	67 - -	Subscriptions - -	200	
C. Langley - - -	Essex - -	St. Albans -	10 - -	Trinity College, Cambridge -	200	
C. Lee - - -	Devon - -	Exeter - -	per annum.	Kellond's Charity - -	200	
V. Leeds, St. Edmund-the-Martyr.	York - -	Ripon - -	200 - -	Subscriptions - -	200	
C. Leighton-cum-Menshull Vernon.	Chester -	Chester -	250 - -	Subscriptions - -	200	
R. Lincoln, St. Paul-in-the-Bale.	Lincoln -	Lincoln -	100 - -	Rev. T. France-Hayhurst.	200	
V. Lincoln, St. Peter-at-Gowts.	Lincoln -	Lincoln -	50 - -	Lewis Lloyd, Esq. -	200	
C. Lindford, Little -	Bucks - -	Oxford - -	200 - -	Marshall's Trustees -	200	
V. Lindsey - - -	Suffolk - -	Ely - -	200 - -	Diocesan Society - -	200	
R. Littledean - - -	Gloucester -	Gloucester and Bristol.	388 - -	Marshall's Trustees -	200	Land, value 388 l.
R. Llandegla - - -	Denbigh -	St. Asaph -	200 - -	Diocesan Society - -	200	
V. Llandewi-ystrad Ennan - with Llanvihangel Rhidithon.	Radnor -	St. Davids -	100 - -	Marshall's Trustees -	200	
V. Llandilo Talybont -	Glamorgan -	St. Davids -	200 - -	Diocesan Society - -	200	
V. Llandwrog, St. Thomas.	Carnarvon -	Bangor -	250 - -	Marshall's Trustees -	200	
V. Llangwnadle - - -	Carnarvon -	Bangor -	100 - -	Lord Newborough -	200	
V. Llanhenog - - -	Monmouth -	Llandaff -	200 - -	Subscriptions - -	200	
V. Llantrissant - - -	Monmouth -	Llandaff -	100 - -	Dowager Lady Mackworth.	200	
V. Llanwrthwl - - -	Brecon - -	St. Davids -	50 - -	Rev. W. Powell - -	200	
V. Llanwrthwl - - -	Brecon - -	St. Davids -	100 - -	Rev. E. T. Salusbury -	200	
V. Mackworth - - -	Derby - -	Lichfield -	150 - -	Pyncombe's Trustees -	200	
C. Mansergh, St. Peter	Westmoreland	Carlisle -	200 - -	Subscriptions - -	200	
V. Mapperley - - -	Derby - -	Lichfield -	20 - -	Marshall's Trustees -	200	
V. Menstone, St. John-the-Divine.	York - -	Ripon - -	100 - -	Bishop of St. Davids -	200	
C. Middleton - - -	Westmoreland	Carlisle -	67 - -	Pyncombe's Trustees -	200	
V. Milland - - -	Sussex - -	Chichester -	10 - -	Subscriptions - -	200	
R. Mindtown - - -	Salop - -	Hereford -	per annum.	Trinity College, Cambridge -	200	
R. Moreton-on-Lugg -	Hereford -	Hereford -	19 17 4	Vicar of Rogate - -	200	
V. Moss, All Saints -	York - -	York - -	225 - -	Earl of Powis - -	200	
V. Nerquis - - -	Flint - -	St. Asaph -	300 - -	Mrs. Evans - -	200	
V. Newburgh, Christ Church.	Lancaster -	Chester -	200 - -	S. Birch, Esq. - -	200	
V. Newnham - - -	Herts - -	St. Albans -	200 - -	Subscriptions - -	200	
V. Newton Poppleford -	Devon - -	Exeter - -	200 - -	Incumbent - -	200	
			200 - -	J. R. Mills, Esq. - -	200	
			200 - -	Kellond's Trustees -	200	
			200 - -	Rev. A. A. Hunt - -	200	

SCHEDULE OF AUGMENTATIONS IN 1878—*continued.*

BENEFICE.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	BENEFACTION.		Governors' Grant.	REMARKS as to Benefactions.
			Amount.	Donor.		
			£. s. d.		£.	
V. Normanton - -	Derby -	Lichfield -	200 - -	Subscriptions - -	200	
V. Northorpe - -	Lincoln -	Lincoln -	200 - -	Subscriptions - -	200	
R. Parham - - -	Sussex -	Chichester -	225 - -	Lord Zouche - -	200	
R. Plympton, St. Maurice	Devon -	Exeter -	{ 200 - - 100 - -	Marshall's Trustees Subscriptions - -	{ 200	
V. Portlade-by-sea, St. Andrew.	Sussex -	Chichester -	{ 200 - - 100 - -	Marshall's Trustees Subscriptions - -	{ 200	
V. Quatford - - -	Salop -	Hereford -	200 - -	Lord Sudeley - -	200	
R. Quernmore - - -	Lancaster -	Manchester -	{ 25 - - 14 - - per annum.	Incumbent Vicar of Lancaster -	{ 200	
2. Rainow - - -	Chester -	Chester -	{ 100 - - 100 - -	Diocesan Registry Subscriptions - -	{ 200	
Ravensthorpe - -	York -	Ripon -	330 - -	Charles Wheatley, Esq.	200	House, value 330 l.
Savernake Forest, St. Catherine.	Wilts -	Salisbury -	200 - -	Dowager Marchioness of Ailesbury.	200	
Sawrey, St. Peter -	Lancaster -	Carlisle -	200 - -	Subscriptions - -	200	
„ Sheepsator - -	Devon -	Exeter -	{ 100 - - 100 - -	Bishop Phillpott's Trustees. Sir Massey Lopes, Bart., M.P.	{ 200	
V. Shireshead - -	Lancaster -	Manchester -	200 - -	Subscriptions - -	200	
V. Shireshead - -	Lancaster -	Manchester -	{ 67 - - 10 - - per annum.	Subscriptions - - Patron - -	{ 200	Second Benefaction, 1878.
V. Southwick - - -	Northampton	Peterborough	{ 100 - - 100 - -	Incumbent - Subscriptions - -	{ 150	
C. Stepney, St. Luke -	Middlesex -	London -	{ 100 - - 100 - -	Bishop of London's Fund. Diocesan Society -	{ 200	Case of 1873.
C. Stepney, St. Luke -	Middlesex -	London -	200 - -	Bishop of London's Fund.	200	Case of 1874.
C. Stepney, St. Luke -	Middlesex -	London -	200 - -	Incumbent - -	200	Case of 1875.
C. Stepney, St. Luke -	Middlesex -	London -	200 - -	Bishop of London's Fund.	200	Case of 1876.
V. Summerstown, St. Mary.	Surrey -	Rochester -	{ 200 - - 200 - -	Marshall's Trustees Subscriptions - -	{ 200	
V. Sutton Guilden -	Chester -	Chester -	{ 100 - - 100 - -	Incumbent - Diocesan Society -	{ 200	
V. Sutton-in-the-Marsh	Lincoln -	Lincoln -	200 - -	Diocesan Society	200	
V. Tavistock, St. Paul -	Devon -	Exeter -	{ 100 - - 100 - -	Bishop Phillpott's Trustees. Duke of Bedford -	{ 200	
V. Thurgoland - - -	York -	Ripon -	{ 100 - - 50 - -	Marshall's Trustees Silkstone Endowment Association.	{ 200	
R. Tickencote - - -	Rutland -	Peterborough	200 - -	Subscriptions - - J. H. L. Wingfield, Esq.	200	
V. Torksey - - -	Lincoln -	Lincoln -	{ 100 - - 300 - -	Diocesan Society Subscriptions - -	{ 200	
V. Totland Bay, Christ Church.	Hants -	Winchester -	{ 2,300 - - 200 - -	H. W. May, and E. Fox, Esqrs. Marshall's Trustees -	{ 600	House and land, value 2,300 l.
V. Upwood, with Great Raveley.	Huntingdon -	Ely -	200 - -	Subscriptions - -	200	
C. Wattisham - - -	Suffolk -	Ely -	200 - -	King's College, Cambridge.	200	
V. Wellcombe - - -	Devon -	Exeter -	{ 100 - - 100 - -	Bishop Phillpott's Trustees. Lord Clinton - -	{ 200	
R. Whitchurch, alias Alba.	Pembroke -	St. Davids -	{ 300 - - 70 - -	M. Jones, Esq. - - Subscriptions - -	{ 200	
C. Whitwick, St. Andrew.	Leicester -	Peterborough	{ 100 - - 50 - - 50 - -	Pyncombe's Trustees Baroness Burdett-Coutts Subscriptions - -	{ 150	
C. Woolwich, North, St. John.	Essex and Kent.	St. Albans -	{ 200 - - 100 - -	Marshall's Trustees Incumbent - -	{ 200	

Bounty Office,
23 July 1879.Joseph K. Aston,
Secretary and Treasurer.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.

ANNUAL REPORT

AND

ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNORS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1878.

(Presented pursuant to Act 1 & 2 Vict. c. 20, s. 18.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
31 July 1879.*

325.

Under 2 oz.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 17 December 1878 ;—for,

“ RETURNS with regard to the ESTABLISHED CHURCH of *Scotland*, giving in separate Columns the Number of MALE and the Number of FEMALE COMMUNICANTS in each PARISH in *Scotland* for the Year 1878, included in the ROLL prepared by the KIRK SESSION, in conformity with the Regulations of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY ; and stating the Date of the MINUTE of the KIRK SESSION sanctioning the ROLL as last purged of Persons disqualified by Removal or otherwise, and finally Adjusted:—”

“ Of the Number of ADHERENTS, not being COMMUNICANTS, and not under 21 Years of Age, admitted on Application to the ROLL of the CONGREGATION, under the GENERAL ASSEMBLY’S REGULATIONS of the 3rd day of June 1878, in those PARISHES in which MINISTERS have been Elected and Appointed under the Provisions of CHURCH PATRONAGE ACT of 1874 :—”

“ And, of the POPULATION of each PARISH according to the Census of 1871, and a SUMMARY of the Results (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 239, of Session 1874).”

Name of Parish.	Number of Communicants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Number of Adherents in certain Parishes	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	Remarks.
		Male.	Female.				

Crown Office, Edinburgh, }
28 April 1879.

JAS. AULDJO JAMIESON,
Crown Agent.

(*Mr. M'Laren.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 May 1879.

NOTES.

THIS Return, applicable as regards Communicants to the Year 1878, is a continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 239, supplemented by Parliamentary Paper, No. 239-I. of Session 1874. The former Return was applicable to the Year 1873, and, like the present, included all congregations of the Church of Scotland, and related to Communicants only.

THE following explanations, with reference to the entries in several columns of this Return, are considered necessary :—

Rolls.—The Rolls with which the present Return deals are of two kinds, viz., Communion Rolls or lists of members which exist in all parishes, and Rolls of Congregations, which, in conformity with the Regulations of the General Assembly, are made up for the purposes of election of ministers under the Patronage Abolition Act of 1874, and which, of course, existed only in parishes where vacancies occurred. The former contain the names of Communicants only, the latter, besides containing the names of all Communicants not under church discipline, contained also the names of such adherents qualified to take part in elections, as claimed to exercise that right.

Communicants.—The present Return, applicable as regards Communicants to all parishes, has, like the former Return, been prepared with a view to show the whole membership of the Church of Scotland. The entries in the Communicants' column, therefore, represent the numbers on the Communion Rolls for the year 1878, and the minutes of Kirk Session, the dates of which are given, certify in every instance the adjustment and correctness of the Communion Rolls.

Information in regard to Communicants has in nearly all cases been furnished by the ministers of parish or other churches. In a few instances, owing to the illness or absence of ministers, or on account of churches being vacant, returns have been made by Clerks or Moderators of Kirk Sessions.

Such chapels of ease and mission churches appear in the Return as have Communion Rolls distinct from those of the parishes in which they are situated, and for which, therefore, separate schedules have been filled up. The names of these chapels are printed in italics.

No Returns have been received from the ministers of the following parishes and churches :—

St. Luke's, Presbytery of Edinburgh.	Cleish, Presbytery of Kinross.
Balmaclellan " Kirkcudbright.	Logie " Dundee.
New Cumnock " Ayr.	Berriedale " Caithness.
Muckairn " Lorn.	Lady " North Isles.
Tobermory " Mull.	

There is reason to believe that in some instances ministers have given the numbers present at the Celebration of the Communion, instead of the numbers of qualified Communicants on the Rolls.

Adherents.—The Rolls with which this portion of the Return deals are those which, in conformity with the Regulations of the General Assembly, are made up for the special purposes of elections.

In preparing this portion of the Return it was found that a difference of opinion existed among ministers of parishes, from whom information was in the first instance asked, as to the period of time which it was intended to embrace,—whether the whole period since 1874, or that which has elapsed since the framing of the General Assembly's Regulations of 3rd June 1878,—and that many ministers did not furnish any information on this head. It was therefore considered necessary, in order to ensure as far as possible uniformity and correctness, to ask clerks of presbyteries who have official knowledge of such matters, to make returns for the longer period in regard to all parishes within the bounds of the various presbyteries where vacancies had occurred, and to give the date of each election. A column for these dates has been added to the Return.

Each entry in the column headed "Number of Adherents in certain Parishes" represents the number of persons not Communicants, but constituted electors by Regulations of the General Assembly framed in virtue of the Act of 1874, who, in view of the particular election, the date of which is given, formally claimed to be put upon a Roll made up and existing solely for the purposes of that election.

In cases where two elections took place in the same parish, the number of adherents whose names were added to each of the two Rolls is stated.

No Returns have been received from the clerks of the Presbyteries of Paisley and Mull (numbered 24 and 35).

Populations.—The populations given, taken from the Census of 1871, are those of districts attached to parish churches. The parishes with which the Return deals are, therefore, all Ecclesiastical or *quoad sacra* parishes. It will be observed that they are arranged according to presbyteries, and not in counties, as in the previous Return. Many parishes lie partly in one county and partly in another, and although the Census of 1871 gives the population of each portion of all such parishes then existing, the Communicants of such parishes cannot, of course, in any instance be correctly apportioned. For this reason, and because returns of adherents are made by clerks of presbyteries, and apply in some instances to the parishes in a presbytery collectively, the arrangement referred to has been adopted. In addition, however, to a Summary of Results or Abstract for Presbyteries, a Summary for Counties similar to that given in the previous Return, and made up on the principle explained in a note appended to it, has been added to this Return. In the column for Remarks are stated the names of the counties in which parishes were included in the previous Return.

Jas. Auldjo Jamieson,
Crown Agent.

RETURNS with regard to the ESTABLISHED CHURCH of *Scotland*, giving in separate Columns the Number of MALE and the Number of FEMALE COMMUNICANTS in each PARISH in *Scotland* for the Year 1878, included in the ROLL prepared by the KIRK SESSION, in conformity with the Regulations of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY; and stating the Date of the MINUTE of the KIRK SESSION, sanctioning the ROLL as last purged of Persons disqualified by Removal or otherwise, and finally Adjusted; of the Number of ADHERENTS, not being COMMUNICANTS, and not under 21 Years of Age, admitted on Application to the ROLL of the Congregation, under the GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S REGULATIONS of the 3rd day of June 1878, in those Parishes in which MINISTERS have been Elected and Appointed under the Provisions of CHURCH PATRONAGE ACT of 1874; and, of the POPULATION of each PARISH according to the Census of 1871, and a SUMMARY of the Results.

SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communi- cants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Number of Adhe- rents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
1.—PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURGH (a):								
Colinton - - - - -	795	358	437	-	-	26 Feb. 1879	3,644	Edinburgh.
Constorphine - - - - -	359	159	200	-	-	24 Dec. 1878	1,788	- ditto.
Cramond - - - - -	504	220	284	16	11 July 1878	3 Mar. 1879	3,061	- ditto.
<i>Granton Church</i> - - - - -	212	104	108	-	-	13 Jan. "	-	- ditto.
Currie - - - - -	525	226	299	-	-	10 " "	2,360	- ditto.
Duddingston - - - - -	166	88	78	-	-	(1) " "	2,481	- ditto.
<i>Portobello Mission</i> - - - - -	133	63	70	-	-	2 Nov. 1878	-	-
Edinburgh :								
Abbey - - - - -	638	289	349	-	-	26 Dec. "	- (2) -	-
Buccleuch - - - - -	497	213	284	None -	16 Dec. 1875	6 Feb. 1879	10,359	Edinburgh.
Canongate - - - - -	1,116	503	613	-	-	16 Jan. "	12,061	- ditto.
Dean (3) - - - - -	151	53	98	-	-	7 Oct. 1875	4,061	- ditto.
Gaelic - - - - -	146	54	92	-	-	29 Dec. 1878	- (4) -	- ditto.
Greenside - - - - -	1,480	529	951	-	-	(5) " "	(5) 5,096	- ditto.
Greyfriars, New - - - - -	537	181	356	-	-	19 Jan. 1879	2,640	- ditto.
Greyfriars, Old - - - - -	635	239	396	4	27 Mar. 1877	21 Oct. 1878	2,193	- ditto.
High Church - - - - -	443	169	274	5	19 Oct. "	(7) 19 Jan. 1879	2,660	- ditto.
Lady Glenorchy's - - - - -	743	321	422	None -	17 May "	7 Nov. 1878	5,946	- ditto.
Lady Yester's - - - - -	1,855	706	1,149	-	-	31 Dec. "	2,479	- ditto.
Morningside - - - - -	559	160	399	-	-	5 Feb. 1879	4,433	- ditto.
Newington - - - - -	1,342	436	906	-	-	20 Jan. "	16,187	- ditto.
Old Kirk (4) - - - - -	73	33	40	-	-	(8) " "	3,389	- ditto.
Robertson Memorial - - - - -	799	237	562	-	-	1 Oct. 1878	-	-
St. Andrews - - - - -	771	259	512	-	-	- Jan. 1879	3,864	Edinburgh.
<i>Elder, St. Church</i> (10) - - - - -	219	91	128	-	-	(11) " "	-	-
St. Bernard's - - - - -	(12) 1,442	423	1,019	-	-	7 Feb. 1879	5,650	Edinburgh.
St. Cuthbert's - - - - -	2,796	991	1,805	10	16 May 1878	- Dec. 1877	(13) 78,249	- ditto.
<i>North Merchiston</i> - - - - -	818	143	170	-	-	(14) " "	-	-
<i>Queen's Park</i> - - - - -	123	65	58	-	-	(15) " "	-	-
St. David's - - - - -	1,104	513	591	1	1 June 1876	20 Oct. 1878	- (16) -	-
St. George's - - - - -	858	262	596	-	-	27 Feb. 1879	6,365	Edinburgh.
St. John's - - - - -	427	175	252	None -	28 Dec. 1876	16 Jan. "	3,195	- ditto.
St. Luke's - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,581	- ditto.
St. Mary's - - - - -	1,503	530	973	-	-	6 Jan. 1879	7,897	- ditto.
St. Stephen's - - - - -	2,058	594	1,464	1	28 Sept. 1875	3 Feb. "	8,038	- ditto.
Tolbooth - - - - -	781	283	498	-	-	14 Jan. 1878	2,357	- ditto.
Trinity College - - - - -	836	341	495	-	-	3 Jan. 1879	2,882	- ditto.
Tron (17) - - - - -	927	349	578	None -	4 May 1876	24 Oct. 1878	2,132	- ditto.
West Coates - - - - -	616	214	402	-	-	26 Nov. "	3,500	- ditto.
West, St. Giles (New North) - - - - -	527	199	328	None -	1 July 1875	18 Jan. 1879	4,403	- ditto.
Gilmerton - - - - -	240	114	126	-	-	(18) " "	1,062	- ditto.
Kirknewton and East Calder - - - - -	466	232	234	-	-	23 Dec. 1878	2,198	- ditto.

(a) Note by the clerk of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, with reference to Return of Adherents. "In all cases the date of induction and not of election is given. The election preceded the induction by about a month or six weeks."

(1) Return states that Roll of Communicants was carefully examined by minister in November 1878.

(2) Erected in 1875. Population then estimated at upwards of 5,000, and included in that of South Leith and Greenside.

(3) This parish was vacant at date of Return, which is made by Moderator of Kirk Session. The numbers of Communicants are given as at October 1878.

(4) No district is attached to this church.

(5) Roll of Communicants revised four times a year, and finally adjusted in January of each year.

(6) The population included part of that of the district, now Abbey Parish.

(7) Return states that no names were added to Roll after 21st October 1878.

(8) This is a suppressed charge. It is now a mission station.

(9) Roll of Communicants revised on 1st November 1878.

(10) Under St. Cuthbert's Church.

(11) No Session. Roll purged in October 1878.

(12) The numbers of Communicants given in this Return are those on the revised and corrected Roll on 24th January 1879.

(13) Population includes that of district, now St. David's parish.

(14) No Kirk Session. Roll of Communicants purged and adjusted on 29th October 1878.

(15) No Kirk Session. Roll adjusted in October 1878.

(16) Erected in 1874. Population (about 5,000), included in that of St. Cuthbert's.

(17) There are 177 more members in this congregation than there are sittings in the church.

(18) Date of Minute of Kirk Session is not given.

SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communicants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Number of Adherents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
1.—PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURGH—continued.								
Leith :								
Leith, North - - - -	2,394	974	1,420	15	4 Oct. 1877	29 Dec. 1878	10,371	Edinburgh.
Leith, South - - - -	2,552	1,075	1,477	-	-	23 " "	(1) 22,349	- ditto.
Newhaven - - - -	355	165	190	-	-	- " (2) "	3,977	- ditto.
St. John's - - - -	526	232	294	-	-	13 Feb. 1879	4,062	- ditto.
St. Thomas's - - - -	493	232	261	-	-	9 " "	4,040	- ditto.
Liberton - - - -	474	230	244	-	-	19 Dec. 1878	2,729	- ditto.
Mayfield (3) - - - -	143	52	91	-	-	5 " "	-	-
Portobello - - - -	588	217	371	-	-	14 Feb. 1879	3,996	Edinburgh.
Ratho - - - -	479	239	240	10	17 Nov. 1876	3 " "	1,744	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	37,719	14,535	23,184	-	-	-	272,479	
2.—PRESBYTERY OF LINLITHGOW (a) :								
Abercorn - - - -	226	102	124	-	-	27 Nov. 1878	933	Linlithgow.
Bathgate - - - -	760	334	426	-	-	29 Dec. "	10,129	- ditto.
Armadale - - - -	240	118	122	-	-	- " "	-	- ditto.
Borrowstounness - - - -	651	264	387	-	-	- " (4) "	4,986	- ditto.
Calder, Mid - - - -	325	144	181	-	-	26 Jan. 1879	1,634	Edinburgh.
Calder, West - - - -	503	262	241	-	-	13 Feb. "	7,865	- ditto.
Addiewell (5) - - - -	209	106	103	-	-	13 " "	-	-
Camelon - - - -	344	174	170	-	-	1 July 1878	3,286	Edinburgh.
Carriden - - - -	273	130	143	-	-	27 Jan. 1879	1,799	- ditto.
Dalmeny - - - -	260	116	144	-	-	6 July 1878	1,492	- ditto.
Ecclesmachan - - - -	166	74	92	-	-	- April "	320	- ditto.
Falkirk - - - -	992	390	602	-	-	2 Feb. 1879	(6) 13,991	Stirling.
Grangemouth - - - -	328	144	184	-	-	9 Nov. 1878	-	-
Fauldhouse - - - -	304	147	157	-	-	28 Dec. "	(7) -	Linlithgow.
Grahamston - - - -	354	158	196	-	-	16 Feb. 1879	(8) -	-
Kirkliston - - - -	690	312	378	-	-	- " (9) "	2,187	Linlithgow.
Linlithgow - - - -	1,056	464	592	1 3	14 Dec. 1876 10 Dec. 1878	10 June 1878	5,554	- ditto.
Livingston - - - -	300	130	170	-	-	17 Dec. "	1,727	- ditto.
Muiravonside - - - -	254	124	130	-	-	18 Jan. 1879	2,653	Stirling.
Polmont - - - -	642	290	352	-	-	19 " "	3,910	- ditto.
Blackbraes and Shieldhill - - - -	192	93	99	-	-	No Session.	-	-
Queensferry - - - -	195	69	126	-	-	- Feb. 1878	945	Linlithgow.
Slamannan - - - -	444	231	213	-	-	6 Nov. "	4,847	Stirling.
Torphichen - - - -	300	134	166	-	-	31 Aug. "	1,630	Linlithgow.
Uphall - - - -	445	226	219	-	-	11 Nov. "	2,772	- ditto.
Whitburn - - - -	296	131	165	None -	11 May 1876	11 " "	(10) 6,911	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	10,749	4,867	5,882	-	-	-	79,580	
3.—PRESBYTERY OF BIGGAR :								
Biggar - - - -	484	204	280	-	-	3 April 1878	2,013	Lanark.
Broughton, &c. - - - -	291	126	165	-	-	24 Dec. "	729	Peebles.
Covington and Thankerton - - - -	165	63	102	-	-	21 Aug. "	454	Lanark.
Coulter - - - -	117	52	65	-	-	9 Mar. "	593	- ditto.
Dolphinton - - - -	97	43	54	-	-	26 Nov. "	231	- ditto.
Dunsyre - - - -	75	31	44	None -	(11) 16 Apr. 1877	10 Feb. 1879	302	- ditto.
Libberton - - - -	153	74	79	-	-	4 Jan. "	691	- ditto.
Skirling - - - -	75	32	43	-	-	- " (12) "	325	Peebles.
Symington - - - -	161	79	82	-	-	11 Nov. 1878	442	Lanark.
Walston - - - -	128	57	71	-	-	- " (13) "	425	- ditto.
Wandell and Lamington - - - -	182	88	94	-	-	18 June 1878	332	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	1,928	849	1,079	-	-	-	6,537	

(a) Note by the clerk of the Presbytery of Linlithgow, with reference to Return of Adherents. "This Return gives no idea of the real number of Adherents, as only those who claim to be so are admitted to take part in an election, and put upon the Roll."

(1) Population included part of that of the district, now Abbey Parish.

(2) Roll adjusted in December 1878.

(3) This is a mission church. The date given is that of a Minute of managers.

(4) No Minute of Kirk Session is referred to. Return states that the Roll of Communicants is purged in May and November of each year.

(5) This is a mission church. The Return is made by the minister of the parish (West Calder).

(6) Population included that of district, now parish of Grahamston.

(7) Erected into parish in 1872; population then estimated at fully 4,000.

(8) Erected into parish in 1875.

(9) The Roll of Communicants was submitted to the Kirk Session four times in 1878, but this is not entered in the Minutes.

(10) Population included that of district, now parish of Fauldhouse.

(11) Note by clerk of Presbytery. "Appointment made by Presbytery, congregation having failed to elect."

(12) There is no Minute of Kirk Session.

(13) The Roll of Communicants was adjusted by the minister on 12th November 1878.

SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communicants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Number of Adherents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
4.—PRESBYTERY OF PEEBLES :								
Drumelzier - - - - -	59	26	33	None -	- Aug. 1877	19 July 1878	221	Peebles.
Eddlestone - - - - -	234	113	121	-	-	4 Feb. 1879	700	- ditto.
Innerleithen - - - - -	601	231	370	{ None - 3	{ - Dec. 1875 - July 1878	{ 29 Nov. 1878	2,776	- ditto.
Walkerburn - - - - -	294	116	178					
Kirkurd - - - - -	124	57	67	-	-	19 Jan. 1879	294	Peebles.
Linton, West - - - - -	291	116	175	3	- Aug. 1877	4 April 1878	1,387	- ditto.
Lyne - - - - -	60	30	30	-	-	30 Dec. "	174	- ditto.
Manor - - - - -	124	57	67	-	-	8 " "	271	- ditto.
Newlands - - - - -	211	96	115	-	-	16 " "	851	- ditto.
Peebles - - - - -	818	324	494	-	-	16 " "	3,172	- ditto.
Stobo - - - - -	100	41	59	-	-	27 " "	459	- ditto.
Traquair - - - - -	175	98	77	-	-	25 July "	669	- ditto.
Tweedsmuir - - - - -	98	49	49	-	-	15 June "	190	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	3,189	1,354	1,835	-	-	-	11,164	
5.—PRESBYTERY OF DALKEITH :								
Borthwick - - - - -	432	207	225	-	-	24 Jan. 1879	1,494	Edinburgh.
Carrington - - - - -	156	77	79	-	-	7 July 1878	712	- ditto.
Cockpen - - - - -	365	172	193	5	17 April 1875	3 Jan. 1879	2,481	- ditto.
Cranston - - - - -	319	136	183	-	-	22 Oct. 1878	1,036	- ditto.
Crichton - - - - -	243	111	132	-	-	17 April "	1,223	- ditto.
Dalkeith - - - - -	795	345	450	None -	18 Sept. 1876	14 Feb. 1879	4,209	- ditto.
West - - - - -	354	149	205			1 May 1878	3,458	- ditto.
Fala and Soutra - - - - -	156	68	88	-	-	3 " "	364	- ditto.
Glencorse - - - - -	310	149	161	6	10 Nov. 1877	16 July "	1,153	- ditto.
Heriot - - - - -	132	59	73	-	-	8 " "	414	- ditto.
Inveresk - - - - -	1,005	430	575	-	-	30 June "	5,334	- ditto.
Laswade - - - - -	838	380	458	16	11 Mar. 1876	26 May "	(¹) 5,527	- ditto.
Newbattle - - - - -	432	196	236	-	-	17 Nov. "	2,424	- ditto.
Newton - - - - -	285	142	143	-	-	7 July "	1,181	- ditto.
North Eak - - - - -	441	185	256	-	-	14 " "	4,737	- ditto.
New Craighall - - - - -	105	53	52	-	-	(²) " "	-	-
Ormiston - - - - -	289	130	159	-	-	23 June "	911	Haddington.
Penicuik - - - - -	1,113	552	561	-	-	8 July "	3,765	Edinburgh.
Rosewell - - - - -	217	113	104	None -	22 Feb. 1876	27 Oct. 1877	(³)	-
Roslin - - - - -	298	140	158			26 Aug. 1878	1,571	- ditto.
Stobhill - - - - -	529	278	251	1	27 Mar. 1876	11 June "	2,447	- ditto.
Temple - - - - -	176	86	90	-	-	17 July "	658	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	8,990	4,158	4,832	-	-	-	45,099	
6.—PRESBYTERY OF HADDINGTON :								
Aberlady - - - - -	404	176	228	18	2 May 1878	7 Jan. 1879	1,022	Haddington.
Athelstaneford - - - - -	293	130	163	-	-	11 Aug. 1878	344	- ditto.
Bolton - - - - -	76	36	40	-	-	- July "	464	- ditto.
Dirleton - - - - -	355	189	166	45	29 April 1878	7 Feb. "	1,419	- ditto.
Garvald - - - - -	216	99	117	1	3 Oct. 1876	3 July 1876	832	- ditto.
Gladsmuir - - - - -	509	253	256	1	6 Mar. "	22 Dec. 1878	1,863	- ditto.
Haddington - - - - -	1,114	473	641	-	-	23 Feb. 1879	5,735	- ditto.
Humbie - - - - -	250	120	130	-	-	15 " 1878	967	- ditto.
Morham - - - - -	78	37	41	-	-	14 Mar. "	204	- ditto.
North Berwick - - - - -	503	210	293	-	-	6 Feb. 1879	2,373	- ditto.
Pencailand - - - - -	317	143	174	-	-	23 " 1878	1,320	- ditto.
Prestonpans - - - - -	432	219	213	-	-	25 Feb. "	2,069	- ditto.
Salton - - - - -	132	65	67	16	12 May 1876	30 June "	647	- ditto.
Tranent - - - - -	719	354	365	-	-	27 Jan. 1879	4,852	- ditto.
Yester - - - - -	320	150	170	4	24 June 1878	15 " "	1,034	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	5,718	2,654	3,064	-	-	-	25,545	
7.—PRESBYTERY OF DUNBAR :								
Belhaven - - - - -	139	54	85	8	23 Oct. 1878	13 Aug. 1878	1,271	Haddington.
Cockburnspath - - - - -	237	106	131	-	-	- July "	1,133	Berwick.
Dunbar - - - - -	571	268	303	-	-	13 Nov. "	3,711	Haddington.
Innerwick - - - - -	275	135	140	-	-	1 " "	892	- ditto.
Oldhamstocks - - - - -	114	54	60	1	27 Dec. 1875	6 Jan. 1879	592	- ditto.
Prestonkirk - - - - -	428	182	246	9	6 April 1876	17 Feb. 1876	1,931	- ditto.
Spott - - - - -	118	55	63	-	-	15 Jan. 1879	560	- ditto.
Stenton - - - - -	239	104	135	-	-	17 " "	612	- ditto.
Whitekirk and Tynninghame (⁴) - - - - -	281	128	153	-	-	- " "	1,073	- ditto.
Whittinghame - - - - -	143	64	79	-	-	4 Dec. 1879	657	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	2,545	1,150	1,395	-	-	-	12,432	

(*) Population included that of district, now Rosewell Parish.
 (†) No Kirk Session; Chapel of Ease.
 (‡) Parish erected in 1874; population then estimated at 1,500.

(§) This Return is made by the Session Clerk, and states that the Roll of Communicants, though not formally purged at a meeting of Kirk Session, may be depended upon as correct.

SYNOD OF MERSE AND TEVIOTDALE.

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communicants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Number of Adherents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
8.—PRESBYTERY OF DUNSE:								
Abbey, St. Bathans	149	71	78	-	-	9 Dec. 1878	195	Berwick.
Bunkle and Preston	130	61	69	-	-	11 Mar. 1879	764	- ditto.
Cranshaws	106	49	57	2	3 July 1876	1 Feb. 1878	142	- ditto.
Dunse	741	296	445	12 1	2 April 1875 18 Jan. 1878	9 Jan. 1879	3,602	- ditto.
Eccles	258	116	142	-	-	1 Dec. 1878	1,780	- ditto.
Fogo	173	80	93	-	-	27 Feb. 1879	502	- ditto.
Greenlaw	318	146	172	-	-	(¹)	1,381	- ditto.
Langton	91	39	52	-	-	15 Feb. 1879	548	- ditto.
Longformaens	117	53	64	-	-	4 " 1878	452	- ditto.
Polwarth	86	38	48	-	-	21 Aug. "	249	- ditto.
TOTAL	2,169	949	1,220	-	-	-	9,615	
9.—PRESBYTERY OF CHIRNSIDE:								
Ayton	426	185	241	-	-	15 Oct. 1878	1,983	Berwick.
Chirnside	366	141	225	-	-	26 Nov. "	1,413	- ditto.
Coldingham	812	150	162	-	-	21 Oct. "	1,576	- ditto.
Coldstream	471	211	260	-	-	14 Aug. "	2,619	- ditto.
Edrom	240	99	141	-	-	18 " "	1,513	- ditto.
Eyemouth	162	76	86	-	-	20 Oct. "	2,872	- ditto.
Foulden	161	66	95	2	19 Mar. 1877	8 Sept. "	425	- ditto.
Houndwood	375	173	202	-	-	17 Aug. "	1,517	- ditto.
Hutton	420	179	241	-	-	19 Jan. 1879	1,077	- ditto.
Ladykirk	147	67	80	-	-	4 Aug. 1878	518	- ditto.
Mordington	122	73	49	-	-	26 Jan. 1879	402	- ditto.
Swinton	349	152	197	2	15 April 1878	18 Nov. 1878	996	- ditto.
Whitsome	145	59	86	-	-	20 Oct. "	608	- ditto.
TOTAL	3,696	1,631	2,065	-	-	-	17,019	
10.—PRESBYTERY OF KELSO:								
Ednam	181	77	104	None	- Feb. 1878	3 Dec. 1878	613	Roxburgh.
Kelso	1,009	404	605	3	- Dec. 1877	- Nov. "	2,746	- ditto.
North	228	85	143	-	-	2 Dec. "	2,378	- ditto.
Linton	109	47	62	-	-	19 Jan. 1879	570	- ditto.
Makerstown	146	61	85	-	-	2 Nov. 1878	361	- ditto.
Morebattle	222	91	131	None	- June 1876	20 Feb. 1879	986	- ditto.
Neuthorn	86	37	49	-	-	1 Nov. 1878	434	Berwick.
Roxburgh	314	142	172	None	- Dec. 1875	8 Jan. 1879	1,053	Roxburgh.
Sprouston	307	152	155	-	-	13 " "	1,294	- ditto.
Slitchill and Hume	190	81	109	None	- May 1878	3 Dec. 1878	848	- ditto.
Yetholm	449	194	255	-	-	14 July "	1,100	- ditto.
TOTAL	3,241	1,371	1,870	-	-	-	12,383	
11.—PRESBYTERY OF JEDBURGH:								
Ancrum	245	160	185	-	-	23 Jan. 1879	1,391	Roxburgh.
Bedrule	93	38	55	1	19 April 1875	30 Oct. 1878	292	- ditto.
Cavers	230	102	128	3	10 Sept. 1876	28 April "	1,443	- ditto.
Crailing	119	55	64	-	-	7 Feb. 1879	657	- ditto.
Eckford	211	90	121	-	-	15 May "	981	- ditto.
Edgerston	143	61	82	-	-	16 Feb. "	365	- ditto.
Hawick	874	342	532	-	-	(²)	5,208	- ditto.
St. Mary's	407	166	241	-	-	7 Jan. 1879	3,525	- ditto.
Hopekirk	191	94	97	4	29 Feb. 1876	26 May 1878	718	- ditto.
Hownam	104	44	60	-	-	5 Mar. "	238	- ditto.
Jedburgh	847	362	485	8	13 Feb. 1877	9 Jan. 1879	4,971	- ditto.
Kirkton	117	58	64	-	-	23 " "	320	- ditto.
Minto	173	76	97	4	17 April 1878	3 Nov. "	431	- ditto.
Oxnam	256	117	139	-	-	4 Jan. 1878	652	- ditto.
Southdean	180	87	93	-	-	22 Nov. "	674	- ditto.
Teviothead	157	71	86	-	-	1 April "	515	- ditto.
Wilton	755	290	465	-	-	13 Feb. 1879	3,936	- ditto.
TOTAL	5,202	2,208	2,994	-	-	-	26,267	

(¹) Roll was revised and approved by Kirk Session on 9th January 1879.(²) Roll of Communicants was examined by elders without formal meeting.

SYNOD OF MERSE AND TEVIOTDALE--continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communicants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Number of Adherents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
12.—PRESBYTERY OF EARLSTON :								
Channelkirk - - - - -	193	87	106	-	-	15 Jan. 1879	705	Berwick.
Earlston - - - - -	549	233	316	-	-	7 Oct. 1878	1,977	- ditto.
Gordon - - - - -	275	118	157	-	-	12 Jan. 1879	876	- ditto.
Lander - - - - -	684	291	343	{ 2 None -	{ - May 1875 23 Oct. 1876 }	4 Dec. 1878	2,120	- ditto.
Legerwood - - - - -	172	84	88	-	-	22 " "	525	- ditto.
Mertoun - - - - -	181	76	105	-	-	" (1) "	734	- ditto.
Smailholm - - - - -	214	92	122	-	-	19 May 1878	534	Roxburgh.
Stow - - - - -	512	246	266	-	-	16 Mar. 1879	1,957	Edinburgh.
Westruther - - - - -	242	95	147	-	-	11 Dec. 1878	784	Berwick.
TOTAL - - -	2,972	1,322	1,650	-	-	- - -	10,212	
13.—PRESBYTERY OF SELKIRK: (a)								
Ashkirk - - - - -	143	60	83	-	-	12 Jan. 1879	550	Roxburgh.
Bowden - - - - -	302	138	164	-	-	15 April 1878	842	- ditto.
Caddonfoot - - - - -	209	103	106	-	-	10 Nov. "	699	Selkirk.
Ettrick - - - - -	164	74	90	-	-	12 Jan. 1879	434	- ditto.
Galashiels - - - - -	740	294	446	-	-	2 May 1878	(2) 5,921	- ditto.
West - - - - -	191	85	106	-	-	19 Jan. 1879	(3) -	- ditto.
Kirkhope - - - - -	143	67	76	-	-	22 Nov. 1878	565	- ditto.
Ladhope - - - - -	1,006	391	615	-	-	14 Jan. 1879	5,317	- ditto (should have been Roxburgh).
Lilliesleaf - - - - -	196	92	104	-	-	1 Feb. "	788	Roxburgh.
Maxton - - - - -	153	65	88	-	-	11 Jan. "	481	- ditto.
Melrose - - - - -	824	316	508	-	-	29 Oct. 1878	4,115	- ditto.
Roberton - - - - -	181	89	92	-	-	4 Feb. 1879	593	- ditto.
St. Boswells - - - - -	226	92	134	-	-	7 Nov. 1878	973	- ditto.
Selkirk - - - - -	995	409	586	-	-	21 Jan. 1879	5,555	Selkirk.
Heatherlie - - - - -	309	125	184	-	-	" (4) "	-	-
Yarrow - - - - -	148	80	68	-	-	28 April 1878	567	Selkirk.
TOTAL - - -	5,930	2,480	3,450	-	-	- - -	27,400	

SYNOD OF DUMFRIES.

14.—PRESBYTERY OF LOCHMABEN:								
Applegarth - - - - -	250	121	129	-	-	24 Nov. 1878	902	Dumfries.
Dalton - - - - -	203	80	123	8	- Aug. 1875	1 Dec. "	577	- ditto.
Dryfesdale - - - - -	465	187	278	-	-	9 Jan. 1879	2,825	- ditto.
Hutton and Corrie - - - - -	223	92	131	5	- Aug. 1875	3 Dec. 1878	842	- ditto.
Johnstone - - - - -	279	123	156	-	-	30 Nov. "	1,089	- ditto.
Kirkmichael - - - - -	346	171	175	5	- Feb. 1876	24 " "	903	- ditto.
Kirkpatrick-juxta - - - - -	321	132	189	6	- " 1877	2 Dec. "	1,091	- ditto.
Lochmaben - - - - -	510	258	252	-	-	1 " "	3,085	- ditto.
Moffat - - - - -	595	213	382	-	-	1 " "	2,543	- ditto.
Motswald - - - - -	199	79	120	-	-	1 " "	647	- ditto.
St. Mungo - - - - -	224	87	137	-	-	19 Nov. "	658	- ditto.
Tundergarth - - - - -	146	62	84	-	-	1 Dec. "	510	- ditto.
Wamphray - - - - -	115	50	65	-	-	11 Nov. "	505	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	3,876	1,655	2,221	-	-	-	16,177	
15.—PRESBYTERY OF LANGHOLM:								
Canonbie - - - - -	623	281	342	-	-	14 Nov. 1878	3,055	Dumfries.
Castleton - - - - -	449	201	248	-	-	15 Feb. "	2,202	Roxburgh.
Esdailemuir - - - - -	190	79	111	30	4 April 1876	6 Jan. 1879	551	Dumfries.
Ewes - - - - -	130	56	74	-	-	25 Oct. 1878	338	- ditto.
Half-Moton - - - - -	89	40	49	-	-	4 Nov. "	611	- ditto.
Langholm - - - - -	581	253	328	-	-	8 Oct. "	3,735	- ditto.
Westerkirk - - - - -	164	70	94	-	-	7 Jan. 1879	540	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	2,226	980	1,246	-	-	-	11,032	

(a) Adherents.—There were no elections under the Act of 1874.

(1) Roll of Communicants last purged on 27th October 1878.
(2) Population included that of district, now West Parish.(3) Erected into parish in 1874; population then about 2,000.
(4) Chapel opened in February 1877; Roll not yet purged.

SYNOD OF DUMFRIES—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communicants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Number of Adherents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
16.—PRESBYTERY OF ANNAN:								
Annan - - - - -	385	127	258	-	- - -	5 Nov. 1878	(¹) 4,631	Dumfries.
Brydekirk - - - - -	154	68	86	-	- - -	28 July "	731	- ditto.
Cummertrees - - - - -	216	87	129	-	- - -	9 " "	1,072	- ditto.
Dornock - - - - -	178	66	112	-	- - -	30 Dec. "	826	- ditto.
Graitney - - - - -	161	73	88	-	- - -	23 July "	1,395	- ditto.
Greenknowe (²) - - - - -	213	64	149	-	- - -	24 Jan. 1879	-	- ditto.
Hoddam - - - - -	204	87	117	27	- Nov. 1877	17 Feb. "	1,520	- ditto.
Kirkpatrick-Fleming - - - - -	273	89	184	59	- Sept. 1875	23 Sept. 1877	1,529	- ditto.
Middlebie - - - - -	315	138	177	-	- - -	13 Oct. 1878	2,000	- ditto.
Ruthwell - - - - -	213	81	132	-	- - -	10 Jan. "	972	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	2,312	880	1,432	-	- - -	- - -	14,676	
17.—PRESBYTERY OF DUMFRIES:								
Carlaverock - - - - -	232	101	131	-	- - -	12 Jan. 1879	1,151	Dumfries.
Colvend - - - - -	252	109	143	-	- - -	26 " "	1,318	Kirkcudbright.
Dalbeattie - - - - -	400	163	237	12	- Nov. 1877	22 Oct. 1877	3,163	Dumfries.
Dumfries:								
St. Michael's - - - - -	1,024	344	680	-	- - -	11 Dec. 1878	5,726	- ditto.
Greyfriars - - - - -	715	206	510	-	- - -	8 Jan. 1879	4,403	- ditto.
St. Mary's - - - - -	536	216	320	12	- July 1877	11 Nov. 1878	4,712	- ditto.
Dunscore - - - - -	330	144	186	-	- - -	12 " "	1,504	- ditto.
Holywood - - - - -	183	88	95	-	- - -	6 Jan. 1879	1,069	- ditto.
Kirkbean - - - - -	195	82	113	20	2 Mar. 1875	25 Nov. 1878	825	Kirkcudbright.
Kirkgunzeon - - - - -	131	67	64	-	- - -	29 Dec. "	661	- ditto.
Kirkmahoe - - - - -	502	187	315	-	- - -	23 April 1876	1,332	Dumfries.
Kirkpatrick-Durham - - - - -	355	140	215	4	17 Mar. 1876	8 Mar. 1878	1,218	Kirkcudbright.
Kirkpatrick-Irongray - - - - -	190	84	106	-	- - -	19 Feb. 1879	815	- ditto.
Lochrutton - - - - -	125	57	68	-	- - -	11 Jan. "	656	- ditto.
Maxwelltown - - - - -	282	121	161	-	- - -	30 Oct. 1878	2,399	Dumfries.
New Abbey - - - - -	280	112	168	-	- - -	11 Jan. 1879	931	Kirkcudbright.
Terregles - - - - -	65	32	33	-	- - -	4 Feb. 1878	547	- ditto.
Tinwald - - - - -	302	122	180	-	- - -	6 Jan. 1879	993	Dumfries.
Torthorwald - - - - -	173	77	96	-	- - -	17 " "	1,098	- ditto.
Troqueer - - - - -	436	170	266	15	31 July 1876	18 Nov. 1878	3,008	Kirkcudbright.
Urr - - - - -	364	157	207	-	- - -	14 Feb. 1879	1,443	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	7,072	2,778	4,294	-	- - -	- - -	38,967	
18.—PRESBYTERY OF PENPONT:								
Closeburn - - - - -	273	112	161	-	- - -	24 Feb. 1879	1,612	Dumfries.
Durisddeer - - - - -	246	107	139	-	- - -	29 Sept. 1878	1,189	- ditto.
Glencairn - - - - -	305	128	177	-	- - -	5 Jan. 1879	1,749	- ditto.
Keir - - - - -	172	71	101	-	- - -	2 Mar. "	828	- ditto.
Kirkconnel - - - - -	170	81	89	-	- - -	13 Jan. "	952	- ditto.
Morton - - - - -	321	135	186	-	- - -	19 " "	2,099	- ditto.
Penpont - - - - -	268	116	152	-	- - -	8 Dec. 1878	1,323	- ditto.
Sanquhar - - - - -	419	159	260	13	- Dec. 1875	20 " "	2,201	- ditto.
Tynron - - - - -	99	51	48	-	- - -	4 Jan. 1879	381	- ditto.
Wanlockhead - - - - -	138	72	66	-	- - -	30 Sept. 1878	837	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	2,411	1,032	1,379	-	- - -	- - -	13,171	

SYNOD OF GALLOWAY.

19.—PRESBYTERY OF STANRAER:								
Arnsheen - - - - -	232	97	135	-	-	5 Feb. 1879	- (¹) -	Wigtown.
Ballantrae - - - - -	321	133	188	-	-	16 " "	(²) 1,277	Ayr.
Colmonell - - - - -	274	123	151	-	-	9 " "	(³) 2,293	Ayr.
Glenapp - - - - -	71	30	41	-	-	6 " 1878	(⁴) -	Wigtown (as chapel).
Inch - - - - -	176	89	87	-	-	4 Jan. 1879	2,914	- ditto.
Kirkcolm - - - - -	376	144	232	-	-	29 Dec. 1878	1,948	- ditto.
Kirkmaiden - - - - -	318	131	187	-	-	12 Jan. 1879	2,507	- ditto.
Leswalt - - - - -	194	87	107	5	1 July 1878	9 Feb. "	1,249	- ditto.
Lochryan - - - - -	101	44	57	None -	25 Feb. "	1 Aug. 1878	354	- ditto.
Luce, New - - - - -	206	90	116	-	-	5 Feb. "	661	- ditto.
Luce, Old - - - - -	700	316	384	-	-	6 " "	2,449	- ditto.
Port-Patrick - - - - -	215	74	141	-	-	25 Nov. "	1,492	- ditto.
Sheuchan - - - - -	311	131	180	-	-	24 Jan. 1879	1,247	- ditto.
Stoneykirk - - - - -	802	394	408	-	-	16 Feb. "	2,993	- ditto.
Stranraer - - - - -	420	169	251	-	-	21 Oct. 1878	3,651	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	4,717	2,052	2,665	-	-	-	25,035	

(¹) Population included that of district, now Greenowe Parish.(²) Erected into parish in 1873.(³) Erected into parish in 1872; population then about 1,100.(⁴) Population included that of district, now Glenapp Parish.(⁵) Population included that of district, now Arnsheen Parish.(⁶) Erected into parish in 1874.

SYNOD OF GALLOWAY—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communicants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Number of Adherents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
20.—PRESBYTERY OF WIGTOWN:								
Bargrennan - - - - -	115	58	57	-	-	13 Oct. 1878	428	Wigtown.
Glasserton - - - - -	245	127	118	None -	16 Aug. 1876	22 Sept. "	1,196	- ditto.
Kirkinner - - - - -	395	176	219	-	-	2 Feb. 1879	1,548	- ditto.
Kirkcowan - - - - -	283	114	169	-	-	14 Jan. "	1,352	- ditto.
Kirkmabreck - - - - -	347	143	204	-	-	1 April 1878	1,568	Kirkcudbright.
Mochrum - - - - -	623	246	377	-	-	11 Feb. 1879	2,450	Wigtown.
Minnigaff - - - - -	398	154	244	-	-	24 Feb. 1878	1,329	Kirkcudbright.
Penninghame - - - - -	613	254	359	-	-	- (') -	3,712	Wigtown.
Sorbie - - - - -	392	178	214	-	-	24 Feb. 1878	1,667	- ditto.
Whithorn - - - - -	492	217	275	-	-	6 Oct. "	2,906	- ditto.
Wigtown - - - - -	492	195	297	-	-	8 Jan. 1879	2,906	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	4,395	1,862	2,533	-	-	-	20,462	
21.—PRESBYTERY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT:								
Anworth - - - - -	187	82	105	31	13 Oct. 1875	19 Jan. 1879	827	Kirkcudbright.
Auchencairn - - - - -	142	59	83	-	-	18 May 1878	1,103	- ditto.
Balmacellian - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	861	- ditto. No Return.
Balmaghie - - - - -	181	87	94	-	-	- July "	1,085	- ditto.
Borgue - - - - -	360	150	210	-	-	25 " "	1,087	- ditto.
Buittle - - - - -	241	82	159	-	-	5 Jan. 1879	1,026	- ditto.
Carsphairn - - - - -	162	83	79	-	-	23 Sept. 1878	545	- ditto.
Castle Douglas - - - - -	295	103	192	-	-	7 Nov. "	- (') -	- ditto (as chapel).
Corsock - - - - -	173	66	107	-	-	4 Dec. "	563	- ditto.
Crossmichael - - - - -	414	166	248	-	-	13 Jan. 1879	(') 1,492	- ditto.
Dalry - - - - -	302	126	176	-	-	18 Aug. 1878	1,074	- ditto.
Girthon - - - - -	335	160	175	-	-	23 June "	1,586	- ditto.
Kells - - - - -	301	127	174	-	-	13 Jan. 1879	1,007	- ditto.
Kelton - - - - -	448	182	266	-	-	20 " "	(') 3,222	- ditto.
Kirkcudbright - - - - -	888	300	588	-	-	24 Dec. 1878	3,346	- ditto.
Parton - - - - -	104	46	58	-	-	22 " "	526	- ditto.
Berrick - - - - -	273	114	159	3	12 June 1877	5 Jan. 1879	808	- ditto.
Tongland - - - - -	237	95	142	-	-	28 April 1878	908	- ditto.
Twynholm - - - - -	247	96	151	44	27 Oct. 1875	21 Jan. 1879	717	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	5,290	2,124	3,166	-	-	-	21,763	

SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

22.—PRESBYTERY OF AYR:								
Alloway - - - - -	280	121	159	-	-	23 Oct. 1878	815	Ayr.
Auchenleck - - - - -	421	191	230	-	-	20 Jan. 1879	6,174	Ayr.
Darnconner (2) - - - - -	206	105	101	-	-	20 " "	-	-
Ayr - - - - -	1,550	533	1,017	-	-	10 Feb. "	9,132	Ayr.
Barr - - - - -	198	85	113	-	-	20 Oct. 1878	672	Ayr.
Catrine - - - - -	504	192	312	2	13 Nov. 1876	11 Nov. "	(6) -	Ayr.
Coylton - - - - -	623	281	242	-	-	26 Jan. 1879	1,440	Ayr.
Craigie - - - - -	146	76	70	-	-	9 Nov. 1878	618	Ayr.
Crosshill - - - - -	300	122	178	-	-	26 Dec. "	1,372	Ayr.
Cumnock, New - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,434	Ayr. No Return.
Cumnock, Old - - - - -	523	248	275	91	19 April 1875	- (7) -	4,041	Ayr.
Dailly - - - - -	487	216	271	-	-	4 Nov. 1878	1,932	Ayr.
Dalmellington - - - - -	807	398	409	-	-	14 Jan. 1879	6,165	Ayr.
Dalrymple - - - - -	439	199	240	-	-	17 Nov. 1878	1,412	Ayr.
Dundonald - - - - -	264	117	147	-	-	8 Feb. 1879	(6) 4,094	Ayr.
Fisherton - - - - -	166	79	87	-	-	7 Jan. "	609	Ayr.
Fullarton - - - - -	367	171	196	8	23 Mar. 1876	9 " (10) "	(6) -	Ayr (as chapel).
Galston - - - - -	816	369	447	None -	13 Mar. "	3 Feb. 1879	6,331	Ayr.
Girvan - - - - -	461	178	283	-	-	16 Oct. 1878	5,685	Ayr.
South - - - - -	358	153	205	-	-	16 Aug. "	1,125	Ayr (as chapel).
Kirkmichael - - - - -	404	175	229	-	-	- (11) -	1,623	Ayr.
Kirkoswald - - - - -	534	254	280	-	-	23 Dec. 1878	-	Ayr.
Lugar - - - - -	485	237	248	-	-	-	-	-

(1) There is no formal minute of Kirk Session in reference to Roll of Communicants.

(2) Erected into parish in 1873; population then estimated at 2,200.

(3) A small portion of population of district, now Castle Douglas Parish, is included here.

(4) Population included nearly all district, now parish of Castle Douglas.

(5) This is a Mission Church. The return is made by the minister of the parish (Auchenleck).

(6) Erected into parish in 1871; population then about 2,600.

(7) The Roll of Communicants for 1878 was revised by the minister on 13th February 1879.

(8) Included population of district, now Fullarton Parish.

(9) Erected into parish in 1874; population then about 2,500.

(10) The Roll of Communicants was purged by a Committee of Kirk Session appointed to prepare this return. Population included part of that of district, now Hurlford Parish, Presbytery of Irvine.

(11) There is no minute of Kirk Session. The numbers of Communicants given were on the Roll, and living within the parish in 1878, as ascertained by personal visitation by minister from house to house.

SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communicants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Number of Adherents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
22.—PRESBYTERY OF AYR—continued.								
Mauchline - - - - -	684	280	404	-	-	20 Nov. 1878	2,435	Ayr.
Maybole - - - - -	578	267	311	-	-	16 Jan. 1879	2,701	Ayr.
West - - - - -	396	190	206	-	-	28 " "	2,212	Ayr.
Monkton and Prestwick - - -	443	176	267	10	25 Mar. 1878	22 Oct. 1877	1,744	Ayr.
Muirkirk - - - - -	617	304	313	36	2 Dec. "	28 Aug. 1878	3,253	Ayr.
Newton-on-Ayr - - - - -	1,108	450	658	3 1	28 June 1875 9 July 1877	21 Oct. "	4,877	Ayr.
Ochiltree - - - - -	436	188	248	-	-	12 Jan. 1879	1,656	Ayr.
Patna - - - - -	311	154	157	-	-	17 " "	685	Ayr (as chapel).
Riccarton - - - - -	611	286	325	103	11 July 1876	12 " "	(1) 5,845	Ayr.
St. Quivox - - - - -	339	152	187	-	-	30 Dec. 1878	(2) 6,069	Ayr.
Sorn - - - - -	569	267	302	-	-	14 Jan. 1879	(3) 4,032	Ayr.
Stair - - - - -	239	119	120	-	-	12 " "	734	Ayr.
Straiton - - - - -	221	103	118	-	-	13 " "	758	Ayr.
Symington - - - - -	216	89	127	2	25 Sept. 1878	20 May 1878	792	Ayr.
Tarbolton - - - - -	526	236	290	-	-	13 Jan. 1879	3,219	Ayr.
Annbank - - - - -	220	109	111	-	-	6 " "	-	Ayr.
Troon - - - - -	360	223	137	-	-	27 " "	2,870	Ayr (as chapel).
Wallacetown - - - - -	521	237	284	-	-	2 Oct. 1876	(4) -	Ayr (as chapel).
TOTAL - - -	18,734	8,330	10,404	-	-	-	100,556	
23.—PRESBYTERY OF IRVINE:								
Ardrossan - - - - -	460	164	296	-	-	3 Oct. 1878	3,420	Ayr.
New Parish - - - - -	580	240	340	-	-	16 Jan. 1879	3,845	-
North Church, Saltcoats - - -	137	50	87	-	-	6 " "	-	-
Beith - - - - -	1,098	456	642	-	-	17 Oct. 1878	6,233	Ayr.
Dalry - - - - -	1,049	436	613	-	-	17 Feb. 1879	10,885	Ayr.
Dreghorn - - - - -	485	238	247	-	-	12 Jan. "	4,241	Ayr.
Dunlop - - - - -	442	196	246	-	-	15 " "	1,160	Ayr.
Fenwick - - - - -	157	67	90	-	-	4 Nov. 1878	1,318	Ayr.
Hurlford - - - - -	636	315	321	1	29 Jan. 1878	13 Jan. 1879	(5) -	-
Irvine - - - - -	912	358	554	-	-	16 Dec. 1878	5,875	Ayr.
Kilbirnie - - - - -	784	330	454	-	-	8 Jan. 1879	4,953	Ayr.
Kilbride, West - - - - -	282	130	152	-	-	17 Oct. 1878	1,847	Ayr.
Kilmarnock:								
Kilmarnock (Laigh Kirk) - - -	980	381	599	8	18 Oct. 1876	23 Dec. "	(6) 12,691	Ayr.
High Church - - - - -	554	212	342	-	-	4 Nov. "	2,907	Ayr.
St. Andrew's - - - - -	236	110	126	-	-	7 Jan. 1879	5,294	Ayr.
St. Marnock's - - - - -	950	490	460	-	-	1 Nov. 1878	3,180	Ayr.
Kilmaurs - - - - -	458	202	256	-	-	2 Mar. 1879	3,449	Ayr.
Kilwinning - - - - -	1,009	460	549	-	-	28 Jan. "	7,375	Ayr.
Loudoun - - - - -	854	373	481	-	-	6 Feb. "	5,525	Ayr.
Stevenston - - - - -	343	162	181	18	13 April 1877	16 Nov. 1876(7)	5,019	Ayr.
Stewarton - - - - -	920	390	530	-	-	17 Feb. 1879	4,478	Ayr.
TOTAL - - -	13,326	5,760	7,566	-	-	-	92,695	
24.—PRESBYTERY OF PAISLEY (a):								
Barrhead - - - - -	625	239	386	-	-	(8) -	6,503	Renfrew.
Eastwood - - - - -	1,054	423	631	-	-	1 April 1878	7,127	- ditto.
Houston - - - - -	326	139	187	-	-	13 Jan. 1879	2,167	- ditto.
Inchinnan - - - - -	112	54	58	-	-	12 " "	584	- ditto.
Kilbarchan - - - - -	579	217	362	-	-	3 July 1876	(9) 6,093	- ditto.
Mission (10) - - - - -	80	46	34	-	-	1 May "	-	-
Bridge of Weir - - - - -	51	25	26	-	-	(11) -	-	-
Linwood - - - - -	235	98	137	-	-	29 Oct. 1878	(12) -	Renfrew (as chapel).
Lochwinnoch - - - - -	486	212	274	-	-	24 Jan. 1879	3,816	- ditto.
Elliston Chapel, Howwood - - -	147	72	75	-	-	24 " "	-	- ditto.
Mearns - - - - -	427	201	226	-	-	(13) -	3,543	- ditto.
Neilston - - - - -	820	323	497	-	-	22 Oct. 1878	4,633	- ditto.

(a) No Return of adherents has been received for this Presbytery.

(1) Population included part of that of district, now Hurlford Parish.

(2) Included population of district, now Wallacetown Parish.

(3) Included population of district, now Catrine Parish.

(4) Erected into parish in 1874; population then about 5,000.

(5) Erected into a parish in 1874; population then estimated at 4,000.

(6) Population included part of that of district, now Hurlford Parish.

(7) The date of last minute of Kirk Session is given, but the Roll has, since that date, been kept in a purged state, each removal and death being noted thereon.

(8) A new and purged Roll of Communicants was made in December 1877.

(9) Population includes that of district, now Linwood Parish.

(10) This Return is made by the minister of the parish.

(11) No Kirk Session; Chapel of Ease.

(12) Recently erected into parish; population included in that of Kilbarchan.

(13) There is no formal minute of Kirk Session. The Roll of Communicants is carefully gone over by the Moderator and Clerk of Session after each communion, the last time being in December 1878.

SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYE—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communi- cants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Number of Adhe- rents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
24.—PRESBYTERY OF PAISLEY—continued.								
Paisley :								
Abbey - - - - -	1,011	369	642	-	-	16 Mar. 1878	17,489	Renfrew.
Elderslie - - - - -	607	264	343	-	-	5 Oct. "	2,099	- ditto.
Gaelic - - - - -	96	48	48	-	-	(¹)	-	-
High - - - - -	1,206	425	781	-	-	3 Dec. 1878	11,986	Renfrew.
Johnstone - - - - -	795	330	465	-	-	4 Sept. "	7,429	- ditto.
Levern - - - - -	210	90	120	-	-	27 Feb. 1879	2,413	- ditto.
Martyrs - - - - -	630	227	403	-	-	18 Jan. "	3,497	- ditto (as chapel).
Middle - - - - -	704	254	450	-	-	7 Dec. 1877	6,654	- ditto.
North - - - - -	363	153	210	-	-	30 Jan. 1879	3,070	- ditto (as chapel).
St. George's (Laigh) - - - - -	928	348	580	-	-	23 " "	5,354	- ditto.
South - - - - -	429	177	252	-	-	- April 1877	2,637	- ditto (as chapel).
Pollokshaws - - - - -	502	189	313	-	-	14 Oct. 1878	5,839	- ditto.
Renfrew - - - - -	524	220	304	-	-	17 Dec. "	5,938	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	12,947	5,143	7,804	-	-	-	108,871	
25.—PRESBYTERY OF GREENOCK (a) :								
Cumrae - - - - -	181	76	105	-	-	28 Oct. 1878	1,613	Bute.
Erskine - - - - -	253	110	143	-	-	5 Feb. 1879	(²) 1,565	Renfrew.
Fairlie - - - - -	79	34	45	-	-	(³)	313	- ditto (as chapel).
Greenock :								
Carlsburn - - - - -	404	178	226	-	-	29 Aug. 1878	8,657	- ditto.
East - - - - -	361	135	226	-	-	19 Jan. 1879	8,404	- ditto (Supplemen- tary Return).
Augustine (⁴) - - - - -	136	67	69	-	-	19 " "	-	- ditto.
Ladyburn - - - - -	261	123	138	-	-	9 Dec. 1878	-	-
Gaelic - - - - -	622	245	377	33	- Dec. 1875	30 Mar. "	-	Renfrew.
Middle - - - - -	1,096	443	653	18	- Oct. 1878	11 Oct. 1876	9,592	- ditto.
North - - - - -	536	213	323	6	- Jan. 1877	22 " 1878	(⁵)	- ditto.
South - - - - -	258	118	140	-	-	1 " "	(⁶)	-
West - - - - -	820	308	512	16	- Nov. 1875	- (⁷)	33,075	Renfrew.
Walpark - - - - -	595	310	285	-	-	16 Oct. 1878	-	-
Gourock - - - - -	499	131	368	13	- Oct. 1875	20 Nov. "	3,291	Renfrew.
Inverkip - - - - -	149	71	78	-	-	22 Dec. "	937	- ditto.
Kilmacollm - - - - -	269	122	147	-	-	15 " "	1,716	- ditto.
Langbank - - - - -	86	34	52	-	-	23 Feb. 1879	(⁸)	- ditto (as chapel).
Largs - - - - -	631	229	402	-	-	18 Nov. 1878	3,228	Ayr.
Newark - - - - -	587	255	332	-	-	13 Aug. "	3,359	Renfrew.
Mission (⁹) - - - - -	40	16	24	-	-	13 " "	-	-
Port Glasgow - - - - -	531	231	300	10	- July 1877	18 April 1877	6,553	Renfrew.
Skelmorlie - - - - -	174	62	112	13	- Mar. 1876	2 Aug. 1878	886	- ditto.
				10	- Oct. 1878			
TOTAL - - -	8,568	3,511	5,057	-	-	-	83,189	
26.—PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON :								
Airdrie - - - - -	626	256	370	3	18 Feb. 1875	6 Jan. 1879	(¹⁰) 13,666	Lanark.
Avondale - - - - -	685	308	377	-	-	- (¹¹)	3,259	ditto.
East Strathaven - - - - -	81	35	46	-	-	30 Dec. 1878	2,201	ditto.
Baillieston - - - - -	326	173	153	-	-	13 Jan. 1879	4,924	ditto.
Bargeddie - - - - -	202	92	110	-	-	9 Feb. "	(¹²)	-
Beilshill - - - - -	154	70	84	-	-	- (¹³)	-	-
Blantyre - - - - -	754	340	414	-	-	18 Jan. 1879	3,472	Lanark.
Bothwell - - - - -	610	246	364	-	-	2 Feb. "	(¹⁴) 9,193	ditto.
Calderhead - - - - -	438	229	209	-	-	- Nov. 1878	(¹⁵)	ditto.
Cambuslang - - - - -	667	294	373	-	-	7 Oct. "	3,740	ditto.
Cambusnethan - - - - -	798	333	465	-	-	26 Jan. 1879	(¹⁶) 8,631	ditto.
Newnethan (¹⁷) - - - - -	264	158	106	-	-	-	-	ditto.
Chapelton - - - - -	149	70	79	-	-	27 Jan. 1879	(¹⁸)	- ditto (as chapel).
Clarkston - - - - -	547	263	284	-	-	5 July 1878	4,902	ditto.
Meadowfield - - - - -	158	90	68	-	-	No Kirk Session.	-	-
Coats - - - - -	570	272	298	-	-	29 Oct. 1878	(¹⁹)	- Lanark (as chapel).
Balsert - - - - -	476	240	236	-	-	23 Dec. "	2,009	ditto.

(a) Note by the Clerk of the Presbytery of Greenock with reference to Return of Adherents : "No reliance can be placed on this Return as showing the number of adherents of the church, nor, even as showing the increase of adherents from one election to another."

(¹) No minute referred to, and total number of Communicants only given.

(²) Population included that of district now parish of Langbank.

(³) No Minute of Session given. Owing to long-continued illness of minister, Kirk Session not in working order.

(⁴) This is a mission church of East Parish. The return is made by the parish minister.

(⁵) Erected into parish in 1872.

(⁶) Erected into parish in 1875. Population of district then about 6,000.

(⁷) No date of Minute of Kirk-Session is given. Population included districts, now North and South Parishes.

(⁸) Erected into parish in 1875. Population then about 560.

(⁹) This return is made by the minister of Newark Parish.

(¹⁰) Population included district, now Flowerhill Parish.

(¹¹) There is no formal minute of Kirk Session.

(¹²) Parish erected in 1875. Population about 3,000.

(¹³) Roll of Communicants made up on 4th November 1878. Parish erected in 1878. Population, 3,000.

(¹⁴) Population included districts, now Bellshill and Uddingston Parishes.

(¹⁵) Parish erected in 1872. Population about 4,500.

(¹⁶) Population included part of district, now Calderhead Parish.

(¹⁷) Now parish of Coltness, opened 22nd December 1878.

(¹⁸) Parish erected in 1875. Population about 1,300.

(¹⁹) Parish erected in 1874. Population about 2,000.

SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communicants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Number of Adherents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
26.—PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON—continued.								
Dalziel - - - - -	612	308	304	-	-	22 Jan. 1879	9,175	Lanark.
South Dalziel - - - - -	481	255	226	-	-	22 " " "	-	-
Flowerhill - - - - -	421	212	209	-	-	18 Oct. 1878	(¹)	-
Gartsherrie - - - - -	646	326	320	-	-	29 Jan. 1879	(²) 10,041	Lanark.
Garturk - - - - -	525	262	263	-	-	18 May 1878	3,883	ditto.
Glasford - - - - -	279	114	165	-	-	20 Feb. 1879	(³) 1,430	ditto.
Hamilton - - - - -	1,223	445	778	-	-	4 " " "	(⁴) 16,803	ditto.
Quarter - - - - -	187	88	99	-	-	- (⁵) " "	-	ditto.
Cadzow - - - - -	232	120	112	-	-	4 Feb. 1879	-	-
Harthill and Benhar - - - - -	221	109	112	-	-	- June 1878	(⁶)	-
Holytown - - - - -	377	180	197	-	-	-	-	-
Carfin (⁷) - - - - -	60	28	32	-	-	- July 1876	10,099	Lanark.
Kilbride, East - - - - -	610	286	324	-	-	16 Feb. 1879	(⁸) 3,861	Lanark.
Larkhall - - - - -	650	290	360	-	-	- April 1877	5,332	ditto.
Monkland, New - - - - -	568	276	292	237	24 Jan. 1876	12 Jan. 1879	4,886	ditto.
Greengairs - - - - -	230	114	116	-	-	21 Dec. 1878	-	ditto.
Monkland, Old (⁹) - - - - -	874	413	461	-	-	15 Jan. 1879	(¹⁰) 15,225	ditto.
Calderbank (⁹) - - - - -	225	102	123	-	-	24 Feb. " "	-	ditto.
Mount Vernon Mission (⁹) - - - - -	79	39	40	-	-	24 " " "	-	-
Overtown - - - - -	207	99	108	-	-	12 " " "	(¹¹) -	Lanark.
Shotts - - - - -	519	236	283	-	-	- Nov. 1878	(¹²) 7,651	ditto.
Cleland - - - - -	141	78	63	-	-	- June " "	-	-
Stonehouse - - - - -	381	204	177	-	-	- Jan. 1876	3,177	Lanark.
Uddingston - - - - -	488	208	280	-	-	2 Nov. 1878	(¹³)	-
Wishaw - - - - -	867	365	502	-	-	10 Feb. 1879	(¹⁴) 11,695	Lanark.
TOTAL - - - - -	18,608	8,626	9,982	-	-	- - - -	159,255	-
27.—PRESBYTERY OF LANARK:								
Carluke - - - - -	(¹⁵) 842	388	454	-	-	- - - -	7,066	Lanark.
Carmichael - - - - -	222	103	119	-	-	14 June 1878	708	ditto.
Carnwath - - - - -	681	319	362	78	20 May 1878	18 Mar. " "	5,709	ditto.
Forth - - - - -	132	62	70	-	-	- (¹⁶) " "	-	-
Haywood - - - - -	53	28	25	-	-	No Kirk Session.	-	-
Carstairs - - - - -	285	139	146	-	-	- Nov. 1878	1,718	Lanark.
Crawford - - - - -	225	107	118	2	9 Aug. 1876	26 Sept. " "	724	ditto.
Crawfordjohn - - - - -	335	140	195	-	-	19 Feb. 1879	845	ditto.
Douglas - - - - -	598	277	321	-	-	9 July 1878	2,624	ditto.
Lanark - - - - -	915	350	565	-	-	18 Feb. 1879	(¹⁷) 7,841	ditto.
St. Leonard's - - - - -	298	120	178	7	16 April 1878	3 Nov. 1878	(¹⁸)	-
Leadhills - - - - -	412	196	216	6	7 May " "	5 Feb. " "	1,113	Lanark.
Lesmahagow - - - - -	1,080	512	568	-	-	9 Mar. 1879	8,709	ditto.
Kirkfieldbank - - - - -	200	84	116	-	-	No Kirk Session	-	ditto.
Pettinain - - - - -	150	69	91	-	-	1 May 1878	366	ditto.
Wiston and Robertson - - - - -	139	62	77	-	-	11 Feb. 1879	680	ditto.
TOTAL - - - - -	6,567	2,946	3,621	-	-	- - - -	38,103	-
28.—PRESBYTERY OF DUMBARTON:								
Alexandria - - - - -	435	169	266	-	-	8 Sept. 1878	5,065	Dumbarton.
Arrochar - - - - -	132	50	82	-	-	28 Nov. " "	525	- ditto.
Baldernock - - - - -	136	70	66	1	1 July 1878	10 April " "	616	Stirling.
Balfroun - - - - -	249	97	152	2	8 April " "	11 Feb. " "	1,502	- ditto.
Bonhill - - - - -	894	341	553	4	7 Nov. 1877	5 Nov. " "	(¹⁹) 4,343	Dumbarton.
Buchannan - - - - -	160	78	82	-	-	12 Feb. 1879	591	Stirling.
Cardross - - - - -	294	130	164	-	-	27 Oct. 1878	3,958	Dumbarton.
Clydebank, St. James (²⁰) - - - - -	253	141	112	-	-	11 " " "	-	-
Craignownie - - - - -	161	62	99	-	-	14 " " "	1,103	Dumbarton.
Dalreoch (²¹) - - - - -	266	121	145	-	-	17 Feb. 1879	-	- ditto.
Drymen - - - - -	198	88	110	43	29 Jan. 1878	5 Sept. 1877	1,405	Stirling.
Dumbarton - - - - -	915	391	524	-	-	14 Oct. 1878	(²²) 8,933	Dumbarton.
Fintry - - - - -	141	61	80	-	-	- April 1876	499	Stirling.
Garelochhead (²³) - - - - -	150	60	90	-	-	19 Jan. 1879	-	Dumbarton.
Helensburgh - - - - -	522	208	314	-	-	31 Oct. 1878	5,975	- ditto.
West - - - - -	197	52	145	-	-	- Nov. " "	-	- ditto (as chapel).
Jamestown (²⁴) - - - - -	525	209	316	(²⁵)	14 Nov. 1876	19 Jan. 1879	-	- ditto.

(¹) Parish erected in 1875. Population then estimated at 3,850.

(²) Population included district, now Coats Parish.

(³) Population included part of district, now Chapelton Parish.

(⁴) Population included part of district, now Chapelton Parish. This Return applies to both Hamilton churches.

(⁵) There is no Kirk Session. Roll of Communicants carefully gone over and purged before making this Return.

(⁶) Parish erected in 1878. Population then about 3,000.

(⁷) This is a mission station at Carfin Colliery. The Return is made by the minister of the parish (Holytown).

(⁸) Population included part of district, now Chapelton Parish.

(⁹) These Returns are made by the minister of Old Monkland Parish.

(¹⁰) Population included district, now Bargeddie Parish.

(¹¹) Parish erected in 1876. Population then about 3,000.

(¹²) Population included district, now Hearhill, and part of Calderhead Parishes.

(¹³) Parish erected in 1874. Population then about 2,500.

(¹⁴) Population included district, now Overtown Parish.

(¹⁵) The Communion Roll is adjusted at each Communion, last time being in October 1878.

(¹⁶) The Roll of Communicants was adjusted by minister and one of the chapel managers in October 1878.

(¹⁷) Population included district, now St. Leonard's Parish.

(¹⁸) Erected into parish in 1873. Population then estimated at 2,700.

(¹⁹) Population included district, now Jamestown Parish.

(²⁰) Erected into parish in 1875.

(²¹) Erected into parish in 1873.

(²²) Population included district, now Dalreoch Parish.

(²³) Erected into parish in 1873.

(²⁴) Erected into parish in 1873.

(²⁵) Adherents not distinguished from Communicants on papers connected with this election.

SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communicants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Number of Adherents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
28.—PRESBYTERY OF DUMBARTON—continued.								
Killearn	380	175	205	-	-	13 Jan. 1879	1,111	Stirling.
Kilmarnock	244	99	145	-	-	16 Oct. 1878	978	Dumbarton.
Kilpatrick, New	462	241	221	-	-	28 Feb. 1879	(¹) 6,038	- ditto.
Kilpatrick, Old	479	209	270	-	-	31 Oct. 1878	(²) 5,346	- ditto.
Duntocher (?)	250	114	136	-	-	30 Jan. 1879	-	- ditto (as chapel).
Luss	207	88	119	-	-	6 Nov. 1878	730	- ditto.
Milngavie (⁴)	375	171	204	-	-	23 Dec. "	-	- ditto.
Renton	103	40	63	-	-	(⁵)	3,122	- ditto.
Roseneath	175	63	112	-	-	11 Jan. 1879	677	- ditto.
Kilcroggan	84	34	50	-	-	13 Oct. 1878	-	- ditto.
Row	313	117	196	15	2 Jan. 1877	3 Feb. 1879	(⁶) 2,464	- ditto.
Strathblane	(⁷) 271	105	166	-	-	-	1,235	Stirling.
TOTAL	8,971	3,784	5,187	-	-	-	56,216	
29.—PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW (a):								
Cadder	310	154	156	-	-	(⁸)	3,261	Lanark.
Campsie	1,236	481	755	-	-	13 Jan. 1879	6,739	Stirling.
Carmunnock	287	138	149	-	-	— Nov. 1878	799	Lanark.
Catcart	582	254	328	-	-	23 Oct. "	7,134	Renfrew.
Langside	170	100	70	-	-	7 Jan. 1879	-	-
Queen's Park (⁹)	604	262	342	-	-	7 "	-	Lanark (as chapel).
Chryston	506	238	268	-	-	14 Nov. 1878	3,203	ditto.
Cumbernauld	387	167	220	-	-	30 Jan. 1879	3,693	Dumbarton.
Conderrat	275	129	146	-	-	20 "	-	Lanark.
Eaglesham	257	102	155	None	11 Nov. 1878	29 July 1878	1,714	Renfrew.
Glasgow:								
Barony	1,757	581	1,176	-	-	2 Feb. 1879	69,081	Lanark.
Anderston (⁹)	647	243	404	-	-	17 Jan. "	-	ditto (as chapel).
Bluevale (¹⁰)	786	310	476	-	-	7 "	-	ditto.
Blythswood (⁹)	437	180	257	-	-	22 "	-	-
Kelvinhaugh (¹⁰)	709	291	418	None	30 Dec. 1878	4 Oct. 1878	-	Lanark.
Macleod (¹⁰)	821	358	463	2	26 May 1876	4 Jan. 1879	-	ditto.
Martyr's (¹¹)	323	150	173	-	-	30 Nov. 1877	-	ditto (as chapel).
St. Vincent	333	146	187	-	-	6 Nov. 1878	-	-
Bellahouston	276	121	155	-	-	18 Jan. 1879	2,424	Lanark.
Bridgegate	420	185	235	-	-	14 "	4,443	ditto.
Bridgeton	687	293	394	-	-	27 "	5,027	ditto.
Calton	1,096	444	652	-	-	30 Oct. 1878	52,961	ditto.
Barrowfield	520	216	304	-	-	24 "	-	ditto.
Dalmarnock	340	152	188	-	-	28 Jan. 1879	-	-
St. Clement's	311	145	166	-	-	11 Feb. "	-	-
Chalmers	465	209	256	None	19 June 1876	6 "	15,429	Lanark.
Blackfriars	556	263	293	-	-	23 Nov. 1878	10,002	ditto (college).
Gorbals	1,411	638	773	-	-	9 Jan. 1879	10,162	ditto.
St. Bernard's (¹¹)	1,004	480	524	-	-	29 Oct. 1878	-	ditto (as chapel).
Govan	2,040	928	1,112	-	-	11 Mar. 1879	116,167	ditto.
Abbotsford (¹²)	571	249	322	-	-	14 Jan. "	-	-
Dean Park (¹¹)	671	302	369	-	-	15 Oct. 1878	-	Lanark (as chapel).
Kingston (⁹)	535	214	321	1	2 April 1877	23 "	-	ditto - ditto.
Kinning Park (¹¹)	678	300	378	-	-	6 Jan. 1879	-	ditto - ditto.
Plantation (⁹)	721	310	411	-	-	13 "	-	-
Pollokshields (¹³)	406	172	234	-	-	4 Feb. "	-	-
St. Mary's (⁹)	1,053	413	640	2	18 Dec. 1877	27 Oct. 1878	-	Lanark (as chapel).
Whiteinch (⁹)	257	142	115	-	-	14 Feb. 1879	-	ditto - ditto.
Crown Street	162	72	90	-	-	(¹⁴)	-	-
Gaelic	100	44	56	-	-	20 Jan. 1879	-	Lanark.
Govanhill	421	187	234	-	-	(¹⁵)	-	-
Hillhead	552	200	352	-	-	19 Jan. 1879	-	-
Hopehill (¹⁶)	97	32	65	-	-	9 Mar. "	-	Lanark.
Oatlands	343	182	161	-	-	No Kirk Session.	-	-
Strathbungo	(¹⁷) 386	171	215	-	-	-	-	Lanark.

(a) Note by the Clerk of the Presbytery of Glasgow, with reference to Return of Adherents: "A very large number of Adherents generally sign the call which accompanies the Minute of election, but very few avail themselves, as appears from this Return, of the privilege of being put upon the Roll of Electors."

(¹) Population included that of district, now Milngavie Parish.

(²) Population included greater part of district, now St. James Parish, Clydebank.

(³) Recently erected into parish.

(⁴) Erected into parish in 1873.

(⁵) There is no minute of Kirk Session as to Communion Roll.

(⁶) Population included part of district, now Garelochhead Parish.

(⁷) The Roll of Communicants is checked four times a year, after each communion.

(⁸) There is no minute of Kirk Session; Roll adjusted on 20th January 1879.

(⁹) Erected into parish in 1875.

(¹⁰) Erected into parish in 1873.

(¹¹) Erected into parish in 1876.

(¹²) Erected into parish in 1877.

(¹³) Erected into parish in 1878.

(¹⁴) No Kirk Session. Roll of Communicants certified as correct by committee, on 14th January 1879.

(¹⁵) Roll purged in October 1878.

(¹⁶) This is a mission church, situated in the parish of St. George's-in-the-Fields, but supported and worked by Hillhead Church, by whose minister this Return is made.

(¹⁷) The Roll of Communicants is purged twice a year.

SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND Ayr—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communicants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Number of Adherents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
29.—PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW—continued.								
Glasgow—continued.								
Greenhead (1)	909	381	528	-	-	29 Oct. 1878	-	Lanark (as chapel).
Hutchesontown (2)	483	210	273	-	-	1 April "	-	ditto.
Lauriston	1,208	513	695	-	-	16 Jan. 1879	11,518	ditto.
Lenzie (3)	234	101	133	-	-	- Dec. 1878	-	ditto (as chapel).
Maryhill	832	380	452	-	-	4 Feb. 1879	14,855	ditto.
East Park	202	101	101	-	-	- (4)	-	-
Maxwell	1,065	438	627	-	-	18 Sept. 1878	14,880	Lanark.
Milton	1,214	505	709	-	-	5 Nov. "	5,694	ditto.
Newhall	807	322	485	-	-	15 Jan. 1879	-	ditto (as chapel).
Newlands (5)	201	101	100	-	-	28 Dec. 1878	-	-
Park, The	751	274	477	-	-	20 Jan. 1879	6,419	Lanark.
Woodside	466	192	274	-	-	- (6)	-	-
Parkhead	390	170	220	-	-	- Oct. 1878	7,256	Lanark.
Patrick	474	182	292	-	-	4 Feb. 1879	6,413	ditto.
Port Dundas (1)	424	185	239	-	-	1 April "	-	ditto (as chapel).
Robertson Memorial (1)	435	185	250	85	2 April 1877	25 June 1878	-	ditto - ditto.
St. Andrew's	756	301	455	-	-	- (7)	8,859	ditto.
St. Columba (8)	1,860	629	1,231	-	-	21 Jan. 1879	-	ditto.
St. David's	374	154	220	-	-	23 " "	11,700	ditto.
St. Enoch's	472	192	280	-	-	31 Dec. 1878	4,286	ditto.
St. George's	1,311	603	708	-	-	- Oct. "	22,090	ditto.
Brownfield	344	155	189	-	-	16 Oct. "	-	ditto.
St. George's-in-the-Fields	1,394	606	788	-	-	7 Jan. 1879	16,345	ditto.
St. James's	921	351	570	-	-	28 Oct. 1878	7,250	ditto.
St. John's	850	318	532	-	-	6 Jan. 1879	20,465	ditto.
St. Thomas's (9)	344	146	198	-	-	6 " (10) "	-	-
St. Luke's	859	381	478	-	-	-	9,233	Lanark.
St. Mark's	579	268	311	-	-	20 Jan. 1879	20,454	ditto.
St. Matthew's	807	265	542	-	-	24 Oct. 1878	5,933	ditto.
St. Mungo's (High Church)	656	253	403	-	-	8 Jan. 1879	17,465	ditto.
St. Paul's Church	235	93	142	-	-	12 " "	14,329	ditto.
St. Peter's	1,180	560	620	-	-	- Mar. 1878	3,665	ditto.
St. Stephen's	1,231	440	791	-	-	9 Jan. "	6,907	ditto.
Sandyford	581	202	379	-	-	13 Nov. "	6,531	ditto.
Shettleston	609	273	336	-	-	30 Jan. 1879	7,517	ditto.
Springburn	595	288	307	-	-	17 " "	13,174	ditto.
Hogganfield	122	62	60	-	-	17 " "	-	-
Townhead	969	423	546	None	10 July 1876	5 Dec. 1878	8,887	Lanark.
Tron	986	433	553	-	-	- (11) "	8,471	ditto.
Wellpark (5)	975	487	488	-	-	- (12) "	-	ditto.
Kilsyth	493	229	264	-	-	13 Nov. 1878	5,526	Stirling.
Banton	116	48	68	-	-	7 Jan. 1879	787	Lanark.
Kirkintilloch	695	290	405	-	-	23 " "	4,991	Dumbarton.
St. David's	423	176	247	-	-	8 July 1878	3,266	Lanark.
Rutherglen	708	283	425	-	-	2 Jan. 1879	7,767	ditto.
West	408	183	225	-	-	5 " "	2,999	ditto.
TOTAL	58,454	24,680	33,774	-	-	-	618,171	

SYNOD OF ARGYLL.

30.—PRESBYTERY OF INVERARAY (a):								
Ardriahag	113	50	63	-	- July 1876	17 Feb. 1879	- ⁽¹³⁾	Argyll (as chapel).
Craignish	81	35	46	-	-	8 Jan. "	481	ditto.
Cumlodden	67	35	32	-	-	24 "	826	-
Glassary	102	50	52	-	-	6 "	1,535	Argyll.
Inveraray	224	85	139	55	29 Feb. 1876	13 Nov. 1878	⁽¹⁴⁾ 1,503	ditto.
Kilmartin	87	35	52	-	-	18 Dec. "	869	ditto.
Knapdale, North	38	21	17	-	- May 1878	1 Mar. "	1,059	ditto.
Knapdale, South	61	36	25	-	- Nov. 1876	8 July 1876	⁽¹⁵⁾ 548	ditto.
Lochgilphhead	132	51	81	-	- July "	5 Dec. 1878	⁽¹⁵⁾ 3,680	ditto.
Tarbert	148	54	94	-	- July 1878	16 April "	1,866	ditto.
TOTAL	1,053	452	601	-	-	-	12,367	

(a) The Clerk of Presbytery cannot state the number of Adherents admitted to the Rolls, except in the case of Inveraray Parish.

⁽¹⁾ Erected into parish in 1875.⁽²⁾ Erected in 1871.⁽³⁾ Erected into parish in 1876.⁽⁴⁾ Church has only been opened for one year.⁽⁵⁾ Erected into parish in 1877.⁽⁶⁾ No Kirk Session. This is a new church.⁽⁷⁾ There is no minute of Kirk Session with reference to Communion Roll. The Roll is purged twice a year, the last time being in October 1878.⁽⁸⁾ No district is attached to this church.⁽⁹⁾ Return made by the minister of St. John's Parish.⁽¹⁰⁾ No date of minute of Kirk Session is given.⁽¹¹⁾ The Roll of Communicants is purged every six months.⁽¹²⁾ Total number of Communicants only given.⁽¹³⁾ Erected into parish in 1875. Population then about 1,400.⁽¹⁴⁾ Population includes that of Glenaray, and Return of Communicants applies to both charges.⁽¹⁵⁾ Populations included that of district now parish of Ardriahag.

SYNOD OF ARGYLL—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communicants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Number of Adherents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
31.—PRESBYTERY OF DUNOON :								
Ardentenny (1)	61	27	34	-	-	15 Jan. 1879	-	Argyll (as chapel).
Bute, North	163	99	64	-	-	31 Dec. 1878	1,166	Bute.
Dunoon and Kilmuir	747	272	475	-	-	17 Feb. 1879	(?) 6,871	Argyll.
Inellan (?)	147	54	93	-	-	6 Jan. "	-	-
Toward	38	22	16	-	-	No Kirk Session.	-	-
Inverchaolain	56	26	30	-	-	20 Mar. 1878	443	Argyll.
Kilfinan	68	31	37	190	20 Jan. 1876	6 June "	2,228	ditto.
Kilbride	55	29	26	-	-	- June "	-	-
Tignabruach	93	36	57	-	-	(1)	-	-
Kilmodan	70	27	43	2	23 April 1878	6 Oct. 1878	358	Argyll.
Kingarth	153	64	89	-	-	11 Nov. "	901	Bute.
Kirn	79	30	49	-	-	(3)	-	Argyll (as chapel).
Lochgailhead and Kilmorich	147	60	87	-	-	15 Oct. 1878	766	ditto.
Rothsay	531	188	343	-	-	15 Jan. 1879	8,027	Bute.
Rothsay, New	381	133	248	1	3 Sept. 1877	8 Oct. 1878		
Gaelic	60	31	29	-	-	21 Jan. 1879		
Sandbank (6)	188	80	108	-	-	13 " "	-	Argyll (as chapel).
Strachur and Stralachlan (?)	65	27	38	-	-	- " "	867	ditto.
TOTAL	3,102	1,236	1,866	-	-	-	21,627	
32.—PRESBYTERY OF KINTYRE :								
Brodick	89	37	52	-	-	25 Jan. 1879	1,004	Bute.
Campbeltown :								
First Charge	643	262	381	-	-	8 " "	8,580	Argyll.
Second Charge	527	196	331	-	-	8 " "		
Gigha and Cara	131	61	70	97	- April 1877	2 July 1878	390	ditto.
Kilbride (Arran)	150	50	100	-	-	5 May "	1,276	Bute.
Kilcalmonell and Kilberry	141	62	79	91	- Mar. 1875	21 Dec. 1877	1,169	Argyll.
Killean and Kilchennie	260	117	143	100	- Mar. 1878	28 May 1878	1,614	ditto.
Kilmory	104	44	60	50	- July 1876	17 Dec. "	2,879	Bute.
Saddell	133	68	65	-	-	1 Nov. "	645	Argyll.
Skipness	76	32	44	14	- June 1877	27 June 1877	500	ditto.
Southend	164	76	88	-	-	30 June 1878	1,044	-
TOTAL	2,418	1,005	1,413	-	-	-	19,201	
33.—PRESBYTERY OF ISLA AND JURA :								
Colonsay and Oronsay	92	43	49	-	-	14 June 1878	456	Argyll.
Jura	110	50	60	45	14 Nov. 1876	25 Aug. "	952	ditto.
Kilarrow	105	36	69	-	-	29 April "	2,088	ditto.
Kilchoman	83	47	36	-	-	5 July "	1,882	ditto.
Kildalton	150	75	75	-	-	14 " "	1,916	ditto.
Kilmeny	49	20	29	-	-	8 Aug. "	924	ditto.
Oa	36	20	16	27	24 April 1877	17 Feb. 1879	367	ditto.
Portnahaven	30	12	18	-	-	- 1878	979	ditto.
TOTAL	655	303	352	-	-	-	9,564	
34.—PRESBYTERY OF LORN (a) :								
Appin	129	54	75	21	30 April 1877	31 Oct. 1878	1,327	Argyll.
Glencoe	82	44	38	-	-	27 Aug. "	-	ditto.
Archhattan	80	35	45	-	-	25 Jan. 1879	1,172	ditto.
Duror	49	21	28	-	-	10 July 1878	370	ditto.
Glenorchy and Inishael	111	50	61	-	-	25 " "	1,054	ditto.
Kilbrandon	54	26	28	67	15 May 1876	17 Dec. "	1,930	ditto.
Kilchrennan and Dalavich	66	32	34	-	-	No minute of Kirk Session.	484	ditto.
Dalavich	21	10	11	-	-	28 Sept. 1878	-	-
Kilmore and Kilbride	83	46	37	-	-	25 July "	826	Argyll.
Kilninver	60	28	32	-	-	10 " "	759	ditto.
Lismore	107	49	58	92	4 Oct. 1876	9 " "	1,838	ditto.
Muckairn	-	-	-	-	-	- " "	620	ditto.
Oban	184	84	100	39	24 Sept. 1878	No minute of Kirk Session.	2,576	No return.
St. Columba	102	37	65	-	-	17 Dec. 1877	-	-
TOTAL	1,128	516	612	-	-	-	12,956	

(a) Note by Clerk of Presbytery of Lorn as to return of Adherents: "As regards Oban, many more persons than the above-mentioned number might have been admitted to the Roll of the Congregation had they applied in time."

(1) Erected into parish in 1874.

(2) Population included Inellan, Kirn, Sandbank, and most of Ardentenny Parish.

(3) Erected into parish in 1873.

(4) Roll adjusted by minister; no Kirk Session.

(5) Erected into parish in 1874. No formal minute of Kirk Session.

(6) Erected into parish in 1876.

(7) This return is made up from the roll as purged in November 1878.

SYNOD OF ARGYLL—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communicants upon the Roll	Whereof		Number of Adherents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
35.—PRESBYTERY OF MULL: (a)								
Ardnamurchan	78	34	44	-	-	23 Sept. 1878	2,293	Argyll.
Aucharacle (Parliamentary)	103	58	45	-	-	29 Jan. 1879	1,237	—
Coll	41	22	19	-	-	31 May 1878	723	Argyll.
Hylipol	110	57	53	-	-	3 Dec. "	(¹)	—
Kilfinichen	153	67	88	-	-	1 Aug. "	1,583	Argyll.
Kilninian and Kilmore	112	48	64	-	-	16 " "	967	ditto.
Kinlochspelve	50	26	24	-	-	No minute of Kirk Session.	388	ditto.
Iona	92	39	53	-	-	- (²) -	865	ditto.
Morvern	168	73	95	-	-	- July 1878	899	ditto.
Salen	111	53	58	-	-	18 Sept. "	605	ditto.
Strontrian (Parliamentary)	38	20	18	-	-	3 June "	803	—
Tobermory	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,344	ditto. No Return.
Torossay	75	29	46	-	-	There is no formal minute of Kirk Session.	467	ditto.
Tyree	76	43	33	-	-	3 Dec. 1878	(³) 2,837	ditto.
Ulva	16	9	7	-	-	1 Nov. "	222	ditto.
TOTAL	1,225	578	647	-	-	-	15,233	

SYNOD OF PERTH AND STIRLING.

36.—PRESBYTERY OF DUNKELD:								
Auchtergaven	484	198	286	-	-	17 Nov. 1878	2,141	Perth.
Blair Athole and Strowan	359	138	221	2	22 Nov. 1875	18 " "	1,718	ditto.
Caputh	434	184	250	-	-	31 Oct. "	2,074	ditto.
Cargill	238	117	121	None -	- July 1875	17 Nov. "	1,411	ditto.
Clunie	202	95	107	-	-	20 " "	603	ditto.
Dunkeld and Dowally	343	128	215	9	- Mar. 1877	20 " "	839	ditto.
Dunkeld, Little	322	136	186	-	-	16 " "	2,352	ditto.
Glenshee	61	33	28	3	- Jan. 1877	27 Jan. 1879	241	ditto.
Kinclaven	124	57	67	-	-	22 Nov. 1878	607	ditto.
Kirkmichael	180	78	102	-	-	- (⁴) -	657	ditto.
Lethendy and Kinloch	166	76	90	-	-	- (⁵) -	430	ditto.
Moulin	390	147	243	-	-	25 Nov. 1878	1,561	ditto.
Rattray	422	172	250	-	-	3 Jan. 1879	2,586	ditto.
Tenandry	100	49	51	-	-	24 Nov. 1878	530	ditto.
TOTAL	3,825	1,608	2,217	-	-	-	17,750	

37.—PRESBYTERY OF WEEM:								
Amulree (⁶)	278	131	147	-	-	15 Oct. 1878	-	Perth.
Dull	380	145	235	-	-	8 Feb. 1879	2,183	ditto.
<i>Grandtully</i>	183	68	115	-	-	13 " "	-	ditto.
Fortingall	59	21	38	-	-	25 Dec. 1878	700	ditto.
Foss	78	35	43	-	-	8 Sept. "	270	ditto.
Innerwick (Parliamentary)	23	11	12	-	-	12 June 1877	393	ditto.
Kenmore	147	58	89	-	-	20 " 1878	1,615	ditto.
Killin	154	79	75	-	-	17 Jan. 1879	1,856	ditto.
Kinloch-Rannoch	174	67	107	2	13 Aug. 1878	24 May 1878	921	ditto.
Logierait	477	190	287	2	28 Aug. 1876	17 Dec. "	2,255	ditto.
Weem	198	74	124	-	-	12 Feb. 1879	434	ditto.
TOTAL	2,151	879	1,272	-	-	-	10,627	

38.—PRESBYTERY OF PERTH:								
Aberdalgie	76	45	31	-	-	29 Jan. 1879	342	Perth.
Abernethy	342	147	195	-	-	11 Feb. "	1,744	ditto.
Collace	117	60	57	-	-	1 " "	456	ditto.
Dron	108	55	53	-	-	19 Jan. "	343	ditto.
Dunbarney	242	90	152	-	-	7 Nov. 1878	913	ditto.
Errol	657	306	351	-	-	12 Jan. 1879	2,504	ditto.
Forgandenny	129	69	60	None -	23 Aug. 1875	12 " "	632	ditto.
Forteviot	159	75	84	-	-	27 " "	567	ditto.
Kilspindie and Bait	281	131	150	-	-	No minute of Kirk Session.	679	ditto.
Kinfanns	191	89	102	-	-	26 Jan. 1879	578	ditto.
Kinnoull	587	210	377	-	-	2 Feb. "	3,108	ditto.
Logiealmond	157	85	72	-	-	6 Jan. 1876	646	ditto.
Methven	569	257	312	-	-	27 Dec. 1878	2,278	ditto.
Moneydie	92	42	50	-	-	- (⁷) -	244	ditto.

(a) No Return of Adherents has been received for this Presbytery.

(¹) Erected into parish in 1875; population then estimated at 1580.(²) Roll of Communicants was purged on 23rd August 1878.(³) Population included that of district, now parish of Hylipol.(⁴) The Roll of Communicants is purged in May and November of each year; last date, 12th November 1878.(⁵) The Roll of Communicants was sanctioned on 24th November 1878.(⁶) Erected into parish in 1871. District taken from various parishes.(⁷) There is no formal minute approving Roll of Communicants.

SYNOD OF PERTH AND STIRLING—*continued.*

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communicants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Number of Adherents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
38.—PRESBYTERY OF PERTH—continued.								
Pertth:—								
East	914	309	605	—	—	17 Feb. 1879	8,855	Pertth.
St. Leonard's	1,139	481	658	—	—	— Oct. 1878	3,427	ditto.
Middle	712	294	418	—	—	21 Jan. 1870	4,617	ditto.
West	502	200	302	—	—	22 „ „	3,791	ditto.
St. Stephen's, Gaelic	67	30	37	—	—	— Nov. 1878	—	ditto.
St. Paul's	1,010	426	584	—	—	(¹)	2,817	ditto.
Redgorton	230	117	113	—	—	21 Oct. 1878	(²) 1,401	ditto.
Rhynd	101	47	54	4	26 Nov. 1877	23 Feb. 1879	327	ditto.
St. Madoes	198	85	113	—	—	12 Jan. „	290	ditto.
St. Martins	285	141	144	—	—	2 „ 1878	735	ditto.
Scots	559	253	306	—	—	30 Mar. „	2,240	ditto.
Stanley (³)	336	130	206	—	—	10 Jan. 1879	—	ditto (as chapel).
Tibberrmore	236	106	130	—	—	25 Aug. 1878	1,563	ditto.
TOTAL	9,996	4,280	5,716	—	—	—	45,097	
39.—PRESBYTERY OF AUCHTERARDER: (a)								
Ardoch	191	84	107	—	—	4 Dec. 1878	1,316	Pertth.
Auchterarder	670	283	387	—	—	2 „ 1877	3,795	ditto.
Blackford	468	237	231	—	—	27 Jan. 1879	1,836	ditto.
Comrie	399	164	235	25	8 June 1875	31 July „	1,848	ditto.
Crieff	723	291	432	—	—	10 Jan. „	2,809	ditto.
West	329	139	190	5	24 Sept. 1878	2 Dec. 1878	1,855	ditto.
Dunning	464	199	265	5	6 Aug. 1878	18 Feb. 1879	1,832	ditto.
Foulis-Wester	224	103	121	—	—	3 „ „	850	ditto.
Gask	126	52	74	—	—	30 Dec. 1878	369	ditto.
Gledeven	56	24	32	—	—	24 July „	105	ditto.
Madderty	113	55	58	—	—	17 „ „	523	ditto.
Monzie	108	41	67	—	—	1 Feb. „	324	ditto.
Monzievaird and Strowan	132	57	75	—	—	5 Dec. „	602	ditto.
Muthil	505	237	268	—	—	10 Jan. 1879	1,978	ditto.
Trinity-Gask	103	50	53	—	—	6 „ 1878	415	ditto.
TOTAL	4,611	2,016	2,595	—	—	—	20,457	
40.—PRESBYTERY OF STIRLING: (b)								
Airth	183	91	92	—	—	6 Aug. 1878	1,398	Stirling.
Alloa and Tullibody	1,789	755	1,034	—	—	14 Jan. 1879	(⁴) 9,940	Clackmannan.
Alva	650	266	384	—	—	24 „ 1878	4,296	Stirling.
Bannockburn	250	130	129	—	—	8 „ 1879	3,332	ditto.
Bonnybridge	227	112	115	—	—	27 Nov. 1878	(⁵)	—
Bothkennar	333	150	183	—	—	19 „ „	2,455	Stirling.
Clackmannan	628	294	334	34	4 June 1877	17 Feb. 1879	(⁶) 4,561	Clackmannan.
Denny	617	276	341	—	—	26 Nov. 1878	(⁷) 4,993	Stirling.
Dollar	422	146	276	—	—	31 Dec. „	2,524	Clackmannan.
Gargunnoch	193	60	103	—	—	3 „ „	675	Stirling.
Haggs (⁸)	336	153	178	1	3 Sept. 1877	27 Nov. „	—	ditto (as chapel).
Larbert and Dunipace	785	350	435	—	—	8 „ „	(⁹) 7,013	ditto.
Plean	237	129	108	—	—	(¹⁰)	—	ditto (as chapel).
St. Ninians	636	275	361	—	—	28 Nov. 1878	(¹¹) 6,814	ditto.
Sauchie	481	232	249	None	22 Nov. 1875	16 Jan. 1879	(¹²)	ditto (as chapel).
Stirling:—								
East	495	188	307	None	8 Jan. 1878	25 Nov. 1878	12,014	Stirling.
West	430	185	245	10	22 May 1877	25 „ „		
North	849	334	515	10	19 Aug. 1878	25 „ „		
Marykirk	—	—	—	—	—	—	(¹³)	—
TOTAL	9,550	4,161	5,389	—	—	—	60,013	

(a) Note by the Clerk of the Presbytery of Auchterarder with reference to Return of Adherents: "The dates of election given are the dates on which the minute of election was laid on the table of the Presbytery and sustained."

(b) Note by the Clerk of the Presbytery of Stirling with reference to Return of Adherents: "In connection with these vacancies within the bounds, the smallness of the number of Adherents is easily intelligible, owing to the circumstance that there was a prospect of unanimity, and that all the elections actually proved to be perfectly harmonious."

(¹) Return states that the Roll of Communicants was purged in November 1878.

(²) Population included part of district now Stanley Parish.

(³) Erected into parish in 1877.

(⁴) Population included part of that of district now Sauchie Parish.

(⁵) Parish erected in 1878; population about 1,620.

(⁶) Population included part of that of district now Sauchie Parish.

(⁷) Population included that of district now Haggs Parish, and part of Bonnybridge.

(⁸) Erected into parish in 1875.

(⁹) Population included part of that of district now Bonnybridge Parish.

(¹⁰) Erected into parish in 1878; Roll of Communicants examined on 10th December 1878.

(¹¹) Population included that of district now Plean Parish.

(¹²) Erected into parish in 1877; population then about 2,700.

(¹³) Erected into parish in 1878; population then about 2,800. Roll of Communicants not yet formed.

SYNOD OF PERTH AND STIRLING—*continued.*

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communicants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Number of Adhe- rents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
41.—PRESBYTERY OF DUNBLANE:								
Aberfoyle - - - - -	164	76	88	14	(¹) 21 Dec. 1875	4 July 1877	377	Perth.
Balquhidder - - - - -	225	92	133	20	(¹) 18 Feb. 1879	8 Nov. 1878	882	ditto.
Bridge of Allan - - - - -	315	85	230	-	-	5 Dec. "	2,584	Stirling.
Buchlyvie (²) - - - - -	139	59	80	-	-	10 " "	-	ditto (as chapel).
Callander - - - - -	367	154	213	3	(¹) 30 July 1877	3 Nov. "	1,668	Perth.
Dunblane - - - - -	379	161	218	-	-	15 Jan. 1879	2,765	ditto.
Gartmore - - - - -	153	71	82	-	-	5 Aug. 1878	353	-
Kilmadock - - - - -	301	114	187	-	-	19 Feb. 1879	3,170	Perth.
Kincardine - - - - -	284	134	150	-	-	1 " "	1,484	ditto.
Kippen - - - - -	279	115	164	-	-	28 Nov. 1878	1,508	Stirling.
Lecropt - - - - -	155	69	86	-	-	2 Dec. "	535	ditto.
Logie - - - - -	566	234	332	-	-	(³) " "	1,969	Clackmannan.
Norrington - - - - -	222	110	112	-	-	(⁴) " "	-	Perth (as chapel).
Port - - - - -	227	104	123	-	-	(⁵) " "	875	Perth.
Tillicoultry - - - - -	401	146	255	-	-	(⁶) " "	5,118	Clackmannan.
The Trossachs - - - - -	102	48	54	-	-	2 Feb. 1879	272	Perth.
Tulliallan - - - - -	775	306	469	-	-	13 " "	2,184	ditto.
TOTAL - - -	5,054	2,078	2,976	-	-	-	25,804	

SYNOD OF FIFE.

42.—PRESBYTERY OF DUNFERMLINE:								
Aberdour - - - - -	321	132	189	-	-	24 May 1878	1,607	Fife.
Beath - - - - -	734	433	301	3	13 Dec. 1876	15 June 1877	3,534	ditto.
Carnock - - - - -	250	124	126	-	-	- July 1878	1,764	ditto.
Culross - - - - -	324	127	197	-	-	3 Dec. "	1,354	Perth.
Dalgety - - - - -	123	57	66	-	-	16 Feb. 1879	1,310	Fife.
<i>Mossgreen</i> - - - - -	421	208	213	-	-	- April 1878	-	ditto.
Dunfermline - - - - -	(¹) 1,262	498	764	-	-	19 Nov. 1878	15,789	ditto.
North - - - - -	312	123	189	-	-	18 " "	3,615	ditto.
St. Andrew's - - - - -	783	353	430	-	-	14 Jan. 1879	3,909	ditto.
<i>Townhill</i> - - - - -	144	63	81	-	-	-	-	Congregation formed in May 1878.
Inverkeithing - - - - -	546	236	310	-	-	9 Oct. 1878	3,074	Fife.
Saline - - - - -	386	167	219	None	10 Oct. 1877	16 July 1877	1,367	ditto.
Torryburn - - - - -	276	134	142	9	22 Mar. "	11 Jan. 1879	943	ditto.
TOTAL - - -	5,882	2,655	3,227	-	-	-	38,356	

43.—PRESBYTERY OF KINROSS: (a)								
Arngask - - - - -	200	90	110	-	-	26 June 1877	565	Fife.
Ballingry - - - - -	180	86	94	-	-	12 Feb. 1879	395	ditto.
Blairingone - - - - -	153	68	85	-	-	3 Jan. 1878	469	Kinross.
Cleish - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	539	ditto. No Return.
Fossoway - - - - -	304	150	154	-	-	6 Jan. 1879	1,084	Perth.
Kinross - - - - -	607	246	361	-	-	26 Nov. 1878	2,477	Kinross.
Muckart - - - - -	123	50	73	-	-	23 Jan. 1879	612	Perth.
Orwell - - - - -	397	175	222	-	-	18 Oct. 1878	2,248	Kinross.
Portmouk - - - - -	272	113	159	-	-	22 Dec. "	1,193	ditto.
TOTAL - - -	2,236	978	1,258	-	-	-	9,582	

44.—PRESBYTERY OF KIRKCALDY:								
Abbotshall - - - - -	718	279	439	-	-	2 Dec. 1878	4,701	Fife.
<i>Linktown</i> - - - - -	132	55	77	-	-	20 Nov. "	-	-
Auchterderran - - - - -	368	178	190	-	-	22 Dec. "	1,623	Fife.
Auchtertool - - - - -	145	69	76	-	-	7 June 1877	529	ditto.
Burntisland - - - - -	814	311	503	1	- Sept. 1877	17 April "	3,872	ditto.
Dysart - - - - -	999	303	696	-	-	(⁶) 31 Mar. 1876	6,202	ditto.
Inveriel - - - - -	601	247	354	None	3 April 1876	20 Jan. 1879	1,828	ditto.
Kennoway - - - - -	510	200	310	-	-	22 " "	1,703	ditto.
Kinghorn - - - - -	388	158	230	-	-	17 June 1878	2,579	ditto.

(a) In regard to adherents the Presbytery of Kinross intimate that there were no settlements during 1878, to which year alone, in the opinion of the Presbytery, the Order of the House of Commons relates.

(¹) Appointments were sustained by Presbytery on these dates.

(²) Erected into parish in 1875.

(³) Roll of Communicants is carefully purged after each communion, last time being in December 1878.

(⁴) Erected into parish in 1877. There is no formal Minute of Kirk Session. The Roll is purged every six months.

(⁵) The Roll of Communicants is purged at each communion.

(⁶) The Roll of Communicants was adjusted with sanction of Kirk Session on 9th November 1878.

(⁷) Note by minister of Dunfermline Parish.—"Communicants connected with Townhill Congregation" (formed in May 1878) "are not included in this Return, their total number being 144."

(⁸) This is the date of the last Minute, but the Return states that the Roll has since been regularly kept and corrected. Population included part of Thornton parish.

SYNOD OF FIFE—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communi- cants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Number of Adhe- rents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
44.—PRESBYTERY OF KIRKCALDY--continued.								
Kinglassie - - - - -	234	104	130	-	-	5 Nov. 1878	(¹) 1,082	Fife.
Kirkcaldy - - - - -	829	205	534	-	-	19 Jan. 1879	} 7,003	ditto.
St. James's (²) - - - - -	516	216	300	3	- Sept. 1877	14 " "		ditto.
Leslie - - - - -	977	329	648	12	2 April 1878	28 " "	4,294	ditto.
Lochgelly - - - - -	348	102	186	-	-	30 Mar. 1876	2,981	ditto.
Markinch - - - - -	989	381	608	-	-	4 July 1878	(³) 5,413	ditto.
Methil - - - - -	230	79	151	-	-	19 Jan. 1879	- (⁴) -	ditto (as chapel).
Milton - - - - -	324	117	207	{ 1 1	- Nov. 1876 - Oct. 1878	15 July 1878	- (⁵) -	ditto - ditto.
Pathhead - - - - -	664	261	403		-	-	18 Dec. "	3,490	ditto.
Scoonie - - - - -	567	221	346	-	-	- " "	3,178	ditto.
Thornton - - - - -	367	159	208	None	- Feb. 1877	4 Feb. 1879	- (⁶) -	ditto (as chapel).
Wemyss - - - - -	457	209	248	-	-	17 April 1877	(⁷) 6,400	ditto.
Wemyss, West - - - - -	405	190	215	-	-	3 Dec. 1878	- (⁸) -	ditto (as chapel).
TOTAL - - - - -	11,582	4,523	7,059	-	-	-	56,868	
45.—PRESBYTERY OF CUPAR:								
Abdie - - - - -	198	84	114	-	-	16 Jan. 1878	1,057	Fife.
Auchtermuchty - - - - -	564	204	360	-	-	10 Dec. "	2,958	ditto.
Balmerino - - - - -	246	103	143	-	-	27 July "	717	ditto.
Ceres - - - - -	721	286	435	3	14 Aug. 1878	5 June "	2,381	ditto.
Collieston - - - - -	349	159	190	-	-	26 Jan. 1879	1,703	ditto.
Cretch - - - - -	141	64	77	None	5 July 1875	" "	387	ditto.
Culter - - - - -	168	67	91	-	-	8 Aug. 1878	715	ditto.
Cupar and St. Michael's - - - - -	1,368	497	891	(⁹) 4	25 June 1878	14 Oct. "	6,056	ditto.
Dairsie - - - - -	257	98	159	-	-	17 Dec. "	687	ditto.
Dunbog - - - - -	129	57	72	-	-	12 Aug. "	395	ditto.
Falkland - - - - -	(¹⁰) 512	203	309	-	-	-	3,069	ditto.
Freuchie - - - - -	169	59	110	-	-	(¹¹) -	-	-
Flisk - - - - -	91	42	49	-	-	23 Dec. 1878	212	Fife.
Kettle - - - - -	765	309	456	2	20 Oct. 1878	3 Mar. 1879	2,323	ditto.
Kilmany - - - - -	179	90	89	-	-	15 June 1878	651	ditto.
Logie - - - - -	160	68	92	-	-	2 Aug. "	402	ditto.
Monimail - - - - -	278	101	177	1	2 Aug. 1875	17 Jan. 1879	918	ditto.
Moonzie - - - - -	63	30	33	5	2 Aug. 1875	13 Oct. 1878	154	ditto.
Newburgh - - - - -	385	128	257	-	-	28 Dec. "	2,529	ditto.
Springfield - - - - -	333	110	223	-	-	25 Feb. "	1,098	ditto.
Strathmiglo - - - - -	421	165	256	-	-	20 June 1877	2,267	ditto.
TOTAL - - - - -	7,507	2,924	4,583	-	-	-	30,079	
46.—PRESBYTERY OF ST. ANDREW'S:								
Anstruther, Easter - - - - -	456	180	276	3	5 Apr. 1875	13 Jan. 1879	1,169	Fife.
Anstruther, Wester - - - - -	202	84	118	-	-	6 May 1878	545	ditto.
Cameron - - - - -	298	130	168	None	9 Apr. 1877	14 June "	886	ditto.
Carnbee - - - - -	465	223	242	-	-	25 Mar. "	1,024	ditto.
Crail - - - - -	519	219	300	-	-	15 Jan. 1879	1,847	ditto.
Dunino - - - - -	205	92	113	-	-	14 July 1878	325	ditto.
Elie - - - - -	249	101	148	-	-	(¹²) -	775	ditto.
Ferryport-on-Craig - - - - -	469	189	280	-	-	24 Jan. 1878	2,674	ditto.
Fergar - - - - -	358	161	197	-	-	25 Feb. "	2,243	ditto.
Kemback - - - - -	256	107	149	-	-	4 Dec. "	1,056	ditto.
Kilcomquhar - - - - -	489	190	299	-	-	2 Feb. 1879	1,482	ditto.
Kilrenny - - - - -	789	422	367	None	30 Sept. 1878	13 May 1878	3,015	ditto.
Kingsbarns - - - - -	385	166	219	-	-	24 Jan. 1879	922	ditto.
Largo - - - - -	598	280	318	-	-	16 Feb. "	2,100	ditto.
Largoward - - - - -	139	61	78	-	-	24 June 1878	1,090	ditto.
Leuchers - - - - -	486	226	260	-	-	26 Jan. 1879	1,727	ditto.
Newburn - - - - -	111	56	55	-	-	8 Aug. 1878	362	ditto.
Newport - - - - -	211	59	152	-	-	7 April "	-	ditto.
St. Andrew's - - - - -	1,902	657	1,245	4	5 April 1875	7 Oct. "	6,600	ditto.
St. Leonard's (¹³) - - - - -	165	56	109	-	-	30 Dec. "	741	ditto.
St. Monance, or Abercrombie - - - - -	412	182	230	-	-	26 Jan. 1879	1,761	ditto.
Pittenweem - - - - -	500	180	320	-	-	4 Nov. 1878	1,803	ditto.
Strathkinness - - - - -	380	176	204	None	28 Sept. 1876	25 " "	1,191	ditto.
TOTAL - - - - -	10,044	4,197	5,847	-	-	-	35,338	

(¹) Population included part of that district now Thornton parish.(²) Erected into parish in 1873.(³) Population included that of district now Milton parish, and parts of Methil and Thornton.(⁴) Erected into parish in 1875.(⁵) Erected into parish in 1875; population then about 1,300.(⁶) Erected into parish in 1878; population then 800.(⁷) Population included that of districts now Methil and West Wemyss Parishes.(⁸) Erected into parish in 1875; population then about 1,800.(⁹) Cupar (1st charge).(¹⁰) Roll of Communicants finally adjusted on 17th December 1878.(¹¹) No Kirk Session; Chapel of Base of Falkland Parish.(¹²) Date of Minute of Kirk Session not given.(¹³) Serves as Parish Church and College Church.

SYNOD OF ANGUS AND MEARNS.

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communicants upon the Roll	Whereof		Number of Adherents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
47.—PRESBYTERY OF MEIGLE:								
Airlie - - - - -	198	93	105	-	-	18 Aug. 1878	778	Forfar.
Alyth - - - - -	968	405	563	-	-	15 Feb. 1879	3,151	Perth.
Bendochy - - - - -	172	90	82	6	6 July 1875	12 Jan. "	474	ditto.
Blairgowrie - - - - -	645	252	393	-	-	31 Oct. 1878	4,832	ditto.
Brown Street - - - - -	130	46	84	-	-	No Kirk Session.	-	-
Coupar-Angus - - - - -	624	226	398	-	-	8 Jan. 1879	2,797	Perth.
Eassie and Nevay - - - - -	234	113	121	6	21 Nov. 1877	26 Aug. 1878	586	Forfar.
Glenisla - - - - -	152	79	73	-	-	29 July "	925	ditto.
Kilry - - - - -	131	63	68	-	-	-	-	-
Kettins - - - - -	327	153	174	-	-	28 Mar. 1878	855	Forfar.
Kingoldrum - - - - -	123	60	54	-	-	9 Feb. 1879	409	ditto.
Lintrathen - - - - -	261	123	138	-	-	2 "	756	ditto.
Meigle - - - - -	288	124	164	-	-	4 Dec. 1878	1,003	Perth.
Newtyle - - - - -	301	125	176	-	-	8 Jan. 1879	931	Forfar.
Persie - - - - -	171	84	87	2	16 July 1878	6 Nov. 1877	820	Perth.
Ruthven - - - - -	96	46	50	-	-	7 July 1878	247	Forfar.
TOTAL - - -	4,821	2,001	2,730	-	-	-	18,564	
48.—PRESBYTERY OF FORFAR:								
Aberlemno - - - - -	301	157	144	-	-	26 Jan. 1879	1,007	Forfar.
Clova - - - - -	66	39	27	-	-	19 " "	151	ditto.
Cortachy - - - - -	268	124	144	-	-	26 " "	403	ditto.
Dunnichen - - - - -	445	201	244	-	-	17 " "	1,536	ditto.
Forfar - - - - -	2,803	1,026	1,777	28	- May 1875	23 Feb. "	12,585	ditto.
St. James' - - - - -	850	380	470	-	-	17 " "	-	-
Glamis - - - - -	650	316	334	-	-	9 " "	1,813	ditto.
Inverarity - - - - -	301	196	195	-	-	1 Sept. 1878	888	ditto.
Kinnettles - - - - -	137	68	69	-	-	4 July "	405	ditto.
Kirriemuir - - - - -	998	379	619	-	-	24 Dec. "	(¹) 3,990	ditto.
South - - - - -	692	256	436	-	-	22 Jan. 1879	2,430	ditto.
Glenprosen (²) - - - - -	98	53	45	-	-	13 Nov. 1878	-	-
Oathlaw - - - - -	123	62	61	-	-	13 Feb. 1879	452	Forfar.
Rescobie - - - - -	192	93	99	-	-	1 Nov. 1878	748	ditto.
Tannadice - - - - -	415	208	207	-	-	7 Feb. 1879	1,286	ditto.
TOTAL - - -	8,429	3,558	4,871	-	-	-	27,694	
49.—PRESBYTERY OF DUNDEE:								
Abernyte - - - - -	127	62	65	-	-	5 Feb. 1878	253	Perth.
Auchterhouse - - - - -	194	91	103	3	5 Sept. 1878	2 Jan. 1879	721	Forfar.
Broughty Ferry - - - - -	976	315	631	-	-	- Feb. 1878	-	f ditto.
St. Stephens (³) - - - - -	775	246	529	-	-	3 " "	5,445	(ditto (as chapel).
Dundee:								
East, or St. Mary's - - - - -	738	274	464	-	-	21 Jan. 1879	39,541	Forfar.
St. Matthew's - - - - -	361	140	221	-	-	No Kirk Session.	-	-
Cleington - - - - -	299	125	174	-	-	ditto.	-	-
St. Paul's - - - - -	879	328	551	10	19 Feb. 1877	23 April 1878	18,530	Forfar.
St. Clement's - - - - -	1,578	642	936	None -	17 Jan. 1876	22 Oct. "	7,614	ditto.
St. John's - - - - -	1,109	421	688	-	-	12 Jan. 1879	14,624	ditto.
St. David's - - - - -	1,752	664	1,088	None -	13 Aug. 1878	27 May 1878	23,284	ditto.
St. Mark's (⁴) - - - - -	795	258	537	None -	17 Sept. 1877	8 Nov. "	-	ditto.
Chapelshade (⁵) - - - - -	1,093	422	671	-	-	28 Oct. "	-	ditto.
St. Andrew's (⁶) - - - - -	1,943	890	1,053	None -	14 Oct. 1878	4 July "	-	ditto.
Wallacetown (²) - - - - -	1,097	452	645	-	-	2 Feb. 1879	-	ditto (as chapel).
Rosebank (³) - - - - -	610	269	341	-	-	9 " "	-	ditto - ditto.
St. Enoch's - - - - -	515	239	276	None -	19 Mar. 1877	- (⁷) -	-	ditto.
Logie (⁴) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ditto (as chapel). No return.
Inchture - - - - -	187	92	95	-	-	3 April 1878	659	Perth.
Kinnaird - - - - -	128	60	68	-	-	6 Feb. 1879	299	ditto.
Leff, Benzie, &c. - - - - -	409	176	233	-	-	11 Jan. 1878	15,302	Forfar.
Lochee - - - - -	920	357	563	-	-	- (⁹) -	-	ditto.
St. Luke's (³) - - - - -	457	201	256	-	-	17 Dec. 1878	-	-
Longforgan - - - - -	474	211	263	-	-	- Feb. "	1,753	Perth.
Lundie and Fowlis - - - - -	250	113	146	-	-	1 " "	691	Forfar.

(¹) Population included that of district now Glenprosen Parish.(²) Erected into parish in 1874.(³) Parish erected in 1875.(⁴) Erected into parish in 1871.(⁵) Erected into parish in 1872.(⁶) Erected into parish in 1873.(⁷) Erected into parish in 1875. Date of Minute of Session is not given.(⁸) Erected into parish in 1877.(⁹) No Kirk Session. Return states that Roll is carefully kept by minister.

SYNOD OF ANGUS AND MEARN—*continued.*

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communicants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Number of Adherents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
49.—PRESBYTERY OF DUNDEE—continued.								
Mains and Strathmartine	556	262	294	-	-	19 Jan. 1879	2,749	Forfar.
Monifeth	632	286	366	-	-	(¹) -	2,587	ditto.
Monikie	387	183	204	-	-	30 Jan. 1879	1,397	ditto.
Murros	307	151	156	-	-	6 Aug. 1878	751	ditto.
Tealing	232	120	112	-	-	17 Feb. 1879	879	ditto.
TOTAL	19,809	8,080	11,729	-	-	-	137,079	
Populations entered in Census of 1871 of <i>Quoad Sacra</i> parishes of St. Peter's and Dundee							2,406	
							139,485	
50.—PRESBYTERY OF BRECHIN :								
Brechin	1,437	505	932	2	19 May 1875	30 Dec. 1878	9,514	Forfar.
East, ²⁾	742	291	451	-	-	25 Feb. "		ditto.
Careston	89	41	48	-	-	19 Jan. 1879	209	ditto.
Craig	360	162	198	-	-	19 Feb. "	2,402	ditto.
Dun	247	125	122	-	-	(³) -	565	ditto.
Edzell	359	151	208	-	-	12 Jan. 1879	976	ditto.
Farnell	227	117	110	-	-	6 Mar. 1878	580	ditto.
Fern	137	72	65	-	-	21 Jan. "	348	ditto.
Lochlee	56	27	31	-	-	22 July "	424	ditto.
Logie-Pert	272	182	90	-	-	2 Feb. 1879	1,251	ditto.
Maryton	146	73	73	-	-	27 Dec. 1878	396	ditto.
Melville	687	289	398	None -	24 Sept. 1877	13 Jan. 1879	2,747	ditto.
Meamuir	194	92	102	None -	30 Aug. 1875	15 Feb. "	761	ditto.
Montrose	2,900	1,002	1,898	None -	19 Oct. 1875	4 " 1878	11,684	ditto.
Hillside	302	129	173	-	-	1 April "	1,352	ditto.
Navar and Lethnot	(⁴) 149	70	79	-	-	-	318	ditto.
Stracathro	204	93	111	-	-	28 Jan. 1879	503	ditto.
TOTAL	8,510	3,421	5,089	-	-	-	34,030	
51.—PRESBYTERY OF ARBROATH :								
Abbey	1,241	421	820	None -	1 Mar. 1875	25 Nov. 1878	4,080	Forfar*
Arbriot	309	133	176	-	-	12 Jan. 1879	919	ditto.
Arbroath	1,213	394	819	-	-	22 Mar. 1878	4,812	ditto.
Barry	223	101	122	-	-	10 April "	2,003	ditto.
Carmylie	370	184	186	-	-	(⁵) -	1,309	ditto.
Carnoustie	452	166	286	-	-	- April 1878	1,005	ditto.
Colliston	281	123	158	None -	20 Mar. 1877	10 Oct. "	(⁶) -	
Frickheim	405	188	217	None -	9 Oct. "	7 Jan. 1879	1,432	Forfar.
Guthrie	141	73	68	-	-	19 " "	404	ditto.
Inverbrothock	1,405	510	895	4	9 Aug. 1876	22 " "	7,060	ditto.
Inverkeillor	394	178	216	-	-	10 " "	1,189	ditto.
Kinnell	231	106	125	-	-	19 " "	766	ditto.
Kirkden	99	53	46	-	-	20 June 1878	523	ditto.
Ladyloan	602	220	382	-	-	25 Sept. 1877	4,215	ditto.
Lunan	130	59	71	-	-	19 Jan. 1879	248	ditto.
Panbride	444	206	238	-	-	(⁷) -	1,331	ditto.
St. Vigean's	762	354	408	-	-	12 Jan. 1879	(⁸) 2,515	ditto.
TOTAL	8,702	3,460	5,233	-	-	-	33,811	
52.—PRESBYTERY OF FORDOUN :								
Arbuthnott	234	113	121	-	-	(⁹) -	924	Kincardine.
Renholm	472	239	263	-	-	26 Jan. 1879	1,569	ditto.
Bervie	531	238	293	-	-	21 Dec. 1878	1,843	ditto.
Cookney	514	251	263	-	-	(¹⁰) -	2,080	ditto.
Dunnottar	709	333	376	None -	20 Aug. 1878	31 May 1878	2,102	ditto.
Fettercairn	618	287	331	-	-	9 Nov. "	1,539	ditto.
Fetteresso	920	401	519	-	-	29 Dec. "	(¹¹) 3,685	ditto.
Fordoun	780	324	456	3	- June 1875	26 Jan. 1879	2,113	ditto.
Garroch	148	72	74	None -	3 Sept. 1877	13 June 1877	476	ditto.

(¹) Roll of Communicants, as submitted by Kirk Session, attested by Presbytery of Dundee on 3rd April 1878.

(²) Erected into parish in 1874.

(³) Roll of Communicants attested by Presbytery 2nd March 1878. No *quorum* in Kirk Session.

(⁴) There is no formal minute as to purging of Roll of Communicants; this is done yearly. 143 persons were present at Communion in 1878, and the remaining six were known to the Minister to be absent from temporary causes.

(⁵) The Roll of Communicants was last submitted to Presbytery on 7th May 1878.

(⁶) Erected into parish in 1875; population then about 800.

(⁷) There is no formal minute of Kirk Session. The Roll is adjusted in November yearly.

(⁸) Population included that of district now Collieston parish.

(⁹) Return states that the Moderator and Clerk of Session are responsible for the accuracy of the Roll of Communicants; there is no Minute of Session formally sanctioning it.

(¹⁰) The Roll is made up yearly at the Communion. The date of the last adjusting was 17th June 1878.

(¹¹) Population included that of district now parish of Rickarton.

SYNOD OF ANGUS AND MEARNS—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communicants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Number of Adherents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
52.—PRESBYTERY OF FORDOUN—continued.								
Glenbervie - - - - -	351	173	178	-	-	22 Mar. 1877	1,073	Kincardine.
Kinneff and Caterline - - - - -	364	177	187	-	-	28 Dec. 1878	1,062	- ditto.
Laurencekirk - - - - -	738	298	440	-	-	2 Feb. 1879	2,174	- ditto.
Marykirk - - - - -	469	212	257	-	-	19 Jan. "	1,771	- ditto.
Rickarton - - - - -	183	91	92	-	-	9 April 1878	(¹) -	- ditto.
St. Cyrus - - - - -	450	200	250	-	-	12 Feb. 1879	1,585	- ditto.
TOTAL - - - - -	7,479	3,370	4,100	-	-	-	23,896	

SYNOD OF ABERDEEN.

53.—PRESBYTERY OF ABERDEEN:								
Aberdeen:								
East - - - - -	1,620	524	1,105	None	1 May 1877	3 Mar. 1879	5,500	Aberdeen.
Gilcomston - - - - -	1,456	654	802	2	27 Dec. 1875	2 Feb. "	10,132	- ditto.
Greyfriars - - - - -	1,185	429	756	-	-	2 Dec. 1878	8,980	- ditto.
John Knox's - - - - -	850	360	490	-	-	24 Sept. "	-	- ditto.
Holburn - - - - -	972	404	568	-	-	5 Nov. "	14,305	- ditto.
Ferryhill - - - - -	242	90	152	-	-	7 Dec. "	-	-
Machar, Old - - - - -	1,106	455	651	{ 12	2 Feb. 1878	16 July "	13,225	Aberdeen.
Rosemount - - - - -	322	140	182	7	10 Aug. "	No Kirk Session.	-	-
North - - - - -	2,346	985	1,361	1	16 Jan. 1877	10 Dec. 1878	7,313	Aberdeen.
Rubislaw - - - - -	385	135	250	-	-	30 Oct. "	(¹) -	-
St. Clement's - - - - -	1,893	701	1,192	-	-	11 Feb. 1879	8,815	Aberdeen.
South - - - - -	1,572	549	1,023	{ None	26 June 1876	13 " "	3,335	- ditto.
Trinity - - - - -	213	94	119	None	10 July 1878	- Nov. 1878	(²) -	-
West - - - - -	923	289	639	-	10 Dec. 1877	24 Dec. "	13,134	Aberdeen.
Woodside - - - - -	1,367	572	795	-	-	8 Jan. 1879	4,815	- ditto.
Banchory-Devenick - - - - -	334	186	148	-	-	13 May 1878	1,263	Kincardine.
Craigiebuckler - - - - -	71	33	38	-	-	6 July "	-	-
Belhelvie - - - - -	486	246	240	-	-	29 Sept. "	1,833	Aberdeen.
Drumoak - - - - -	384	104	280	12	6 Feb. 1877	19 Jan. 1879	1,032	- ditto.
Durris - - - - -	370	192	178	4	26 " 1878	29 June 1878	1,021	Kincardine.
Dyce - - - - -	230	124	106	-	-	(⁴) -	945	Aberdeen.
Fintray - - - - -	322	148	174	-	-	25 Aug. 1878	1,108	- ditto.
Kinellar - - - - -	185	96	89	-	-	25 " "	601	- ditto.
Machar, New - - - - -	402	219	243	-	-	1 Dec. "	1,483	- ditto.
Maryculter - - - - -	302	144	158	2	28 Mar. 1876	10 Sept. "	1,110	Kincardine.
Newhills - - - - -	1,048	456	592	-	-	30 Nov. "	4,210	Aberdeen.
Nigg - - - - -	596	298	288	-	-	6 July "	2,348	Kincardine.
Peterculter - - - - -	459	211	248	-	-	22 Sept. "	1,668	Aberdeen.
Portlethen - - - - -	(⁵)302	152	150	-	-	14 Mar. 1879	1,789	- ditto.
Skene - - - - -	680	296	384	-	-	24 April 1878	1,842	- ditto.
TOTAL - - - - -	22,687	9,286	13,401	-	-	-	111,807	
54.—PRESBYTERY OF KINCARDINE-O'NEIL: (a)								
Aboyne - - - - -	400	190	210	-	-	2 Nov. 1878	1,351	Aberdeen.
Dinnit - - - - -	201	91	110	-	-	8 July "	-	-
Banchory-Ternan - - - - -	954	431	523	-	-	17 Mar. 1879	2,875	Kincardine.
Birse - - - - -	505	235	270	-	-	26 Feb. "	1,198	Aberdeen.
Cluny - - - - -	388	187	201	-	-	16 Aug. 1878	1,366	- ditto.
Coull - - - - -	247	111	136	-	-	9 Jan. 1879	542	- ditto.
Crathie and Braemar - - - - -	364	145	219	-	-	29 " "	1,536	- ditto.
Braemar - - - - -	174	73	101	-	-	27 " "	-	-
Echt - - - - -	465	232	233	-	-	25 Nov. 1878	1,259	Aberdeen.
Glenbairn - - - - -	101	49	52	-	-	29 July "	588	- ditto.
Glenmuick, &c. - - - - -	453	203	250	-	-	12 Jan. 1879	1,002	- ditto.
Kincardine-O'Neil - - - - -	498	241	257	-	-	9 Feb. "	(⁶) 2,000	- ditto.
Logie-Coldstone - - - - -	357	188	169	-	-	2 Aug. 1878	900	- ditto.
Lumphanan - - - - -	552	241	311	-	-	26 Jan. 1879	1,239	- ditto.
Midmar - - - - -	351	164	187	-	-	19 " "	1,127	- ditto.
Strachan - - - - -	258	129	129	-	-	28 " "	795	Kincardine.
Tarland and Migvie - - - - -	446	214	232	-	-	30 Dec. 1878	(⁷) 1,275	Aberdeen.
Torphins - - - - -	330	149	181	-	-	24 Feb. "	(⁸) -	-
TOTAL - - - - -	7,044	3,273	3,771	-	-	-	19,653	

(a) No election took place in any parish of this Presbytery under the provisions of "The Church Patronage Act of 1874."

(¹) Erected into a parish in 1872; population then estimated at 500.

(²) Parish erected in 1877; population then about 1,700.

(³) Parish erected in 1877; population of district between 3,000 and 4,000.

(⁴) Roll of Communicants attested by the Presbytery on 4th February 1879.

(⁵) The number of Communicants are for 1877, when the last Communion as held.

(⁶) Population included that of district now forming parish of Torphins.

(⁷) Population included part of that district now forming parish of Corgarf, in Presbytery of Alford.

(⁸) Parish erected in 1875; population then estimated at 850.

SYNOD OF ABERDEEN—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communi- cants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Number of Adhe- rents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
55.—PRESBYTERY OF ALFORD:								
Alford - - - - -	518	249	269	-	-	28 Nov. 1878	1,396	Aberdeen.
Auchendoir and Kearn - - -	458	193	260	-	-	19 July "	1,545	- ditto.
Cabrach - - - - -	237	99	138	-	-	14 " "	775	Banff.
Clatt - - - - -	149	69	80	-	-	14 Nov. "	483	Aberdeen.
Corgarff - - - - -	170	81	89	-	-	25 July "	(¹) -	- ditto (as chapel).
Glenbucket - - - - -	249	122	127	-	-	18 Nov. "	570	- ditto.
Keig - - - - -	218	103	115	2	6 July 1876	5 Dec. "	886	- ditto.
Kennethmont - - - - -	253	104	149	-	-	3 " 1877	1,062	- ditto.
Kildrummy - - - - -	307	138	169	-	-	26 Jan. 1879	660	- ditto.
Leochel-Cushnie - - - - -	577	261	316	-	-	27 Aug. 1878	1,514	- ditto.
Strathdon - - - - -	546	242	304	-	-	21 July "	(²) 1,469	- ditto.
Tough - - - - -	358	177	181	-	-	25 Aug. "	760	- ditto.
Towie - - - - -	(³) 425	201	224	-	-	19 Jan. 1879	798	- ditto.
Tullynessle and Forbes - - -	432	203	229	-	-	1 Dec. 1878	970	- ditto.
TOTAL - - - - -	4,897	2,247	2,650	-	-	-	12,888	
56.—PRESBYTERY OF GARIOCH:								
Bourtie - - - - -	145	77	68	-	-	10 Nov. 1878	499	Aberdeen.
Chapel of Garioch - - - - -	525	263	262	-	-	12 Jan. 1879	1,928	- ditto.
Culsamond - - - - -	354	168	186	-	-	22 July 1878	896	- ditto.
Daviot - - - - -	269	124	145	-	-	12 Jan. 1879	597	- ditto.
Inach - - - - -	326	156	170	-	-	9 Aug. 1878	1,596	- ditto.
Inverurie - - - - -	926	401	525	-	-	16 Feb. 1879	2,970	- ditto.
Keithhall and Kinkell - - -	332	169	163	-	-	17 Nov. 1878	874	- ditto.
Kemnay - - - - -	389	186	203	-	-	11 Jan. 1879	1,300	- ditto.
Kintore - - - - -	542	258	284	-	-	18 Nov. 1878	2,158	- ditto.
Leslie - - - - -	150	72	78	11	25 Dec. 1875	24 Dec. "	532	- ditto.
Meldrum - - - - -	610	265	345	1	1 Mar. 1877	23 Feb. 1879	(⁴) 2,330	- ditto.
Monymusk - - - - -	374	185	189	-	-	11 Aug. 1878	996	- ditto.
Oyne - - - - -	235	105	130	-	-	7 " "	1,050	- ditto.
Premnay - - - - -	196	93	103	1	8 Nov. 1876	12 Jan. 1879	997	- ditto.
Rayne - - - - -	498	191	217	-	-	22 Feb. "	1,409	- ditto.
TOTAL - - - - -	5,781	2,713	3,068	-	-	-	20,132	
57.—PRESBYTERY OF ELLON:								
Barthol Chapel - - - - -	292	147	145	None -	9 Feb. 1876	18 Nov. 1878	(⁵) -	-
Cruden - - - - -	642	308	334	-	-	(⁶) -	2,643	Aberdeen.
Ellon - - - - -	1,020	481	539	-	-	23 Jan. 1879	2,816	- ditto.
Foveran - - - - -	641	324	317	-	-	(⁷) -	1,859	- ditto.
Logie-Buchan - - - - -	208	102	106	-	-	24 Nov. 1878	808	- ditto.
Methlick - - - - -	721	332	389	-	-	12 Mar. 1877	(⁸) 2,084	- ditto.
Slains - - - - -	502	227	275	-	-	19 Jan. 1879	1,355	- ditto.
Tarves - - - - -	645	314	331	-	-	(⁹) -	2,288	- ditto.
Udny - - - - -	611	310	301	10	12 Jan. 1876	9 Feb. 1879	1,663	- ditto.
TOTAL - - - - -	5,282	2,545	2,737	-	-	-	15,516	
58.—PRESBYTERY OF DEER:								
Aberdour - - - - -	577	258	319	-	-	25 Sept. 1878	1,920	Aberdeen.
Ardallie - - - - -	356	158	198	-	-	13 Jan. 1879	1,356	- ditto.
Blackhill (¹⁰) - - - - -	338	165	173	-	(¹¹) Apr. 1877	8 " "	-	- ditto (as chapel).
Crimond - - - - -	280	133	147	3	-	7 July 1878	887	- ditto.
Deer, New - - - - -	1,041	476	565	-	-	28 Nov. 1877	4,009	- ditto.
Deer, Old - - - - -	1,019	446	573	-	-	20 Oct. 1878	3,922	- ditto.
Fraserburgh - - - - -	1,050	452	598	-	-	28 " "	(¹²) 5,301	- ditto.
West - - - - -	272	122	150	-	-	29 Jan. 1879	(¹³) -	-
Inverallochy - - - - -	118	57	61	-	-	19 " "	1,593	Aberdeen.
Kininmouth - - - - -	421	171	250	-	-	10 Feb. "	-	- ditto (as chapel).
Longside - - - - -	867	385	482	-	-	5 Jan. "	3,262	- ditto.
Lonmay - - - - -	442	201	241	-	-	28 Dec. 1878	2,245	- ditto.
Peterhead - - - - -	2,407	962	1,445	None -	27 Aug. 1878	8 Jan. 1879	(¹⁴) 11,506	- ditto.
Boddam - - - - -	517	250	267	-	-	25 Feb. "	-	- ditto.
East - - - - -	291	132	159	-	-	7 Jan. "	(¹⁵) -	- ditto (as chapel).

(¹) Erected since 1871. District taken from parishes of Strathdon, in this Presbytery, and Tarland, in Kincardine O'Neil (54). At time of erection, in 1874, resident population about 500.

(²) Includes part of population of Corgarff. Erected since 1871.

(³) 110 of these live beyond the bounds of the parish.

(⁴) Population included part of that of district, now Barthol Chapel Parish, Presbytery of Ellon.

(⁵) Erected in 1875. Population then estimated at 850.

(⁶) Communion Roll attested by Committee of Presbytery on 27th November 1878.

(⁷) Communion Roll certified by Presbytery 5th June 1877.

(⁸) Population included part of that of district, now Barthol Chapel Parish.

(⁹) There was no formal Minute of Kirk Session confirming Roll of Communicants. Population included part of that of district, now forming Barthol Chapel Parish.

(¹⁰) Recently erected into a parish.

(¹¹) No election was made by the congregation of New Deer. The Presbytery appointed Minister *tantum jure devoluto*.

(¹²) Population included that of district, now West Parish.

(¹³) Erected into parish in 1877. Permanent population then about 2,000.

(¹⁴) Population included that of districts, now parishes of East Church and Blackhill.

(¹⁵) Erected in 1877. Population then about 2,500.

SYNOD OF ABERDEEN—*continued.*

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communicants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Number of Adherents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
58.—PRESBYTERY OF DEER—continued.								
Pitsligo - - - - -	624	274	350	-	-	19 Jan. 1879	2,218	Aberdeen.
Pitsligo, New - - - - -	948	402	546	None -	- April 1875	21 Oct. 1878	3,090	- ditto.
Rathen - - - - -	425	199	226	-	-	24 April "	1,257	- ditto.
St. Fergus - - - - -	443	195	248	-	-	22 Jan. 1879	1,633	Banff.
Savoch - - - - -	538	258	280	-	-	24 Nov. 1878	1,877	Aberdeen.
Strichen - - - - -	792	348	444	-	-	30 "	2,254	- ditto.
Tyrie - - - - -	286	120	166	-	-	30 Dec. 1877	869	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	14,052	6,164	7,888	-	-	-	49,199	
59.—PRESBYTERY OF TURRIF:								
Alvah - - - - -	385	172	213	-	-	23 Mar. 1878	1,230	Banff.
Auchterless - - - - -	932	469	463	-	-	2 "	1,971	Aberdeen.
Drumblade - - - - -	176	82	94	-	-	3 April 1877	931	- ditto.
Forglen - - - - -	320	159	161	-	-	31 Dec. 1878	845	Banff.
Forgue - - - - -	409	192	217	-	-	6 Jan. 1879	1,332	Aberdeen.
Fyvie - - - - -	1,181	566	615	-	-	18 "	(¹) 3,306	- ditto.
St. Mary's (²) - - - - -	114	53	61	-	-	18 "	-	-
Gamrie - - - - -	742	348	394	5	7 June 1875	29 Dec. 1878	2,649	Banff.
Inverkeithny - - - - -	233	112	121	-	-	26 Jan. 1879	1,000	ditto.
King-Edward - - - - -	475	224	251	-	-	28 Dec. 1878	1,058	Aberdeen.
Macduff - - - - -	1,062	421	641	-	-	10 Feb. 1879	3,912	- ditto.
Millbren - - - - -	550	248	302	-	-	2 " 1878	1,484	- ditto.
Monquhitter - - - - -	843	355	488	-	-	1 " 1879	2,670	- ditto.
New Byth - - - - -	579 [*]	262	317	-	-	22 Jan. "	2,216	- ditto.
Turrif - - - - -	1,275	561	714	-	-	1 Feb. "	4,348	- ditto.
Ythan Wells - - - - -	326	136	190	-	-	5 Mar. 1878	1,494	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	9,602	4,360	5,242	-	-	-	30,446	
60.—PRESBYTERY OF FORDYCE (a):								
Banff - - - - -	726	270	456	-	-	14 Jan. 1879	4,629	Banff.
Boyndie - - - - -	374	170	204	-	-	17 Nov. 1878	1,659	ditto.
Buckie - - - - -	385	184	201	-	-	20 Jan. 1879	(³) -	ditto (as chapel).
Cullen - - - - -	313	133	180	-	-	26 "	2,215	ditto.
Seafeld - - - - -	145	80	65	-	-	4 Feb. "	-	ditto.
Deskford - - - - -	336	157	179	-	-	17 Nov. 1878	972	ditto.
Enzie - - - - -	264	118	146	-	-	5 "	2,251	ditto.
Fordyce - - - - -	460	209	251	-	-	18 "	(⁴) 4,153	ditto.
Ord - - - - -	242	111	131	-	-	26 Jan. 1879	884	ditto.
Ordiquhill - - - - -	381	170	211	-	-	7 Nov. 1878	761	ditto.
Portsoy - - - - -	424	174	250	-	-	16 Jan. 1879	(⁵) -	ditto.
Rathven - - - - -	457	208	249	-	-	19 Nov. 1878	(⁶) 8,252	ditto.
TOTAL - - -	4,507	1,984	2,523	-	-	-	25,776	

SYNOD OF MORAY.

61.—PRESBYTERY OF STRATHBOGIE:								
Bellie - - - - -	399	166	233	-	-	16 Jan. 1879	2,013	Elgin.
Botriphny - - - - -	187	94	93	-	-	29 Dec. 1878	785	Banff.
Cairney - - - - -	432	201	231	-	-	6 Oct. "	1,525	Aberdeen.
Gartly - - - - -	201	81	120	4	13 May 1878	18 April "	972	- ditto.
Glass - - - - -	339	163	176	-	4 July 1878	1 Dec. "	1,081	- ditto.
Grange - - - - -	481	210	271	-	-	19 Jan. 1879	1,876	- ditto.
Huntly - - - - -	881	360	521	23	- Aug. 1875	3 Feb. "	4,374	- ditto.
Keith - - - - -	1,206	481	725	-	-	6 Jan. "	(⁷) 5,891	Banff.
Marnoch - - - - -	479	210	269	-	-	16 Feb. "	3,197	ditto.
Mortlach - - - - -	638	267	371	-	-	29 June 1878	2,737	ditto.
Newmill - - - - -	360	149	211	-	-	11 Jan. 1879	(⁸) -	ditto (as chapel).
Rhynie - - - - -	405	182	223	None -	30 Sept. 1878	2 Aug. 1878	1,195	Aberdeen.
Rothiemay - - - - -	275	125	150	-	-	4 Sept. "	1,370	Banff.
TOTAL - - -	6,283	2,689	3,594	-	-	-	26,996	

(a) No election took place in any parish of the Presbytery under the provisions of "The Church Patronage Act of 1874."

(¹) Population included part of that district now Barthol Chapel Parish.(²) This is a mission church connected with Fyvie parish. The return is made by the parish minister, by whom the sacraments at the mission church are administered.(³) Erected into parish in 1876. Population then about 4,000.(⁴) Population included district, now parish of Portsoy.(⁵) Erected into parish in 1871. Population then about 2,000.(⁶) Population included district, now parish of Buckie.(⁷) Population included that of district, now parish of Newmill.(⁸) Erected into parish in 1877. Population then, 469.

SYNOD OF MORAY—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communi- cants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Number of Adhe- rents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
62.—PRESBYTERY OF ABERNETHY (a):								
Abernethy and Kincardine - - -	109	42	67	-	-	29 June 1878	1,752	Inverness.
Alvie - - - - -	10	5	5	-	-	10 Jan. 1879	882	- ditto.
Cromdale - - - - -	279	119	160	-	-	9 " "	1,295	- ditto.
Duthil - - - - -	115	49	66	80	- June 1877	10 March 1878	1,530	- ditto.
Inch - - - - -	9	3	6	-	-	(¹) -	359	- ditto.
Inverallan - - - - -	296	109	187	54	- June 1878	2 April 1878	2,522	- ditto.
Kingussie - - - - -	65	28	37	-	-	7 Dec. "	1,742	- ditto.
Kirkmichael - - - - -	69	31	38	-	-	28 Oct. "	477	- ditto.
Rothiemurchus - - - - -	28	15	13	-	-	14 Feb. "	342	- ditto.
Tomintoul - - - - -	164	57	107	60	- Oct. 1875	17 Aug. "	799	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	1,144	458	686	-	-	- - -	11,700	
63.—PRESBYTERY OF ABERLOUR (b):								
Aberlour - - - - -	496	188	308	-	-	24 Dec. 1878	1,632	Banff.
Boharm - - - - -	326	152	174	-	-	5 Feb. 1879	1,337	- ditto.
Gleolivet - - - - -	242	98	144	-	-	26 Jan. "	1,718	- ditto.
Glenrinnes - - - - -	205	92	113	-	-	14 " "	466	- ditto.
Inveraven - - - - -	207	90	117	-	-	26 March 1878	890	- ditto.
Knockando - - - - -	374	154	220	-	-	6 Aug. "	1,909	Elgin.
Roths - - - - -	372	157	215	-	-	7 Jan. 1879	2,148	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	2,222	931	1,291	-	-	- - -	10,100	
64.—PRESBYTERY OF FORRES:								
Dallas - - - - -	85	39	46	-	-	10 Feb. 1879	1,060	Elgin.
Dyke - - - - -	82	28	54	92	- June 1876	17 Jan. "	1,238	- ditto.
Edinkillie - - - - -	127	53	74	-	-	1 Dec. 1878	1,286	- ditto.
Forres - - - - -	346	126	220	-	-	9 Jan. 1879	4,562	- ditto.
Kinloss - - - - -	69	28	41	49	- Sept. 1877	11 May 1878	1,112	- ditto.
Rafford - - - - -	51	24	27	-	-	19 Jan. 1879	1,101	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	760	298	462	-	-	- - -	10,359	
65.—PRESBYTERY OF ELGIN:								
Alves - - - - -	135	62	73	-	-	24 Dec. 1878	1,018	Elgin.
Birnie - - - - -	68	31	37	-	-	5 Feb. 1879	375	- ditto.
Burghead - - - - -	148	71	77	36 21	17 Jan. 1877 } 30 Oct. 1878 }	7 Oct. 1878	1,947	- ditto.
Drairie - - - - -	213	88	125	-	-	23 Dec. "	3,293	- ditto.
Duffus - - - - -	129	51	78	-	-	22 April "	1,769	- ditto.
Elgin - - - - -	1,068	378	690	-	-	11 Feb. 1879	8,604	- ditto.
St. Andrew's-Lhanbryd - - - - -	239	92	147	-	-	26 Jan. "	1,346	- ditto.
Speymouth - - - - -	335	143	192	-	-	9 " "	1,758	- ditto.
Spynie - - - - -	97	39	58	60	13 Nov. 1876	24 Feb. "	1,612	- ditto.
Urquhart - - - - -	206	85	121	-	-	16 " "	1,244	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	2,638	1,040	1,598	-	-	- - -	22,966	
66.—PRESBYTERY OF INVERNESS:								
Daviot and Dunlichity - - -	20	9	11	-	-	16 April 1878	1,598	Inverness.
Dores - - - - -	25	11	14	-	-	26 Oct. "	1,401	- ditto.
Inverness:								
High - - - - -	346	127	219	-	-	30 Dec. "	18,552	- ditto.
West (2nd charge) - - -	248	114	134	-	-	30 " "		
Gaelic (3rd charge) - - -	132	40	92	52	29 Oct. 1877	30 " "		
Kiltarlity - - - - -	63	28	35	-	-	31 " "	2,537	- ditto.
Kirkhill - - - - -	32	16	16	-	-	24 Mar. 1879	1,582	- ditto.
Moy and Dalarossie - - -	(²) 8	3	5	-	-	-	1,005	- ditto.
Petty - - - - -	43	14	29	-	-	12 Jan. 1879	1,549	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	917	362	555	-	-	- - -	28,224	

(a) Note by the Clerk of the Presbytery of Abernethy, with reference to Return of Adherents. "The Adherents who claimed to be placed on the Congregational Roll of Inverallan constitute but a mere fraction of the whole, the total number who signed the call being 234.

(b) No election under the provisions of the Church Patronage Act of 1874 took place in any parish of this Presbytery.

(¹) Communion Roll purged on 25th March 1878.

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(²) Communion Roll attested by Presbytery on 2nd April 1878.

SYNOD OF MORAY—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communicants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Number of Adherents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
67.—PRESBYTERY OF NAIRN:								
Ardclach - - - - -	24	8	16	-	- - -	19 July 1878	1,197	Nairn.
Ardsier - - - - -	75	23	52	-	- - -	16 " "	1,284	Inverness.
Auldearn - - - - -	67	32	35	-	- - -	30 " "	1,279	Nairn.
Cawdor - - - - -	77	32	45	22	7 June 1876	23 Jan. "	1,027	- ditto.
Croy - - - - -	70	26	44	-	- - -	12 Dec. "	1,841	Inverness.
Nairn - - - - -	226	63	163	-	- - -	18 Feb. "	4,869	Nairn.
TOTAL - - -	539	184	355	-	- - -	- - -	11,497	
68.—PRESBYTERY OF CHANONRY:								
Avoch - - - - -	59	22	37	-	- - -	12 Jan. 1879	1,828	Ross.
Cromarty - - - - -	44	9	35	107	8 Aug. 1876	29 June 1878	2,180	- ditto.
Gaelic - - - - -	40	10	30	-	- - -	26 Nov. "		- ditto.
Fortrose (¹) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	- - -	- - -	-	- ditto.
Killlearnan - - - - -	12	8	4	-	- - -	- (²) -	1,272	- ditto.
Knockbain - - - - -	36	21	15	-	- - -	31 July 1878	2,155	- ditto.
Resolis - - - - -	29	13	16	-	- - -	20 " "	1,527	- ditto.
Rosemarkie - - - - -	46	18	28	-	- - -	11 August "	(³) 1,441	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	266	101	165	-	- - -	- - -	10,403	
69.—PRESBYTERY OF DINGWALL:								
Alness - - - - -	18	8	10	-	- - -	15 Jan. 1879	1,053	Ross.
Carnoch - - - - -	2	1	1	-	- - -	- - -	325	- ditto.
Contin - - - - -	20	8	12	-	- - -	10 July 1878	729	- ditto.
Dingwall - - - - -	121	45	76	-	- - -	13 March "	2,443	- ditto.
Fodderty - - - - -	17	7	10	-	- - -	15 Oct. "	1,943	- ditto.
Kinlochluichart - - - - -	15	8	7	23	27 July 1876	27 July 1875	704	- ditto.
Kilmorack - - - - -	55	25	30	-	- - -	9 Jan. 1879	2,728	Inverness.
Kiltearn - - - - -	29	10	19	41	20 July 1875	23 June 1878	1,496	Ross.
Urquhart and Logie-Wester. - - - - -	28	12	16	-	- - -	10 Aug. "	2,863	- ditto.
Urray and Kilchrist - - - - -	25	14	11	-	- - -	27 July "	2,278	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	390	138	192	-	- - -	- - -	16,562	
70.—PRESBYTERY OF TAIN:								
Croick - - - - -	6	4	2	-	- - -	14 Oct. 1878	245	Ross.
Edderton - - - - -	36	19	17	-	- - -	12 Aug. "	860	- ditto.
Fearn - - - - -	23	10	13	-	- - -	16 Jan. 1879	2,135	- ditto.
Kilmuir-Easter - - - - -	64	28	36	-	- - -	13 Aug. 1878	1,281	- ditto.
Kincardine - - - - -	26	10	16	-	- - -	23 Sept. "	1,440	- ditto.
Logie-Easter - - - - -	32	8	24	-	- - -	31 Dec. "	912	- ditto.
Nigg - - - - -	10	5	5	-	- - -	23 " "	1,201	- ditto.
Rosskeen - - - - -	49	19	30	-	- - -	- (⁴) -	3,808	- ditto.
Tain - - - - -	60	24	36	93	12 Feb. 1877	5 Mar. 1878	3,221	- ditto.
Tarbat - - - - -	21	7	14	-	- - -	6 July "	2,182	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	327	134	193	-	- - -	- - -	17,285	

SYNOD OF SUTHERLAND AND CAITHNESS.

71.—PRESBYTERY OF DORNOCH:									
Assynt - - - - -	16	10	6	-	- - -	8 July	1878	1,499	Sutherland.
Clyne - - - - -	51	25	26	{ 21 29	{ 4 Feb. 1877 29 July 1878	16 Feb.	"	1,733	- ditto.
Creich - - - - -	55	26	29	-	- - -	23 Aug.	"	2,524	- ditto.
Dornoch - - - - -	67	25	42	4	17 Dec. 1877	17 June	"	2,704	- ditto.
Golspie - - - - -	36	15	21	-	- - -	1 July	"	1,804	- ditto.
Kildonan - - - - -	16	8	8	15	29 Nov. 1875	25 Jan.	1879	1,916	- ditto.
Lairg - - - - -	20	9	11	34	18 Dec. 1878	30 Sept.	1878	978	- ditto.
Loth - - - - -	19	6	13	-	- - -	- June	"	583	- ditto.
Rogart - - - - -	24	12	12	-	- - -	No Minute of Kirk Session.	"	1,341	- ditto.
Stoer (Parliamentary) - - - - -	10	7	3	12	28 Mar. 1877	23 Aug.	1878	1,507	-
TOTAL - - -	314	143	171	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	16,649	

(¹) Parish erected in 1873. Population then about 850. Return states that as the two parishes of Rosemarkie and Fortrose, *quoad sacra*, have hitherto always communicated, and been treated as one, the Returns for both are to be found combined in the Rosemarkie Return.

(²) There is no Minute of Session confirming Roll of Communicants.

(³) Population included that of district, now Fortrose Parish.

(⁴) Roll of Communicants attested by Presbytery 5th March 1878.

SYNOD OF SUTHERLAND AND CAITHNESS—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communi- cants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Number of Adhe- rents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
72.—PRESBYTERY OF TONGUE:								
Durness - - - - -	10	5	5	-	-	27 Nov. 1878	1,040	Sutherland.
Eddrachilles - - - - -	5	2	3	10	25 Nov. 1878	27 July "	648	- ditto.
Farr - - - - -	13	5	8	-	-	There is no con- stituted Kirk Session.	1,190	- ditto.
Kinlochbervie - - - - -	7	3	4	4	28 Feb. 1877	28 Feb. 1877	883	- ditto.
Strathy (Parliamentary) - - - - -	15	10	5	-	-	29 Nov. 1878	829	- ditto.
Tongue - - - - -	19	10	-	19	31 Aug. 1875	27 " "	2,051	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	69	35	34	-	-	-	6,649	
73.—PRESBYTERY OF CAITHNESS:								
Berriedale - - - - -	-	-	-	10	27 Nov. 1876	-	1,194	No Return of Commu- nicants.
Bower - - - - -	30	13	17	-	-	20 July 1878	1,700	Caithness.
Canisbay - - - - -	140	49	91	-	-	13 Jan. 1879	2,729	- ditto.
Dunnet - - - - -	52	18	34	186	24 April 1876	29 " 1878	1,661	- ditto.
Halkirk - - - - -	15	7	8	-	-	22 July "	2,664	- ditto.
Keiss (Parliamentary) - - - - -	18	3	15	-	-	No Kirk Session	1,124	-
Latheron - - - - -	33	14	19	-	-	24 March 1878	6,206	Caithness.
Olrig - - - - -	23	11	12	-	-	13 Jan. 1879	2,028	- ditto.
Pulteneytown (1) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- ditto (as chapel).
Reay - - - - -	15	8	7	62	5 Mar. 1878	12 Dec. 1878	2,331	- ditto.
Thurso - - - - -	127	42	85	-	-	11 March "	5,754	- ditto.
Watten - - - - -	16	8	8	42	16 Aug. 1878	1 Feb. 1879	1,453	- ditto.
Wick - - - - -	222	63	159	410	25 Jan. 1876	7 " "	(2) 12,167	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	691	236	455	-	-	-	41,011	

SYNOD OF GLENELG.

74.—PRESBYTERY OF LOCHCARRON:								
Applecross - - - - -	21	7	14	25	27 Sept. 1876	12 Aug. 1878	1,129	Ross.
Gairloch - - - - -	6	4	2	-	-	31 May "	2,425	- ditto.
Glenelg - - - - -	25	11	14	41	15 Nov. 1875	20 Nov. "	1,154	Inverness.
Glenishiel - - - - -	35	16	19	-	-	27 Dec. "	463	Ross.
Kintail - - - - -	53	15	38	102	4 Jan. 1878	22 Nov. 1877	753	- ditto.
Knoydart - - - - -	30	13	17	20	(3) 8 Nov. 1871	- (4) -	470	- ditto.
Lochalsh - - - - -	18	7	11	{ 30 46 }	{ 30 Aug. 1875 3 Dec. 1877 }	2 Dec. 1878	2,319	- ditto.
Lochbroom - - - - -	33	13	20	-	-	16 July "	1,782	- ditto.
Lochcarron - - - - -	32	15	17	-	-	10 Oct. 1878	1,575	- ditto.
Plockton (Parliamentary) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poolewe - - - - -	25	10	15	-	-	30 Oct. 1878	2,623	Ross.
Shieldaig - - - - -	2	1	1	-	-	No Kirk Session	1,395	- ditto.
Ullapool - - - - -	17	6	11	50	12 Aug. 1878	28 Oct. 1878	2,624	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	297	118	179	-	-	-	18,712	
75.—PRESBYTERY OF ABERTARFF (a):								
Ballaichish and Ardgour - - - - -	94	43	51	-	-	1 Aug. 1878	849	Inverness.
Bolaskine and Abertarff - - - - -	63	30	33	-	-	-	(5) 1,465	- ditto.
Duncansburgh - - - - -	85	31	54	-	-	30 Aug. 1878	1,649	- ditto.
Glengarry - - - - -	56	24	32	-	-	- (6) -	692	- ditto.
Keilmallie - - - - -	46	19	27	-	-	6 Aug. 1878	1,568	- ditto.
Kilmorivag - - - - -	61	31	30	-	-	16 Sept. "	1,417	- ditto.
Laggan - - - - -	39	14	25	-	-	16 " "	950	- ditto.
Urquhart and Glenmoriston - - - - -	26	12	14	-	-	10 Feb. 1879	2,780	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	470	204	266	-	-	-	11,370	

(a) No election took place in any parish of this Presbytery under the provisions of the Church Patronage Act of 1874.

(1) This parish has as yet no Communion Roll separate from that of Wick. It was erected in 1878. Population then about 4,500.

(2) Population included that of district, now Pulteneytown Parish.

(3) Appointment made by Presbytery, *jure devoluto*.

(4) The Roll of Communicants was last purged on 6th August 1878.

(5) Roll of Communicants adjusted on 24th July 1878.

(6) Roll of Communicants adjusted on 15th June 1878.

SYNOD OF GLENELG—*continued.*

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communicants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Number of Adherents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
76.—PRESBYTERY OF SKYE:								
Bracadale - - - - -	12	7	5	64	4 Aug. 1875	14 Sept. 1878	1,118	Inverness.
Duirinish - - - - -	21	4	17	-	-	1 Feb. 1879	3,354	- ditto.
Halin-in-Waternish - - - - -	3	1	2	-	-	No Kirk Session	1,068	- ditto.
Kilmuir - - - - -	18	10	8	116	4 April 1878	19 Jan. 1879	1,362	- ditto.
Portree - - - - -	53	16	37	-	-	30 Mar. 1878	2,928	- ditto.
Sleat - - - - -	118	26	92	-	-	There is no formal Minute of Kirk Session.	2,233	- ditto.
Small Isles - - - - -	15	9	6	-	-	30 Aug. 1878	522	- ditto.
Snizort - - - - -	21	6	15	-	-	25 „ ”	2,303	- ditto.
Stenscholl (Parliamentary) - - - - -	16	10	6	-	-	19 Oct. ”	1,228	- ditto.
Strath - - - - -	122	30	83	-	-	- (1) -	2,562	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	399	128	271	-	-	- - -	18,673	
77.—PRESBYTERY OF UIST:								
Barra - - - - -	15	8	7	-	- - -	There is no Minute of Kirk Session.	1,907	Inverness.
Bernera - - - - -	5	5	-	12	19 Sept. 1878	- ditto - -	381	- ditto.
Harris - - - - -	26	10	16	-	-	15 Sept. 1877	3,739	- ditto.
Trumisgarry - - - - -	21	12	9	None	*14 May 1878	22 Feb. 1879	933	- ditto.
Uist, North - - - - -	67	42	25	-	-	10 Aug. 1878	3,174	- ditto.
Uist, South - - - - -	120	40	71	-	-	31 July „	5,749	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	254	126	128	-	-	- - -	15,973	
78.—PRESBYTERY OF LEWIS:								
Barvas (2) - - - - -	5	2	3	-	- - -	20 Mar. 1878	2,439	Ross.
Cross (2) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	2,511	- ditto.
Knock - - - - -	4	2	2	{ 3 5	{ 14 Sept. 1875 12 June 1878	There is no Minute of Kirk Session.	2,577	- ditto.
Lochs - - - - -	7	3	4	-	-	- ditto. - -	5,880	- ditto.
Stornoway - - - - -	50	12	38	25	10 July 1878	5 Dec. 1877	6,933	- ditto.
Uig - - - - -	48	15	33	770	17 Dec. 1875	11 June 1878	3,143	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	114	34	80	-	-	- - -	23,483	

Note.—Return of adherents.—The appointments were all made by the Presbyteries.

SYNOD OF ORKNEY.

79.—PRESBYTERY OF KIRKWALL:								
Deerness (Parliamentary) - - - - -	(3) 63	29	34	-	-	-	863	Orkney.
Erie and Rendall - - - - -	220	82	138	-	-	22 Dec. 1878	1,340	- ditto.
Holm - - - - -	49	21	28	-	-	25 Jan. 1879	935	- ditto.
Kirkwall and St. Ola - - - - -	591	208	383	-	-	5 Oct. 1877	4,261	- ditto.
Ronaldshay, South - - - - -	599	259	340	13	- Aug. 1875	20 Jan. 1879	3,228	- ditto.
Burray - - - - -	28	12	16	-	-	- (4)		- ditto.
St. Andrew's - - - - -	35	18	17	-	-	13 Feb. 1878	870	- ditto.
St. Mary's (South Ronaldshay) - - - - -	237	99	138	19	- June 1875	13 May "	- (5) -	-
TOTAL - - -	1,822	728	1,094	-	-	-	11,497	
80.—PRESBYTERY OF CAIRSTON:								
Birsay - - - - -	46	21	25	None	20 Nov. 1878	21 Oct. 1878	1,597	Orkney.
Firth - - - - -	91	39	52	None	10 April "	22 Mar. "	789	- ditto.
Harray - - - - -	107	40	67	-	-	21 Feb. 1879	727	- ditto.
Hoy and Graemsay - - - - -	280	109	171	None	7 Aug. 1877	29 June 1878	581	- ditto.
Orphir - - - - -	212	88	124	10	30 Mar. 1875	31 July "	1,040	- ditto.
Sandwick - - - - -	236	96	140	-	-	5 Feb. 1879	1,153	- ditto.
Stenness - - - - -	84	35	49	-	-	12 Mar. 1878	645	- ditto.
Stromness - - - - -	176	52	124	-	-	19 Jan. 1879	2,403	- ditto.
Walls and Flotta - - - - -	530	212	327	21	3 July 1877	24 Feb. "	1,530	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	1,771	692	1,079	-	-	-	10,465	

* Appointment made by Presbytery.

(1) Roll of Communicants adjusted 3rd August 1878. All on the Roll Communicated in 1878.

(2) There is no Minute as to Roll of Communicants owing to incompleteness of Kirk Session. Return certified as correct by minister.

(4) No Kirk Session at chapel. Population included that of district, now St. Mary's Parish.

(3) Return of Communicants for both parishes made by Minister of Barvas. Cross vacant.

(5) Erected into a parish in 1875; population then about 800.

SYNOD OF ORKNEY—*continued.*

NAME OF PARISH.	Number of Communicants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Number of Adherents in certain Parishes.	Dates of Elections for which Adherents were admitted to Rolls.	Dates of Kirk Session Minutes confirming the Rolls.	Population in 1871.	REMARKS.
		Male.	Female.					
81.—PRESBYTERY OF NORTH ISLES:								
Cross and Burness - - - -	46	18	28	-	- - -	There is no formal Minute of Kirk Session.	1,100	Orkney.
Lady - - - - -	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	953	- ditto. No Return.
Ronaldshay, North - - - -	138	61	77	4	- Jan. 1877	24 Feb. 1879	539	- ditto.
Rousay and Egilshay - - - -	69	30	39	-	- - -	There is no Minute of Kirk Session.	1,101	- ditto.
Shapinsay - - - - -	62	25	37	-	- - -	- Nov. 1878	949	- ditto.
Stronsay and Eday :								
Stronsay - - - - -	116	46	70	-	- - -	18 " "	2,210	- ditto.
Eday - - - - -	75	35	40	-	- - -	18 " "		- ditto.
Westray and Papa-Westray - -	354	189	165	-	- - -	April "	2,460	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	860	404	456	-	- - -	- - -	9,312	

SYNOD OF SHETLAND.

82.—PRESBYTERY OF LERWICK:								
Bressay - - - - -	371	123	248	2	3 Jan. 1877	12 Aug. 1876	902	Shetland.
Dunrossness - - - - -	314	138	176	-	-	- ⁽¹⁾	2,196	- ditto.
Lerwick - - - - -	1,236	342	894	-	-	9 Oct. 1878	4,180	- ditto.
Quarff (Parliamentary) - - -	73	27	46	-	-	23 Sept. "	(²) 952	- ditto.
Sandwick and Cunningburgh -	346	130	216	-	-	6 Nov. "	2,326	- ditto.
Tingwall - - - - -	314	88	226	-	-	30 Dec. "	2,491	- ditto.
Whiteness (?) - - - - -	124	38	86	-	-	30 " "		- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	2,778	886	1,892	-	-	-	13,047	
83.—PRESBYTERY OF BURRAVOE:								
Fetlar - - - - -	181	72	109	-	-	14 Oct. 1878	517	Shetland.
Unst - - - - -	305	111	194	-	-	19 Jan. 1879	2,780	- ditto.
Yell, Mid - - - - -	430	168	262	-	-	9 Sept. 1878	1,843	- ditto.
South Yell - - - - -	279	108	171	-	-	31 Aug. "		- ditto.
Yell, North - - - - -	219	88	131	5	21 May 1877	15 " "	896	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	1,414	547	867	-	-	-	6,033	
84.—PRESBYTERY OF OLNAFIRTH (a):								
Delting - - - - -	447	137	310	-	-	19 Jan. 1879	1,862	Shetland.
Nesting and Lunnasting - - -	395	143	252	-	-	28 Aug. 1878	1,600	- ditto.
Northmaven - - - - -	902	337	565	-	-	16 Feb. 1879	2,602	- ditto.
Sandsting - - - - -	437	128	309	-	-	1 Sept. 1878	2,806	- ditto.
Walls - - - - -	346	220	126	-	-	25 Aug. "	2,579	- ditto.
Whalsay - - - - -	437	200	237	-	-	9 Feb. 1879	989	- ditto.
TOTAL - - -	2,964	1,105	1,799	-	-	-	12,528	

(a) There have been no elections in this Presbytery under the Act of 1874.

(¹) There is no Minute of Kirk Session, but the Minister certifies that the numbers stated are qualified Communicants.(²) Population is that given in Census for Burra and Quarff.(³) This is a Mission Church. It is vacant by the death of the Ordained Missionary. The Return is made by the Minister of the parish of Tingwall.

ABSTRACT OF PRESBYTERIES.

NAME OF PRESBYTERY.	Number of Communicants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Population in 1871.	NAME OF PRESBYTERY.	Number of Communicants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Population in 1871.
		Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.	
1. EDINBURGH - - -	37,719	14,535	23,184	272,479	45. CUPAR - - -	7,507	2,924	4,583	36,679
2. LINLITHGOW - - -	10,749	4,867	5,882	79,580	46. ST. ANDREW'S - - -	10,044	4,197	5,847	35,338
3. BIGGAR - - -	1,928	849	1,079	6,537	47. MEIGLE - - -	4,821	2,091	2,730	18,564
4. PEEBLES - - -	3,189	1,354	1,835	11,164	48. FORFAR - - -	8,429	3,558	4,871	27,694
5. DALKEITH - - -	8,990	4,158	4,832	45,099	49. DUNDEE - - -	18,809	8,080	11,729	139,485
6. HADDINGTON - - -	5,718	2,654	3,064	25,545	50. BRECHIN - - -	8,510	3,421	5,089	34,030
7. DUNBAR - - -	2,545	1,150	1,395	12,432	51. ARBROATH - - -	8,702	3,469	5,233	33,811
8. DUNSE - - -	2,160	949	1,220	9,615	52. FORDOUN - - -	7,479	3,379	4,100	23,896
9. CHIRNSIDE - - -	3,696	1,631	2,065	17,019	53. ABERDEEN - - -	22,687	9,286	13,401	111,807
10. KELSO - - -	3,241	1,371	1,870	12,383	54. KINCARDINE O'NEIL -	7,044	3,273	3,771	19,653
11. JEDBURGH - - -	5,202	2,208	2,994	26,267	55. ALFORD - - -	4,897	2,247	2,650	12,888
12. EARLSTON - - -	2,972	1,322	1,650	10,212	56. GARIOCH - - -	5,781	2,713	3,068	20,132
13. SELKIRK - - -	5,930	2,480	3,450	27,400	57. ELLON - - -	5,282	2,545	2,737	15,516
14. LOCHMABEN - - -	3,876	1,655	2,221	16,177	58. DEER - - -	14,052	6,164	7,888	49,199
15. LANGHOLM - - -	2,226	980	1,246	11,032	59. TURRIFF - - -	9,602	4,360	5,242	30,446
16. ANNAN - - -	2,312	880	1,432	14,076	60. FORDYCE - - -	4,507	1,984	2,523	25,776
17. DUMFRIES - - -	7,072	2,778	4,294	38,907	61. STRATHBOGIE - - -	6,283	2,689	3,594	26,996
18. PENPONT - - -	2,411	1,032	1,379	13,171	62. ABERNETHY - - -	1,144	458	686	11,700
19. STRANRAER - - -	4,717	2,052	2,665	25,035	63. ABERLOUR - - -	2,222	931	1,291	10,100
20. WIGTON - - -	4,395	1,862	2,533	20,462	64. FORRES - - -	760	298	462	10,359
21. KIRKCUDBRIGHT -	5,290	2,124	3,166	21,783	65. ELGIN - - -	2,638	1,040	1,598	22,966
22. AYR - - -	18,734	8,330	10,404	100,556	66. INVERNESS - - -	917	362	555	28,224
23. IRVINE - - -	13,326	5,760	7,566	92,695	67. NAIRN - - -	539	184	355	11,497
24. PAISLEY - - -	12,947	5,143	7,804	108,871	68. CHANONRY - - -	266	101	165	10,403
25. GREENOCK - - -	8,568	3,511	5,057	83,189	69. DINGWALL - - -	330	138	192	16,562
26. HAMILTON - - -	18,608	8,626	9,982	159,255	70. TAIN - - -	327	134	193	17,285
27. LANARK - - -	6,567	2,946	3,621	38,103	71. DORNOCH - - -	314	143	171	16,649
28. DUMBARTON - - -	8,971	3,784	5,187	56,216	72. TONGUE - - -	69	35	34	6,649
29. GLASGOW - - -	58,454	24,680	33,774	618,171	73. CAITHNESS - - -	691	236	455	41,011
30. INVERARY - - -	1,053	452	601	12,367	74. LOCHCARRON - - -	297	118	179	18,712
31. DUNOON - - -	3,102	1,236	1,866	21,627	75. ABERTARFF - - -	470	204	266	11,370
32. KINTYRE - - -	2,418	1,005	1,413	19,201	76. SKYE - - -	399	128	271	18,673
33. ISLA AND JURA - -	655	303	352	9,564	77. UIST - - -	254	126	128	15,973
34. LORN - - -	1,128	516	612	12,956	78. LEWIS - - -	114	34	80	23,483
35. MULL - - -	1,225	578	647	15,233	79. KIRKWALL - - -	1,822	728	1,094	11,497
36. DUNKELD - - -	3,825	1,608	2,217	17,750	80. CAIRSTON - - -	1,771	692	1,079	10,465
37. WEEM - - -	2,151	879	1,272	10,027	81. NORTH ISLES - - -	860	404	456	9,312
38. PERTH - - -	9,996	4,280	5,716	45,097	82. LERWICK - - -	2,778	886	1,892	13,047
39. AUCHTERARDEE - -	4,611	2,016	2,595	20,457	83. BURRAVOE - - -	1,414	547	867	6,033
40. STIRLING - - -	9,550	4,161	5,389	60,013	84. OLNAPIETH - - -	2,964	1,165	1,799	12,528
41. DUNBLANE - - -	5,054	2,078	2,976	25,804					
42. DUMFERMLINE - - -	5,882	2,655	3,227	38,356		516,786	218,411	297,375	3,360,001
43. KINROSS - - -	2,236	978	1,258	9,582	Population not included in any Parish (Isle of May, Fifeshire) -				17
44. KIRKCALDY - - -	11,582	4,523	7,059	56,808					
TOTALS - - -									3,360,018

ABSTRACT OF COUNTIES.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Number of Communicants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Population in 1871.	NAME OF COUNTY.	Number of Communicants upon the Roll.	Whereof		Population in 1871.
		Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.	
ABERDEEN - - -	65,312	28,636	36,676	244,003	KINROSS - - -	1,580	684	896	7,198
AYR - - - -	33,668	14,736	18,932	200,809	KIRKCUDBRIGHT - -	9,110	3,715	5,395	41,850
ARGYLL - - -	*7,996	3,463	4,533	75,679	LANARK - - - -	77,354	33,623	43,731	765,330
BANFF - - - -	12,701	5,483	7,218	62,023	LINLITHGOW - - -	6,162	2,751	3,411	40,065
BERWICK - - -	8,538	3,751	4,787	36,486	NAIRN - - - -	394	135	259	10,225
BUTE - - - -	1,812	722	1,090	16,977	ORKNEY and SHETLAND -	11,609	4,422	7,187	62,822
CAITHNESS - - -	601	236	455	39,992	PREEBLES - - - -	3,555	1,512	2,043	12,330
CLACKMANNAN - - -	4,287	1,807	2,480	23,747	PERTH - - - -	28,296	12,050	16,246	127,768
DUMBARTON - - -	9,075	3,802	5,273	58,857	RENFREW - - - -	24,602	10,014	14,588	216,947
DUMFRIES - - -	14,373	5,830	8,543	74,808	ROSS - - - -	1,224	476	748	80,955
EDINBURGH - - -	47,969	19,321	28,648	328,379	ROXBURGH - - - -	11,947	5,034	†6,913	53,974
ELGIN - - - -	5,444	2,195	3,249	43,612	SELKIRK - - - -	2,899	1,237	1,662	14,005
FIFE - - - -	35,071	14,348	20,723	160,735	STIRLING - - - -	14,423	6,269	†8,154	98,218
FORFAR - - - -	46,357	18,967	27,390	237,567	SUTHERLAND - - -	383	178	205	24,317
HADDINGTON - - -	8,315	3,828	4,487	37,771	WIGTOWN - - - -	7,469	3,234	4,235	38,830
INVERNESS - - -	2,585	1,041	1,544	87,531					
KINCARDINE - - -	10,585	4,911	5,674	34,630	TOTAL - - -	515,786	218,411	297,375	3,360,018

* The Parish of Kilmalie, included here, was included in Inverness in the previous Return.
† The Parish of Ladhope, included here, was included in Selkirk in the previous Return.

‡ The Parish of Camelon, and the Chapels of Grangemouth, and Shieldhill, and Blackbraes, included here, were included in Linlithgow in the previous Return.

Note.—In making up this Abstract of Communicants, parishes which lie in more than one county are, as in the previous Return, included in the county in which the majority of the inhabitants of the parish reside. Parishes erected since 1871, and whose inhabitants do not appear in the Census, are included in those counties in which the Ministers' Returns state they are situated.
The populations of counties are given without reference to the adjustment of parishes referred to in this Note.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

RETURNS with regard to the ESTABLISHED CHURCH of *Scotland*, giving the Number of MALE and the Number of FEMALE COMMUNICANTS in each PARISH in *Scotland* for the Year 1878 included in the ROLL prepared by the Kirk Session, in conformity with the Regulations of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY; and stating the Date of the MINUTE of the Kirk Session sanctioning the ROLL, as last purged of Persons disqualified by Removal or otherwise, and finally Adjusted; &c.

(*Mr. McLaren.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 May 1879.*

161.

Under 3 oz.

JERSEY (ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICTS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons,
dated 6 August 1879;—for,

“ RETURN containing the following OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS:—

“ (1.) REPRESENTATION à Sa Majesté en Conseil préparée par le Comité des DISTRICTS ECCLESIASTIQUES, logée au Greffe le 14^e jour d’Août 1876 ;

“ (2.) RAPPORT du Comité des Etats de l’Ile de *Jersey* touchant les DISTRICTS ECCLESIASTIQUES avec un Projet d’Acte y relatif, logé au Greffe le 2 Avril 1875.”

AUX ETATS de l’Ile de JERSEY.

L’an mil huit cent septante-cinq, le douzième jour de Février.

CONSIDERANT que des démarches se font ayant pour but de former un District Ecclésiastique qui serait pris hors des paroisses de St. Martin et de Grouville ;

Considérant que les habitants de ces paroisses sont fortement opposés à ces changements, de ce qu’ils sont inutiles et sans nécessité ;

Que réunis en assemblée, les principaux et habitants de la paroisse de Grouville ont formellement protesté contre cette tentative de changer les anciennes limites ecclésiastiques de leur paroisse ; qu’ils ont des lieux de culte qu’ils fréquentent depuis de nombreuses années, à savoir, une chapelle d’aise et plusieurs chapelles dissidentes ;

Considérant que ces divisions, qui peuvent s’appliquer aux grandes villes, n’ont aucune raison d’être lorsqu’il s’agit des paroisses rurales ;

Les Etats ont nommé un Comité composé de François Maret, Philippe Du Heaume et Peter Briard, Ecuier, Jurés-Justiciers, des Recteurs de St. Sauveur, Grouville et Ste. Marie, des Connétables de St. Martin, St. Pierre et St. Clément, et des Députés Durell de St. Hélier, St. Ouen et Grouville, à l’effet d’examiner la question de la formation des dits Districts Ecclésiastiques, et en faire rapport aux Etats.

(Vraie copie.)

Wm. Hy. V. Vernon, Greffier.

Au COMITÉ nommé le 12 Février 1875, touchant la Question de la Formation de DISTRICTS ECCLESIASTIQUES.

L’an mil huit cent septante-cinq, le deuxième jour d’Avril.

LE Comité a adopté, à l’unanimité, le rapport préparé par son Comité sub-délégué, dont la teneur suit :—

“ Le premier District Ecclésiastique qui a été formé à Jersey est celui de St. Luc. Il fut créé par un Ordre du Conseil du 6 Avril 1846, émané sur le rapport des Commissaires Ecclésiastiques, agissant en vertu d’un Acte de Parlement des sixième et septième années du règne de Sa Majesté la Reine Victoria, intitulé, ‘ An Act to make better provisions for the Spiritual Care of Populous Parishes.’ Cet Ordre du Conseil fut présenté à la Cour Royale le 28 Août 1847, afin d’être entériné dans nos Rôles, mais le Nombre Inférieur, vu l’importance de la question, décida de la référer aux Etats. Le 15 Septembre 1847, l’Assemblée Législative ayant pris cette question en considération, et, après une longue discussion, décida d’en ordonner l’enregistrement par la Cour.

En vue de la formation de ce district, le 1^{er} Août 1846, la Cour Royale ordonna l'enregistrement d'un Ordre du Conseil daté du 6 Juillet 1846, transmettant six Actes de Parlement ayant rapport aux districts et autres affaires ecclésiastiques en Angleterre, et où le nom de Jersey est mentionné.

"An Act to amend and render more effectual the Church and Building Acts."

"An Act to make better provision for the assignment of Ecclesiastical Districts to Churches or Chapels augmented by the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, and for other purposes."

"An Act to further amend the Church Building Acts."

"An Act for better enabling Incumbents of Ecclesiastical Benefices to demise the lands belonging to their Benefices on Farming Cases."

"An Act for better enabling Ecclesiastical Corporations, aggregate and sole, to grant leases for long term of years."

"An Act to make better provisions for the Spiritual Care of Populous Parishes."

A la lecture de ces Actes de Parlement, il est facile de se convaincre qu'une législation qui a eu lieu en vue d'apporter des modifications à un système en existence dans un autre pays, ne peut convenir à notre île, dont l'établissement ecclésiastique diffère essentiellement de celui qui existe en Angleterre. Si on voulait les appliquer dans leur entier à Jersey, on verrait bientôt qu'il en résulterait de grands désagréments pour le pays.

Quant au district de St. Luc, il était nécessaire, indispensable même. Il n'y avait à cette époque aucune église ou chapelle dans cette localité éloignée du Temple paroissial des paroisses hors desquelles on a formé ce district.

Il est à regretter qu'on n'ait pas continué à y prêcher en français une fois par Dimanche, puisque c'était là une des conditions qu'imposèrent les donateurs au moment où ils donnaient leurs souscriptions.

Viennent ensuite les districts de "All Saints, de St. André et de St. Simon," au moyen desquels on a divisé la paroisse de St. Hélier, d'une manière incommode pour les habitants. Pour "All Saints," un Ordre du Conseil, daté le 14 Avril 1869, fut envoyé, avec trois Actes de Parlement :—

"An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament for Building and promoting the Building of additional Churches in Populous Parishes."

"An Act to make better provision for the assignment of Ecclesiastical Districts to Churches or Chapels augmented by the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, and other purposes."

"An Act for transferring the Powers of the Church Building Commissioners to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England."

Pour St André, un Ordre du Conseil, daté du 7 Octobre 1869, transmettant les trois Actes de Parlement :—

"An Act to extend the provisions of an Act of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty, for making better provision for the Spiritual Care of Populous Parishes, and further to provide for the Formation and Endowment of separate and District Parishes."

"An Act to amend the Act of the fifth and sixth years of Her present Majesty, for enabling Ecclesiastical Corporations, aggregate and sole, to grant leases for long term of years."

"An Act to further amend the Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England."

Hors de ces six Actes de Parlement, il y en a trois où l'île n'est pas mentionnée, et qui, par conséquent ne peuvent, quoique enregistrés, avoir force de loi ici. Ces Actes, avec les Ordres du Conseil transmettant les rapports des Commissaires Ecclésiastiques et les plans de ces districts, furent soumis à la considération des Etats, qui nommèrent un Comité chargé de préparer un rapport sur le sujet. Le 12 Janvier 1872, les Etats adoptèrent la représentation préparée par le Comité, chargèrent le Greffier de la transmettre au "Clerk in Attendance" du Conseil Privé de Sa Majesté, et décidèrent de surseoir à l'enregistrement de ces Ordres du Conseil et Actes de Parlement.

Malgré la représentation des Etats, un Ordre du Conseil nous fut envoyé, qui intimait aux Etats d'obtempérer, ou bien qu'un Ordre Péremptoire serait envoyé pour les y contraindre. Il fallait bien céder, et ces districts avec leurs imperfections et les désavantages qui en ont résulté devinrent un fait accompli.

La

La représentation donnait de légitimes raisons pour lesquelles les Etats avaient refusé d'enregistrer ces pièces, et en conclusion demandait deux choses très importantes pour l'avenir: Que les Etats et le Chef du Clergé fussent consultés avant qu'on ne formât un nouveau district dans l'île.

"In conclusion, the States would desire, with all due deference, to represent to your Lordships that it would be conducive to the interests of the inhabitants, would obviate many difficulties and much inconvenience, and would more effectually promote the liberal and beneficent designs of Her Majesty and of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the advancement of the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants of this island, if, before coming to any definite conclusion as to the formation of Ecclesiastical Districts in Jersey for the future, an opportunity were afforded both to the Dean and the States of offering such observations, for the consideration of your Lordships, as they may deem desirable in the interest of the island."

Le Comité ne peut admettre l'utilité ni l'opportunité d'un District Ecclésiastique à Gorey. Grouville et St. Martin ne sont pas ce qu'on peut appeler des "populous parishes." Le recensement de 1871 nous donne les chiffres de—

St. Martin	-	-	-	-	-	3,135
Grouville	-	-	-	-	-	2,461
TOTAL						5,596

Depuis le recensement de 1861, il y a eu une sensible diminution dans la population de ces deux paroisses.

St. Martin	-	-	-	-	-	423
Grouville	-	-	-	-	-	167
TOTAL						590

L'émigration qui se fait chaque année aura l'effet d'ajouter encore à cette diminution de population dans les différentes paroisses de l'île.

Gorey possède une chapelle d'aise, qui est à la portée des habitants de la partie de St. Martin qu'on voudrait faire rentrer dans le district projeté. On sait qu'elle fut bâtie à l'époque où le commerce de Gorey était florissant, où la pêche des huîtres attirait des centaines de bateaux-pêcheurs à Gorey.

Une considération de la plus haute importance, et qu'on semble perdre de vue, c'est que la langue française est la langue de la majorité des habitants du pays. Lors de la formation des Districts Ecclésiastiques, on n'a pas pourvu pour les habitants un culte en français.

Enfin, l'établissement de ces districts, ailleurs qu'à St. Hélier, aurait pour but de diminuer considérablement les revenus des recteurs de nos paroisses rurales, revenus qui ne sont déjà que trop médiocres.

Et le Comité croit que les Etats doivent adopter des mesures pour qu'aucun autre District Ecclésiastique ne soit établi dans l'île, à moins que les habitants de la localité n'aient été consultés et que les Etats n'y aient donné leur sanction.

(Vraie copie.)

Wm. Hy. V. Vernon, Greffier.

PROJET d'Acte logé au Greffe le 2 Avril 1875.

Aux ETATS de l'Île de JERSEY.

L'an 18 , le jour de .

LES Etats ont adopté le rapport du Comité chargé d'examiner la question des Districts Ecclésiastiques, et ont décidé de charger le Greffier de transmettre copie du dit rapport aux Commissaires Ecclésiastiques, à l'Evêque de Winchester et au "Clerk in Attendance," les priant de ne pas donner leur sanction à la formation d'aucun nouveau District Ecclésiastique, sans avoir au préalable consulté les Etats.

(Vraie copie.)

Wm. Hy. V. Vernon, Greffier.

Aux ETATS de l'Ile de JERSEY.

L'an mil huit cent septante-cinq, le deuxième jour d'Avril.

Sujet logé au Greffe :—

RAPPORT du Comité touchant les Districts Ecclésiastiques et Projet d'Acte y relatif, présenté par le Député de Grouville.

(Vraie copie.)

Wm. Hy. V. Vernon, Greffier.

A la COUR ROYALE de l'Ile de JERSEY.

L'an mil huit cent septante-six, le vingt-septième jour de Mars.

O. du C.
Livre 8, F° 52.

LE Procureur Général de la Reine a donné lecture à la Cour d'une Lettre de Sa Seigneurie l'Evêque de Winchester, transmettant pour être enregistrée dans cette île, une copie authentique de l'Ordre de Sa très-Excellente Majesté en Conseil, en date de l'an 1875, le 26^e jour d'Octobre, assignant un "Consolidated Chapelry" à l'Eglise de St. Martin, Gouray, en cette île. La Cour a ordonné que les dites pièces demeureront logées au Greffe, afin qu'elles soient mises devant les Etats.

(Vraie copie.)

Wm. Hy. V. Vernon, Greffier.

Aux ETATS de l'Ile de JERSEY.

L'an mil huit cent septante-six, le vingt-neuvième jour de Mars.

MONSIEUR le Président ayant mis devant les Etats un Ordre de Sa très-Excellente Majesté en Conseil, en date du 26 Octobre 1875, relativement au District Ecclésiastique de Gorey, lequel fut référé aux Etats par acte de la Cour Royale en date du 27 du courant, les Etats ont logé la dite pièce au Greffe, et l'ont référée à un Comité composé de François Marett, Philippe Du Heaume et Peter Briard, Ecuiers Jurés, des Recteurs de St. Hélier, Grouville et St. Martin, des Connétables de St. Martin, Grouville et St. Clément, et des Députés de St. Ouen, Grouville et Durell, de St. Hélier; lequel Comité est chargé d'en faire l'examen et faire rapport aux Etats; Et sont les officiers de la Couronne priés d'assister au dit Comité.

(Vraie copie.)

Wm. Hy. V. Vernon, Greffier.

AU COMITÉ touchant la Question de la Formation de DISTRICTS
ECCLESIASTIQUES.

L'an mil huit cent septante-six, le cinquième jour de Mai.

LE Comité a adopté le rapport préparé par le Comité sub-délégué, nommé par Acte du 26 Avril dernier, et a décidé de le mettre devant les Etats.

Duquel Rapport le teneur suit :—

Le Comité, tout en maintenant les principes émis dans le rapport qu'il présenta aux Etats le 2^e jour d'Avril 1875, signale d'abord que les Actes de Parlement qui ont trait à la constitution de Districts Ecclésiastiques en Angleterre ne peuvent s'appliquer à nos îles, car le Parlement a complètement ignoré l'état religieux de notre population, qui nécessite que le service Divin soit célébré dans la langue française, point très-important qui a été également ignoré par les

les Commissaires Ecclésiastiques, dans la formation des Districts à Jersey. En formant le District de Gorey, on détache des paroisses rurales de St. Martin et de Grouville, une portion des habitants, qui est essentiellement Jersiaise, et, religieusement parlant, on leur impose une langue qui n'est pas la leur, car le ministre desservant la chapelle du district remplit les services religieux dans la langue anglaise, ce à quoi beaucoup sont opposés.

D'ailleurs, dans toute organisation, civile et religieuse, n'est il pas du premier devoir d'un Gouvernement sage de tenir compte de la langue d'un peuple qui est, après tout, ce qu'il a de plus cher.

Le Comité recommande aux Etats de veiller à ce qu'il y ait au moins dans la chapelle de ce district, un service par semaine en langue française, et que les habitants aient aussi le droit d'avoir les baptêmes et enterrements en cette langue, lorsqu'ils le désireront. On sait combien beaucoup des habitants de la campagne tiennent à leur langue, c'est pourquoi ce serait blesser un sentiment qui leur est cher, que de les forcer à accepter des services religieux dans une langue qui, quoi qu'elle ne leur soit pas étrangère, ne leur est pas aussi familière que la leur.

Un autre point, sur lequel le Comité recommande aux Etats d'insister fortement auprès du Gouvernement, c'est qu'à l'avenir il ne soit constitué aucun District Ecclésiastique sans leur connaissance et leur sanction, car il faut bien le reconnaître, le procédé des autorités, en ce qui touche la formation du district en question, a été étrange sinon arbitraire. A l'insu des Etats on forme un district, puis on leur transmet un Ordre du Conseil, afin qu'ils en ordonnent l'enregistrement.

Le Comité croit que les Etats ne doivent pas faire bon marché de deux choses de la plus haute importance, à savoir : de la langue du peuple, et de leurs droits législatifs et administratifs, en enregistrant sans commentaire, un Ordre du Conseil qui semble avoir été envoyé pour être enregistré par pure formalité.

Et le Comité croit qu'il incombe aux Etats, avant d'en ordonner l'enregistrement, de faire une représentation dans le sens du présent rapport, et d'insister auprès du Gouvernement sur les deux points qu'il signale, à savoir : la garantie pour les habitants de services religieux dans la langue française, et, pour l'avenir, nulle formation de Districts Ecclésiastiques, sans la connaissance et la sanction des Etats.

(Vraie copie)

Wm. Hy. V. Vernon, Greffier.

AUX ETATS de l'Île de JERSEY.

L'an mil huit cent septante-six, le vingt-huitième jour de Juillet.

LES Etats ayant aujourd'hui entendu lecture de certain Rapport du Comité nommé le 29 Mars 1876, pour faire l'examen de deux Actes de Parlement, passés, l'un dans les 8^e et 9^e années du règne de Sa Majesté, chapitre 70, et l'autre dans les 34^e et 35^e années du règne de Sa Majesté, chapitre 82, respectivement intitulés "An Act for the further Amendment of the Church Buildings Acts," et "Church Buildings Acts Amendment Act 1871," lequel Rapport en date du 27 Juillet 1876, attire l'attention des Etats sur le fait que les dits Actes ne contiennent aucune clause les déclarant applicables à cette île, et que, en ce qui concerne l'Acte des 8^e et 9^e années du règne de Sa Majesté, chapitre 70, il a paru à ce Comité que plusieurs des clauses de cet Acte de Parlement sont inapplicables à l'île, comme étant en opposition à l'esprit de nos institutions, les Etats, considérant que l'île de Jersey n'est pas mentionnée dans les dits Actes, et que l'un des dits Actes contient des clauses inapplicables et inexécutables en cette île, comme étant en opposition à l'esprit des institutions de ce pays, cette Assemblée a résolu d'adresser une humble représentation à Sa Majesté en Conseil, la priant de rappeler son Ordre en Conseil, en date du 28 Avril 1876, par lequel Ordre les dits Actes de Parlement ont été transmis pour être enregistrés. Et les Etats ont chargé le dit Comité de préparer sans délai une représentation en conformité à leur décision de ce jour.

(Vraie copie.)

Wm. Hy. V. Vernon, Greffier.

Aux ETATS de l'Île de JERSEY.

L'an mil huit cent septante-six, le quatorzième jour d'Août.

LECTURE ayant été donnée de certain Rapport du Comité des Districts Ecclésiastiques, en date du 14 Août 1876, et de certaine représentation préparée par le dit Comité, conformément à l'Acte des Etats du 28 Juillet 1876, pour être transmise à Sa Majesté en Conseil, les Etats ont logé les dites pièces au Greffe et ont ordonné l'impression de la dite représentation.

(Vraie copie.)

Wm. Hy. V. Vernon, Greffier.

Aux ETATS de l'Île de JERSEY.

L'an mil huit cent septante-six, le vingt-huitième jour de Septembre.

LES Etats ont adopté la représentation suivante préparée par le Comité auquel avait été référé la question des Districts Ecclésiastiques; et est, le Greffier, chargé de la transmettre au "Clerk in Attendance" du Conseil Privé de Sa Majesté, pour être mise devant leurs Seigneuries.

Delaquelle Représentation la teneur suit : —

To the Right Honourable the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

May it please your Lordships,

The Bailiff President of the States of this Island having presented to this Assembly an Order of Her Most Excellent Majesty in Council, dated the 28th day of April 1876, transmitting to the Royal Court of this island printed copies of the Acts 8 & 9 Vict. c. 70, and 34 & 35 Vict. c. 22, viz., "An Act for the further amendment of the Church Building Act," and "Church Building Acts Amendment Act, 1871," and ordering the registration and publication of the said Acts;

The States of this island beg most respectfully to be allowed to submit to your Lordships certain considerations which they trust will be of a nature to satisfy your Lordships as to the reasons which have induced the States to defer the registration and publication of these Acts.

Firstly. The States desire to draw your Lordships' attention to the important fact that in neither of these Acts of Parliament is the name of the island mentioned; and that, in accordance with the terms of a certain Order of His Most Excellent Majesty in Council, dated 21st May 1679, registered by the States on 3rd July following, the terms of which Order are contained and comprised in the collection or "Code of Laws" agreed upon by the States of this island and ratified and confirmed by an Order of His Most Excellent Majesty in Council, dated the 28th March 1771, Acts of Parliament in which the island is specially mentioned, and in which it is concerned, shall be forwarded to the island, there to be registered and published, &c. &c.:—

"Et quant aux Actes de Parlement où l'île est rapportée et dans lesquels elle est intéressée, ils doivent être exemplifiés en forme sous le Grand Sceau d'Angleterre, et envoyés en la dite île, et là être enregistrés et publiés, afin que les habitants en aient la connaissance pour s'y conformer, et éviter les peines des transgressions."

And, *Secondly.*—The States desire to be allowed to submit, for your Lordships' consideration, the fact that when the Act of Parliament, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 70, was passed, it could not, in the opinion of this assembly, have been contemplated to render it in any way applicable to this island, inasmuch as it contains clauses, and notably the "First" and "Twenty-second," which cannot be applied to the island, and are completely in opposition to its institutions.

By the constitution of this island there exists no such ecclesiastical dignity as that of archdeacon, and all questions concerning rights to seats or pews in parish churches are within the cognisance of the Royal Court of this island only. Moreover, in the event of circumstances arising within this island, such as are contemplated by the Twenty-second section of the Act of Parliament 34 & 35 Vict. c. 22, it is contended that the measures provided by such Act

were

were enacted with a view solely to such as would arise within the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery (a court which has never hitherto exercised any jurisdiction in this island), and would not be adapted to deal with cases similar to those mentioned in the said Act should they hereafter arise in the island.

The Royal Court of this island has hitherto been the sole legally constituted tribunal for dealing with questions of property arising within the island, and it is contended that if questions arising under the said Act of Parliament are to be submitted to the Court of Chancery (as is provided by the said Act), it would not only be a great hardship upon the inhabitants of the island to be obliged to institute or defend proceedings before what is practically to them a foreign court, but such course would put them to considerable expenses which might be avoided by instituting the necessary proceedings before the regularly constituted tribunals of the island, which are cognisant of the local laws and customs to which the Court of Chancery is a stranger.

The States of this Island, in making this representation, would wish humbly to submit to your Lordships that in doing so they are not actuated by any mere motives of opposition to Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 28th day of April 1876, but are guided simply by a desire to point out that the Acts of Parliament mentioned in such Order were most probably passed without any view to their adaptation to the laws and constitutions of this island, and without any reference thereto, and, therefore, are unfitted to the same, and that if such Acts in their present form became the law of the island, they would almost necessarily lead to complications which would virtually (so far as the island is concerned) defeat the end which the Acts themselves have in view.

The States, therefore, humbly submit, that after consideration of the reasons given in this representation your Lordships may be pleased to recommend Her Majesty to withdraw the said Order in Council of the 28th day of April 1876.

And the States as in duty bound will ever pray, &c. &c.

(True copy.)

Wm. Hq. V. Vernon, Greffier.

JERSEY (ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICTS).

RETURN containing the following OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS : — (1.) REPRÉSENTATION à Sa Majesté en Conseil préparée par le Comité des Districts Ecclesiastiques, logée au Greffe le 14^e jour de Août 1876; (2.) RAPPORT du Comité des Etats de l'Île de Jersey touchant les Districts Ecclesiastiques avec un Projet d'Acte y relatif, logé au Greffe le 2 Avril 1876.

(*Mr. Charley.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 August 1879.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

REVISED REGULATIONS

AS TO

Certificates of Age, School Attendance, and Proficiency.

Elementary Education Act, 1876, sec. 24.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

The 29th day of March 1879.

BY THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE
PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, by virtue and in pursuance of the powers in them vested under the Elementary Education Act of 1876, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following regulations *be substituted* for those contained in the Orders, dated the 9th day of February 1877, and the 2nd day of April 1878,—*

With respect to Certificates of Age, School Attendance, and Proficiency, for the purposes of the Elementary Education Act, 1876.

1. Any parent, or other person interested in the education or employment of a child, may apply to the local authority, or local committee, of the district in which the child resides, or to the managers of any certified efficient school in which the child is, has been, or wishes to be a scholar, for forms in which to obtain, on behalf of the child, any of the following certificates, viz. :—

A certificate of age :

A certificate of school attendance :

A certificate of proficiency : or for

A *Child's School Book* combining these three certificates.

Certificates of Age.

2. A certificate of the date of a child's birth will be granted by a registrar or superintendent registrar of births and deaths in a form prescribed for the purpose by the Local Government Board, pursuant to the 25th section of the Elementary Education Act, 1876. The fee for such certificate is not to exceed 6d. (*Order of Local Government Board, dated 22nd February 1877.*)

3. When a local authority, under the power given by the 26th section of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, have obtained a return of the births of children in their district which will enable them to grant age certificates to individual children, they shall, on the application of any parent or other person interested in the education or employment of a child, grant such certificate under the hand of their clerk, or other officer deputed for the purpose, for a fee not exceeding 4d. for each child. This certificate is to be

* N.B.—*The alterations are shown in italics.*

given either on a special form or in the child's school book referred to below (Regulation 20.)

4. A register shall be kept by the local authority of the name, parentage, date of birth, and residence of every child to whom a certificate of age is granted under the preceding regulation.

Certificate of School Attendance.

5. Any local authority, parent, or other person interested in the employment or education of a child under 14, may require the principal teacher for the time being of any certified efficient school, which such child has attended, to furnish a certificate specifying the number of school attendances made by the child in the school during each year, since the age of five, for which the school registers are preserved.

6. The teacher shall enter such certificate in a *Child's School Book* (Regulation 20), or in a form prescribed by the Education Department, in the first case free of charge, and for a fee not exceeding 1d. for each year's attendances in the case of the second or any subsequent certificate, that may be demanded in respect of such child.

7. The school registers of every certified efficient school shall be carefully preserved by the managers for at least ten years, and any teacher taking away or destroying such registers may be dealt with as under Regulation 25. If a school is discontinued the registers are to be handed over to the local authority of the district.*

Certificates of Proficiency.

12. Certificates of proficiency will be granted to children above 10 years of age, after an examination held, as herein-after described, by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of schools, or his assistant. No separate examination of individual children will be held for the purpose.

13. The inspector, after any visit paid, with notice, to a certified efficient school, will grant such certificates as may be required for children who have reached the standard prescribed by, or pursuant to the provisions of, the Elementary Education Act, 1876, or of any byelaw of the local authority of the district, or of any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour.

14. Certificates will be issued for those scholars only who pass in all the three subjects in the prescribed standard, or in a higher standard.

15. For the purpose of these certificates the Inspector or his assistant will examine—

1. Any scholars in the school :
2. Other children, resident in the district, not being scholars in the school, allowed by the managers to attend the examination, on the application of the local authority of the district, or of a local committee.

16. When the candidates for certificates of proficiency in a district, not being scholars in a certified efficient school, are more than 15 in number, application for a special examination may be made by the local authority, or by a local committee, subject to the following regulations:—

- (a.) The application shall be sent to the Inspector for the district not less than 20 days before the date at which it is desired that the examination should be held.
- (b.) The local authority or local committee must specify the number of children to be presented for examination, and must undertake—

That all children within their district for whom certificates are needed will be allowed to attend the examination ; and

That a convenient room will be provided for the examination on such day, and at such hour, as shall be fixed by the Inspector.

17. The special examination may also be attended by any child qualified by age for full time employment who, having failed to pass, at the examina-

* The former Regulations (8-11) requiring an annual Return of Attendance for the civil year have been cancelled.

tion of its school, in one or more of the three subjects in the standard prescribed in the district, either by the Act of 1876 or by the byelaws of the district, wishes to be examined again for the purpose of obtaining a certificate.

18. A child cannot be examined a second time until three months have elapsed since the date of the examination at which it failed, and must on each occasion be examined in all the three subjects of the standard in which it is presented.

19. The Inspector will not grant certificates to individual children. He will forward to the managers of each certified efficient school at which he has held an examination, and to the local authority, or local committee, in the case of each special examination, a schedule showing the results of the examination of each child, and deputing the teacher of the school, or an officer of the local authority or local committee, to grant a certificate to *any child who has passed successfully; which certificate shall be granted on presentation of the prescribed form (Regulation 1).*

(a.) When this schedule is sent to the managers of a school, or to a local committee, they shall *carefully preserve it for at least five years; and if a school is discontinued the managers shall hand over to the local authority of the district the schedules then in their possession.*

Child's School Book.

20. A form, with this title, will be prepared which will combine all the three above-mentioned certificates. It will thus show the child's date of birth, attendances at school, and the standards which it may successively pass during its school life. The form with its certified entries will also serve as a pass to work, which can be shown to any person who may wish to take the child into his employment.

21. The production of this form is, in accordance with Article 19 B. 6, in the Code of the Department, in the case of every child admitted to a public elementary school after the 1st of January 1878, a condition of the child's examination for a grant to the school.

(a.) *If the local authority think fit to dispense with the registrar's certificate, it shall be lawful for the local authority to direct that, on the production of a baptismal certificate, an extract from the vaccination register, or other reasonable evidence, an entry shall be made in the child's school book, under the hand of their clerk or other person specially deputed for the purpose (such as a school manager, teacher, or other responsible person resident in the school district), of the age of the child at the time when such entry is made. The entry in such cases should expressly state that the person making it has been deputed for the purpose by the local authority; and when once made must not be altered.*

(b.) *It shall not be competent for the local authority to insist upon the production of the registrar's certificate of birth, where the managers of a school offer reasonable evidence of the age of a child, unless the local authority are prepared to pay the whole cost of procuring the registrar's certificate. Any question as to the reasonableness of the evidence (under a and b) should be referred to the Education Department.*

22. The form, on the child's admission to a school, will be given up to the teacher, who will keep it, and at the end of every year make an entry of the child's attendances (after 5 years of age), and of any standard in which the child may have passed successfully (Regulation 19) during the year. The form will be given back on the child leaving the school, either for work or to go to another school.

General.

23. All the forms referred to in these regulations (*except the child's school book*) shall be kept by every local authority, from whom they are to be obtained free of cost or charge, except in the cases where any fee is specially allowed.

23 (a.) The forms may be procured from the Education Department by the local authority, who shall supply such number of copies as may be necessary

to any local committee appointed by them, or to the managers of any certified efficient school in their district.

24. *The child's School Book may be purchased by the managers of schools through the ordinary channels of trade, and is to be supplied by them gratuitously to every scholar on admission.*

25. If a teacher makes a charge for an entry in any form not expressly sanctioned in these regulations, or refuses to make an entry from the school registers in a form presented to him for the purpose, *the case will be dealt with by the Department under Article 69 of the Code.*

26. No certificate, purporting to be granted under these regulations, will be recognised unless given in one of the printed forms prescribed for the purpose by the Education Department.

27. In these regulations—

- (a.) The term "local authority" means a school board, or a school attendance committee (*Elementary Education Act, 1876, secs. 7 and 33.*)
- (b.) The term "local committee" means a committee, appointed by a school attendance committee, for a parish, or other area, in the district of such local authority (*ibid.*, sec. 32.)
- (c.) The term "certified efficient school" means a public elementary school, and any elementary school which is certified by the Education Department to be an efficient school, *and any workhouse school certified to be efficient by the Local Government Board (ibid.*, sec. 48.)
- (d.) The term "attendance" means the attendance of a child at a morning or afternoon meeting of a school, during not less than two hours of instruction in secular subjects if above, or one hour and a half if under, seven years of age.
- (e.) The term "year" means the civil year.

Workhouse Schools.

28. *In the case of Workhouse Schools, certified to be efficient by the Local Government Board, and in which registers of attendance are duly kept, pursuant to an Order of the said Board,—*

(1.) *The term "attendance" has the meaning prescribed by the Order of the Local Government Board, dated 27th of October 1877.*

(2.) *Certificates of school attendance will be granted to the scholars, by one of the principal teachers of the school, or by the clerk, or other officer of the guardians deputed for the purpose.*

29. *Certificates of proficiency, in the case of children in Workhouse Schools, will be granted, after examination, by one of the School Inspectors of the Local Government Board, and not by Her Majesty's Inspectors, or their Assistants.*

F. R. SANDFORD,
Secretary.

LONDON :

Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 18 February 1879 ;—for,

“ RETURN, showing for the past Year—

1. The INCOME from School Pence, Voluntary Contributions, and Rates, the Expenditure on Maintenance and the Grant paid per Scholar in Average Attendance in VOLUNTARY and BOARD SCHOOLS in *England* and in *London* ;
2. The Cost of Maintenance per Scholar in the Board Schools of *Birmingham, Bradford, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, and Sheffield* ;
3. The Average Salaries of Teachers in Voluntary Schools, and in the Schools of the *London* and other School Boards ;
4. The Proportion of the Population who are on the Registers of Aided Schools, and in Average Attendance throughout *England* generally, and in *London* ;
5. The Proportion of Scholars examined in Standards I. to III., IV., V., and VI. of the Code in *England* and in *London* ;
6. The Total Number of the Population now under Bye-Laws passed by School Boards and School Attendance Committees respectively ;
7. The Average Attendance and Grants paid to Public Elementary Schools in *England* in the Years 1870, 1874, 1876, and 1878.”

(*Mr. Sampson Lloyd.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
25 February 1879.

RETURN, showing for the past Year*—1. The Income from School Pence, Voluntary Contributions, and Rates, the Expenditure on Maintenance, and the Grant paid per Scholar in Average Attendance in Voluntary and Board Schools in *England* and in *London*; 2. The Cost of Maintenance per Scholar in the Board Schools of *Birmingham, Bradford, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, and Sheffield*; 3. The Average Salaries of Teachers in Voluntary Schools, and in the Schools of the *London* and other School Boards; 4. The Proportion of the Population who are on the Registers of Aided Schools, and in Average Attendance throughout *England* generally, and in *London*; 5. The Proportion of Scholars examined in Standards I. to III., IV., V., and VI. of the Code in *England* and in *London*; 6. The Total Number of the Population now under Bye-Laws passed by School Boards and School Attendance Committees respectively; 7. The Average Attendance and Grants paid to Public Elementary Schools in *England* in the Years 1870, 1874, 1876, and 1878.

No. 1.—INCOME from School Pence, Voluntary Contributions, and Rates, the EXPENDITURE on Maintenance, and the GRANT paid per Scholar in Average Attendance in VOLUNTARY and BOARD SCHOOLS in *England* and in *London*.

DENOMINATIONS.	Average Attendance.	Income per Scholar from			Expenditure.	Grant Paid.
		School Pence.	Voluntary Contributions.	Rates.		
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Church of England - -	1,368,029	10 1½	8 9½	·12	1 14 1½	15 -½
Wesleyan - - - -	117,466	15 4½	3 1½	·04	1 13 1½	15 7½
Roman Catholic - - -	126,305	8 10	8 3	1·	1 11 5	15 1½
British, &c. - - - -	234,319	13 -½	6 11½	·05	1 5 4½	15 6½
TOTAL Voluntary Schools -	1,846,119	10 8½	8 1½	·17	1 14 -	15 2
TOTAL Board Schools -	559,078	9 -	- 1½	<i>s. d.</i> 19 11·75	2 1 9½	15 1
London Voluntary Schools -	170,105	12 11½	8 10½	·05	1 19 -¾	15 7½
London Board Schools - -	141,974	7 7½	- -½	<i>£. s. d.</i> 1 12 2	2 13 5	15 4½

No. 2.—COST of MAINTENANCE per SCHOLAR in the BOARD SCHOOLS of *Birmingham, Bradford, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, and Sheffield*.

DISTRICTS.	Average Attendance.	Cost of Maintenance.
		<i>£. s. d.</i>
Birmingham - - - - -	16,395	1 19 10½
Bradford - - - - -	6,876	2 2 1½
Leeds - - - - -	15,924	2 - 6½
Liverpool - - - - -	8,813	2 7 4½
London - - - - -	141,974	2 13 5
Manchester - - - - -	6,108	2 2 -¾
Sheffield - - - - -	10,632	1 19 6½
All other Boards - - - -	352,356	1 17 2½

* For the Year ending 31st August 1878, the date up to which the Education Tables are completed.

No. 3.—AVERAGE SALARIES of TEACHERS in VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS and in the SCHOOLS of the *London* and other SCHOOL BOARDS.

	Masters.	Mistresses.	Infants' Mistresses.
	£.	£.	£.
Voluntary Schools - - - - -	117	67	67
London Board Schools - - - - -	132	102	100
Other Board Schools - - - - -	118	77	75

No. 4.—PROPORTION of the POPULATION who are on the REGISTERS of AIDED SCHOOLS and in AVERAGE ATTENDANCE throughout *England* generally, and in *London*.

	Per-centage of the Population.	
	In England generally.	In London.
On the School Registers - - -	14·06 (about 1 in 7)	11·47 (about 1 in 9)
In Average Attendance - - -	10·75 (about 1 in 9)	9·6 (about 1 in 10)

No. 5.—PROPORTION of SCHOLARS examined in STANDARDS I. to III., IV., V., and VI. of the CODE in *England* and in *London*.

Standards.	All England.	All London.	London School Board.
I. to III. - -	79·23	78·78	88·14
IV. - - -	12·39	12·44	10·81
V. - - -	6·11	6·49	4·68
VI. - - -	2·27	2·34	1·37

No. 6.—TOTAL NUMBER of the Population now under BYE-LAWS passed by SCHOOL BOARDS and SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES respectively.

	Total Population covered by Bye-Laws.
Under School Boards - - - - -	12,605,639
Under School Attendance Committees - - -	3,496,976

No. 7.—AVERAGE ATTENDANCE and GRANTS paid to PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS in *England*, in the Years 1870, 1874, 1876, and 1878.

Years ending 31 August	Average Attendance.	Grants paid to Elementary Schools.	Rate of Grant per Scholar in Average Attendance.	
		£.	s.	d.
1870	1,152,389	562,611	9	9½
1874	1,678,759	1,031,608	12	3½
1876	1,984,573	1,316,864	13	3½
1878	2,405,197	1,820,448	15	2

Education Department, }
21 February 1879. }

F. R. SANDFORD,
Secretary.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

RETURN

RELATING TO

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(*Mr. Sampson Lloyd.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed
25 February 1879.*

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 11 March 1879;—for,

“ RETURN relative to ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS :—

1. The Total Cost per CHILD in LONDON SCHOOL BOARD SCHOOLS, defrayed by Rates, inclusive of Interest on Loans for Buildings and Expenses of School Board Office and Staff other than the Teaching Staff;
2. The Total Cost per CHILD in LONDON VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS defrayed by Voluntary Subscriptions.”

— No. 1. —

The Total Cost per CHILD in LONDON SCHOOL BOARD SCHOOLS, defrayed by Rates, inclusive of Interest on Loans for Buildings and Expenses of School Board Office and Staff, other than the Teaching Staff, for the Year ended on the 29th September 1878.

	£. s. d.
School Maintenance - - - - -	1 11 11
Alterations and Additions to School Buildings, and Furniture and Fittings for New Schools, not chargeable to Capital Account - - -	- 1 1
Interest on Loans for Buildings (including Interest on the Cost of Head Office) - - - - -	- 11 7
Expenses of Head Office and Staff - - - - -	- 2 2
£.	2 6 9

— No. 2. —

The Total Cost per CHILD in LONDON VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS, defrayed by Voluntary Subscriptions, for the Year ended on the 31st August 1878.

8 s. 10½ d. per child.

Education Department, }
25 April 1879.

F. R. SANDFORD,
Secretary.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

RETURN relative to ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS:—1. The Total Cost per Child in LONDON SCHOOL BOARD SCHOOLS, defrayed by Rates, inclusive of Interest on Loans for Buildings and Expenses of School Board Office and Staff other than the Teaching Staff; and, 2. The Total Cost per Child in LONDON VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS defrayed by Voluntary Subscriptions.

(*Mr. Heygate.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 May 1879.*

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 15 May 1879;—for,

“ RETURNS, with reference to the DISTRICT of the SCHOOL BOARD for LONDON,
as follows:—

1. The Rate in the £. for the Nine Years 1871-72 to 1879-80 inclusive;
2. The Accommodation in new Permanent Board Schools added in each Year from 1871 to 1878 inclusive;
3. Average Cost (including all Charges) of (a.) Site, (b.) Building, and (c.) Furniture, in the Case of all Board Schools where the Accounts are closed;
4. The Average Attendance in—
 - (a.) Board Schools;
 - (b.) Other efficient Schools;
 - (c.) In (a.) and (b.) together;according to the Bye-laws Returns for Christmas of each Year from 1871 to 1878 inclusive:”

“ Under the following Heads, with reference to all BOARD SCHOOLS INSPECTED during the Years ended on the 31st day of August 1875 to 1878 inclusive:—

- (i.) Average Attendance;
- (ii.) Infants Four to Seven Years of Age;
 - (a.) Number Qualified for Presentation;
 - (b.) Number Presented;
- (iii.) Boys and Girls over Seven Years of Age;
 - (a.) Number Qualified for Examination;
 - (b.) Number Presented for Examination in each Standard;
 - (c.) Per-centage of Passes in each Standard in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic respectively;
 - (d.) Number for Payment in Three Special Subjects, in Two Special Subjects, in One Special Subject;
- (iv.) Average Grant per Child:”

“ Of the Average GROSS COST per CHILD, and Average NETT COST per CHILD Chargeable to Rates, in BOARD SCHOOLS, for each of the Years ended the 29th day of September 1875 to 1878 inclusive:”

“ Of the Number of CHILDREN sent to INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS in each Year from 1871 to 1878 inclusive, and the Number of CHILDREN remaining in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS at the close of each of the above Years:”

“ And, of the Number of JUVENILE OFFENDERS (under 16 Years of Age) who were under DETENTION at the close of each Year ending the 29th day of September from 1871 to 1878 inclusive, in the following PRISONS:—

Newgate,
City Prison at Holloway,
House of Detention, Clerkenwell,
Horsemonger-lane,
Wandsworth,
Maidstone,

Ilford,
Springfield,
Coldbath Fields,
Tothill Fields,
Her Majesty's Prison at Westminster.”

Education Department, }
21 June 1879.

F. R. SANDFORD,
Secretary.

(Mr. Alderman Cotton.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 July 1879.

DISTRICT OF THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON.

RETURN with reference to the DISTRICT of the SCHOOL BOARD for LONDON.

TABLE No. 1.

RATE in the £. for the Nine Years 1871-72 to 1879-80 inclusive.

	RATE per £.		RATE per £.
	d.		d.
Year ended 25 March 1871 -	nil.	Year ended 25 March 1876 -	3
" 25 March 1872 -	48	" 25 March 1877 -	4.5
" 25 March 1873 -	89	" 25 March 1878 -	5.226
" 25 March 1874 -	74	" 25 March 1879 -	5.15
" 25 March 1875 -	1.75	" 25 March 1880 -	5.5

TABLE No. 2.

ACCOMMODATION in new Permanent BOARD SCHOOLS added in each Year from 1871 to 1878 inclusive.

YEAR ENDED	ACCOMMODATION ADDED.	YEAR ENDED	ACCOMMODATION ADDED.
Christmas, 1871 - - -	nil.	Christmas, 1876 - - -	30,312
" 1872 - - -	386	" 1877 - - -	32,005
" 1873 - - -	21,832	" 1878 - - -	14,272
" 1874 - - -	42,743		
" 1875 - - -	23,952	TOTAL - - -	165,502

TABLE No. 3.

AVERAGE COST (including all Charges) of (a.) Site, (b.) Buildings, and (c.) Furniture, in the case of all BOARD SCHOOLS where the Accounts are closed.

	£.	s.	d.
Average cost of site - - - - -	5	18	5
" " building - - - - -	9	19	11
" " furniture - - - - -	-	10	5
TOTAL - - - £.	16	8	9

TABLE No. 4.

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE in—(a.) Board Schools; (b.) other efficient Schools; (c.) in (a.) and (b.) together; according to the Bye-Laws Returns for Christmas of each Year from 1871 to 1878 inclusive.

YEAR ENDED	BOARD SCHOOLS.	OTHER EFFICIENT SCHOOLS.	TOTAL.
Christmas 1871 - - - -	895	173,406	174,301*
" 1872 - - - -	20,753	186,471	207,224
" 1873 - - - -	40,481	195,662	236,143
" 1874 - - - -	70,853	199,613	270,466
" 1875 - - - -	91,646	196,851	288,497
" 1876 - - - -	114,380	199,805	313,985
" 1877 - - - -	146,155	190,163	336,318
" 1878 - - - -	165,900	184,607	350,507

* The figures for 1871 are based upon returns made by the various schools in the spring of that year, and represent actual attendances upon the several days when the returns were made.

RETURN with reference to the LONDON SCHOOL BOARD SCHOOLS INSPECTED during the Years ended on the 31st day of August 1875 to 1878 inclusive :—(i.) Average Attendance; (ii.) Infants Four to Seven Years of Age; (a.) Number Qualified for Presentation; (b.) Number Presented; (iii.) Boys and Girls over Seven Years of Age; (a.) Number Qualified for Examination; (b.) Number Presented for Examination in each Standard; (c.) Per-centage of Passes in each Standard in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic respectively; (d.) Number for Payment in Three Special Subjects, in Two Special Subjects, in One Special Subject; (iv.) Average Grant per Child.

(iii.) BOYS AND GIRLS OVER SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.				(ii.) INFANTS FOUR TO SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.				(iii.) BOYS AND GIRLS OVER SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.							(iv.)								
Number of Institutions.		Departments.	(i.) AVERAGE- AT- TENDANCE.	(b.)		(a.) Number Qualified for Examination.	(b.) Number Presented for Examination in						(d.) Number for Payment in			AVERAGE GRANT	PER CHILD.						
				(a.) Number Qualified for Presentation.	(b.) Number Presented.		Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.											
For Year ended 31st August																							
1875	-	-	-	179	385	72,544	16,721	15,051	40,458	15,511	9,224	5,019	2,220	982	180								
1876	-	-	-	207	467	92,940	21,277	19,743	54,786	20,203	13,707	7,628	4,415	1,656	498								
1877	-	-	-	217	524	110,297	24,074	23,168	68,608	25,681	17,062	10,869	6,264	2,810	754								
1878	-	-	-	257	646	141,974	31,761	30,081	92,108	32,966	23,116	15,179	9,268	4,011	1,174								
				(iii.) BOYS AND GIRLS OVER SEVEN YEARS OF AGE—continued.																			
For Year ended 31 August				(c.) Per-centage of Passes in												(d.) Number for Payment in			AVERAGE GRANT	PER CHILD.			
				Standard I.			Standard II.			Standard III.			Standard IV.								Standard V.			Standard VI.
				Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Three Special Subjects.	Two Special Subjects.	One Special Subject.		
1875	-	-	-	80-37	88-81	78-12	90-05	84-77	80-77	93-76	77-45	69-06	91-75	79-32	67-56	95-11	87-17	75-56	96-67	87-78	63-33	843	11 11
1876	-	-	-	80-46	87-06	79-12	89-57	83-43	82-42	93-56	78-91	70-75	91-26	81-36	70-62	98-24	84-48	73-25	94-98	88-96	62-05	1,733	18 4½
1877	-	-	-	79-09	85-55	77-12	91-18	84-04	83-45	92-79	80-86	78-12	89-77	79-5	75-27	91-53	83-56	75-48	95-62	90-58	67-37	2,489	14 10½
1878	-	-	-	82-89	87-47	81-18	91-22	83-83	84-18	93-36	84-04	79-28	90-97	82-52	71-45	91-5	85-27	77-14	96-59	93-1	76-49	3,983	15 4½

RETURN of the Average GROSS COST per CHILD, and the Average NETT COST per CHILD Chargeable to Rates, in BOARD SCHOOLS, for each of the Years ended the 29th day of September 1875 to 1878, inclusive.

YEAR ENDED				GROSS COST	NETT COST.
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
September 1875 -	-	-	-	2 10 6	1 12 9
" 1876 -	-	-	-	2 13 1	1 14 2
" 1877 -	-	-	-	2 13 11	1 13 5
" 1878 -	-	-	-	2 15 2	1 11 11

RETURN of the Number of CHILDREN sent to INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS in each Year from 1871 to 1878 inclusive; and the Number of CHILDREN remaining in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS at the close of each of the above Years.

YEAR.	Number sent in course of Year.	Number remaining at end of Year.	YEAR.	Number. sent in course of Year.	Number remaining at end of Year.
1871 - - -	185	183	1875 - - -	707	2,087
1872 - - -	316	484	1876 - - -	748	2,536
1873 - - -	667	1,109	1877 - - -	810	2,947
1874 - - -	596	1,595	1878 - - -	767	3,188

RETURN showing the Number of JUVENILE OFFENDERS (under 16 Years of Age) who were under DETENTION in certain PRISONS at the close of each Year ending the 29th day of September, from 1871 to 1878 inclusive.

NAME OF PRISON.	NUMBER OF JUVENILES UNDER DETENTION.							
	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Newgate - - -	1	4	3	3	1	1	-	1
Holloway - - -	4	6	10	6	2	-	-	1
Clerkenwell * - - -	27	34	38	41	29	35	36	no record.
Horsemonger-lane † - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wandsworth - - -	20	23	25	20	14	10	17	16
Maidstone - - -	24	16	22	12	6	6	11	5
Ilford - - -	-	2	1	3	-	-	4	—
Springfield - - -	3	2	1	2	4	4	4	5
Coldbath Fields - -	71	65	64	72	63	44	40	33
Tothill Fields, Westminster	5	8	6	6	7	8	5	6

* The numbers stated are in this instance of offenders under 17 years of age, no record having been kept of those under 16 only.

† There is no record of the number of juvenile offenders detained in this prison (which is now closed); but the Governor of Wandsworth Prison reports that all convicted juveniles in the county of Surrey were sent to Wandsworth.

E. F. Du Cane,
Chairman of the Prison Commissioners.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

R E T U R N S

RELATING TO THE

SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON.

(Mr. Alderman Cotton.)

*Ordered by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 July 1879.*

374.

Under 1 os.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 15 May 1879;—for,

“RETURNS from the SCHOOL BOARD for LONDON, showing for each of the Years 1876, 1877, 1878, and separately for each DIVISION of the METROPOLIS,—

1. The Number of and Accommodation in PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, distinguishing—
 - A. Voluntary Schools { Public;
Private;
 - B. Board Schools { Built or provided by the Board;
Transferred to the Board;
2. The Number of CHILDREN on the Rolls, and their Average Attendance in each School respectively;
3. The Number of VISITORS employed in carrying out the Bye-Laws;
4. The Total Cost of each SCHOOL erected by the BOARD, including the Cost of the Site, Erection of the Buildings, Permanent Fittings, Legal Expenses, Surveyor's Charges, Compensation, &c., and the Amount of Cost per Head separately for Site and Premises;
5. The ANNUAL INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the BOARD, distinguished as follows:—

INCOME.

Grant.	Fees.	Rates.	Loans.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.

EXPENDITURE.

Provision of Schools.			Maintenance of Schools.	Administra- tion of Bye-Laws.	Office Expenses.	Industrial Schools.	Miscellaneous, including Permanent Offices.	TOTAL.
New Schools.	Interest on Loans.	Sinking Fund.						

showing the Cost of Maintenance per Head for each Year, with SUMMARIES for each Year, since the Establishment of the BOARD (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 265, of Session 1876):”

“Of Amount in the Pound levied by PRECEPT but not necessarily received within the Year, for each Year since 1870:”

“And, of COPY of ESTIMATE made by the BOARD in 1873 of the ultimate Charge to be made on the Rates, page 15, of the Memorandum dated the 25th day of October 1873.”

Education Department, }
6 June 1879.

F. R. SANDFORD,
Secretary.

NOTE furnished by the SCHOOL BOARD for LONDON, explanatory of the RETURN.

In two respects the headings of the Return, as moved for, require alteration, in order to bring them into harmony with the Return of 1876, of which this is, in a great measure, a continuation.

The two alterations are these. In No. 1, instead of “Public” Elementary Schools, the Board understand that they should read “Efficient” Elementary Schools, which will comprise not only the Public Elementary Schools, but also all other schools which are reckoned as efficient.

In No. 2, the Board understand that instead of reading “Average Attendance in each School,” they should read “in such Schools.” Under the head of Expenditure the Board has pointed out that it has no sinking fund. The heading has, therefore, been altered to “Repayment of Principal.”

For purposes of comparison the Summaries of previous years as given in the preceding Return (No. 265, of 1876) have been reproduced.

(Lord Francis Hervey.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 July 1879.

DISTRICT OF THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON.

Nos. 1 and 2.

RETURN showing for each of the Years 1876, 1877, and 1878, and separately for each DIVISION of distinguishing (A.) Voluntary Schools:—Public; Private. (B.) Board Schools:—Built or provided Attendance in such Schools respectively.

YEAR 1876.

DIVISION.	EFFICIENT VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS.											
	PUBLIC.				PRIVATE.				TOTAL.			
	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.
City - - - - -	14	4,656	3,516	2,787	21	3,924	3,374	2,707	35	8,580	6,790	5,494
Chelsea - - - - -	61	20,947	19,742	15,041	12	2,474	2,098	1,604	73	23,421	21,828	16,645
Finsbury - - - - -	69	80,513	28,023	21,414	21	2,303	2,286	1,902	90	82,816	30,409	23,316
Greenwich - - - - -	51	18,502	17,761	13,619	38	2,611	2,368	1,901	89	21,113	20,029	15,520
Hackney - - - - -	49	21,928	18,857	14,132	38	3,030	3,053	2,413	87	24,958	21,910	16,544
Lambeth - - - - -	123	45,225	42,233	32,574	75	4,363	4,914	4,080	198	49,588	47,167	36,654
Marylebone - - - - -	23	41,775	38,024	28,385	18	4,778	4,029	3,120	110	46,553	42,063	32,005
Southwark - - - - -	41	14,600	12,794	10,116	18	2,206	2,501	2,093	59	17,226	15,385	12,209
Tower Hamlets - - - - -	63	33,971	28,326	21,086	13	2,096	1,645	1,367	76	36,069	29,971	23,053
Westminster - - - - -	50	22,949	20,559	15,571	27	3,533	3,425	2,594	77	26,482	23,984	18,165
TOTAL for 1876 - - -	613	255,126	229,765	175,825	281	31,990	29,671	23,780	894	287,116	259,426	199,605

YEAR 1877.

DIVISION.	EFFICIENT VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS.											
	PUBLIC.				PRIVATE.				TOTAL.			
	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.
City - - - - -	17	4,912	3,970	3,301	18	3,278	2,358	1,947	35	8,185	6,328	5,248
Chelsea - - - - -	65	21,482	20,169	15,514	8	1,981	1,403	1,079	73	23,463	21,572	16,593
Finsbury - - - - -	66	29,617	26,743	20,778	15	1,701	1,708	1,416	81	31,318	28,451	22,194
Greenwich - - - - -	53	20,004	17,778	13,537	29	1,963	1,704	1,384	82	21,967	19,482	14,921
Hackney - - - - -	51	21,082	17,311	13,417	27	2,327	1,877	1,511	78	23,379	19,188	14,928
Lambeth - - - - -	124	44,586	39,777	30,873	54	3,501	3,196	2,594	178	48,087	42,973	33,467
Marylebone - - - - -	92	42,483	37,596	28,835	16	4,190	3,256	2,565	108	46,673	40,854	31,430
Southwark - - - - -	43	15,927	13,244	10,266	11	1,371	969	872	53	17,198	14,313	11,139
Tower Hamlets - - - - -	67	35,402	29,152	22,757	10	1,368	1,096	893	77	36,770	30,248	23,650
Westminster - - - - -	55	23,535	19,411	15,004	19	2,076	1,912	1,589	74	25,611	21,323	16,593
TOTAL for 1877 - - -	632	259,005	225,363	174,312	207	23,621	19,479	15,851	839	282,626	244,832	190,153

DISTRICT OF THE SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON.

Nos. 1 and 2.

the METROPOLIS,—1. The Number of, and Accommodation in, EFFICIENT ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, by the Board; Transferred to the Board. 2. The Number of CHILDREN on the Rolls, and their Average

YEAR 1876.

BOARD SCHOOLS.																TOTAL OF EFFICIENT VOLUNTARY AND BOARD SCHOOLS.				
BUILT OR PROVIDED.								TRANSFERRED.				TOTAL.								
Permanent.				Temporary.																
Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	
1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	430	245	199	1	430	245	199	36	9,090	7,035	5,693	
2	9	6,322	6,533	5,184	6	1,133	1,096	839	2	533	538	391	17	7,993	8,167	6,414	90	81,414	29,995	23,059
3	13	11,080	12,170	9,478	10	2,864	2,932	2,262	9	3,483	3,488	2,569	32	17,382	18,590	14,309	122	50,198	48,999	37,625
4	14	10,822	11,004	8,833	4	972	894	780	6	1,298	1,160	877	24	13,087	13,068	10,460	113	84,200	33,067	25,980
5	22	20,062	21,065	16,910	4	1,061	1,091	869	2	1,025	1,038	805	28	22,168	23,194	18,584	116	47,126	45,104	35,128
6	24	21,352	21,953	17,238	6	1,359	1,425	1,067	11	2,768	3,006	2,318	41	25,479	26,386	20,608	239	75,067	73,553	57,262
7	19	9,041	8,791	6,786	3	774	768	596	4	1,759	1,705	1,418	17	11,574	11,264	8,800	127	58,127	53,327	40,805
8	16	15,413	14,815	11,449	6	1,824	1,612	1,239	4	863	899	675	26	18,100	17,326	13,363	85	35,626	32,711	25,572
9	23	25,163	23,778	18,588	3	777	648	513	7	3,445	2,892	2,218	38	29,385	27,818	21,289	114	65,454	57,189	44,342
10.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	476	483	354	1	476	483	354	78	26,958	24,467	18,519
11	136	119,225	120,109	94,481	42	10,769	10,466	8,125	47	16,080	15,456	11,824	225	146,074	146,031	114,380	1,119	433,190	405,467	318,985

YEAR 1877.

BOARD SCHOOLS.																TOTAL OF EFFICIENT VOLUNTARY AND BOARD SCHOOLS.				
BUILT OR PROVIDED.								TRANSFERRED.				TOTAL.								
Permanent.				Temporary.																
Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	882	256	207	1	882	256	207	36	8,567	6,584	5,455	
13	10	7,837	7,871	6,363	10	1,621	1,634	1,381	2	490	550	428	22	9,948	10,055	8,067	95	33,881	31,627	24,660
14	23	17,609	19,054	15,222	4	1,690	1,961	1,685	5	2,676	2,798	2,062	32	21,975	23,818	18,969	113	53,293	52,284	41,063
15	15	11,802	12,742	10,412	4	980	608	507	7	1,198	1,282	1,002	26	13,955	14,632	11,921	108	35,922	34,114	26,842
16	26	24,818	25,946	21,378	5	1,006	1,232	1,061	4	1,998	2,189	1,745	35	27,817	29,367	24,174	113	51,196	48,555	39,102
17	35	31,192	32,072	25,791	5	929	1,107	816	12	3,724	4,157	3,340	52	35,845	37,336	29,847	230	83,932	80,309	63,314
18	11	10,209	10,231	8,110	4	828	868	713	4	1,466	1,585	1,261	19	12,500	12,684	10,084	127	59,178	53,638	41,514
19	21	18,948	19,433	15,895	3	692	690	470	1	400	400	309	25	20,035	20,443	16,174	78	37,233	34,766	27,313
20	30	28,189	27,369	21,862	3	687	323	276	7	3,142	3,020	2,423	40	31,998	30,717	24,981	117	68,788	60,965	48,331
21	1	631	646	532	1	487	622	475	3	1,452	1,540	1,124	5	2,570	2,806	2,131	79	23,181	24,181	18,724
22	172	151,230	155,364	125,185	39	8,878	8,980	7,174	46	16,917	17,777	13,796	257	177,025	182,121	146,155	1,096	459,651	426,953	336,313

Nos. 1 and 2.—RETURN showing for each of the Years 1876, 1877, and 1878, and separately for each Division

YEAR 1878. - - - - -

DIVISION.	EFFICIENT VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS.											
	PUBLIC.				PRIVATE.				TOTAL.			
	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.
City -	21	5,728	4,599	3,781	14	2,602	1,750	1,486	35	8,330	6,349	5,267
Chelsea -	59	21,282	19,682	15,050	6	1,611	1,328	903	65	22,893	20,910	15,953
Finsbury -	62	29,061	26,005	20,492	16	1,761	1,698	1,401	78	30,822	27,703	21,893
Greenwich -	49	18,283	16,574	12,629	26	1,825	1,601	1,351	75	20,068	18,175	13,980
Hackney -	48	19,593	16,357	12,733	28	2,360	1,973	1,567	76	21,953	18,330	14,300
Lambeth -	119	43,062	38,487	30,152	49	2,835	2,844	2,339	168	45,897	41,331	32,491
Marylebone -	92	42,846	38,255	29,372	17	4,089	3,116	2,452	109	46,885	41,371	31,824
Southwark -	41	15,853	13,192	10,046	12	1,340	1,004	867	53	17,193	14,196	10,913
Tower Hamlets -	66	33,407	26,902	20,963	11	1,778	1,816	1,065	77	35,185	28,218	22,068
Westminster -	51	23,183	18,609	14,320	19	2,042	1,841	1,538	70	25,225	20,450	15,918
TOTAL for 1878 -	608	252,248	218,662	169,618	196	22,203	18,371	14,969	806	274,451	237,033	184,607

TOTALS for 1871 to 1875 (inclusive). - - - - -

Y E A R.										EFFICIENT VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS.											
										PUBLIC.				PRIVATE.				TOTAL.			
										Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.
1871	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	690	236,611	202,020	157,994	248	24,547	19,381	15,412	938	261,158	221,401	173,406
1872	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	663	229,195	195,578	152,794	232	20,510	15,851	12,688	894	249,705	211,424	165,482
1873	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	595	241,054	219,121	164,203	274	41,882	40,422	31,469	869	282,936	259,543	195,662
1874	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	594	241,681	231,112	168,235	258	41,770	40,649	31,378	852	283,451	271,761	199,613
1875	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	608	248,720	227,890	168,234	296	39,982	35,814	28,617	904	288,702	263,704	196,851

* These figures are taken from the Returns for 1871, with corrections, as far as possible, down to Christmas 1872, and not from the Bye-laws Returns for the Three Months ended Christmas 1872.

TOTALS for 1876 to 1878 (inclusive). - - - - -

Y E A R.	E F F I C I E N T V O L U N T A R Y S C H O O L S.											
	P U B L I C.				P R I V A T E.				T O T A L.			
	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.
1876	613	255,126	229,765	175,825	281	31,990	29,671	23,780	894	287,116	259,436	199,605
1877	632	259,005	225,353	174,312	207	23,621	19,479	15,851	839	282,626	244,832	190,163
1878	608	252,248	218,662	169,618	198	22,203	18,371	14,962	806	274,451	237,033	184,607

of the Metropolis :—1. The Number of, and Accommodation in, Efficient Elementary Schools, &c.—*continued.*

YEAR 1878.

BOARD SCHOOLS.																TOTAL OF EFFICIENT VOLUNTARY AND BOARD SCHOOLS.				
BUILT OR PROVIDED.								TRANSFERRED.				TOTAL.								
Permanent.				Temporary.																
Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	382	270	218	1	382	270	218	36	8,712	6,619	5,485	
2	13	9,583	10,789	8,506	11	1,822	2,017	1,596	3	637	498	372	26	12,042	13,304	10,474	91	34,935	34,214	26,427
3	24	19,432	20,909	17,062	8	2,778	2,449	1,902	5	2,676	2,826	2,219	37	24,886	26,184	21,183	115	55,708	53,867	43,076
4	16	12,609	13,342	10,960	6	1,379	976	781	8	2,453	2,376	1,895	30	16,441	16,694	13,686	105	36,509	34,869	27,616
5	27	26,220	28,226	22,820	6	1,447	1,511	1,081	4	2,265	2,232	1,684	37	29,932	31,959	25,545	113	51,885	50,289	39,845
6	28	33,626	36,175	29,053	8	1,984	2,047	1,575	13	4,492	4,285	3,383	59	40,062	42,607	34,011	227	86,959	83,838	66,502
7	13	11,237	11,522	9,321	4	881	1,020	845	3	877	1,132	886	19	12,995	13,674	11,052	128	59,880	55,045	42,876
8	23	20,851	22,136	17,800	3	622	413	303	1	400	405	317	27	21,873	22,954	18,220	80	39,066	37,160	29,133
9	22	20,744	21,060	24,820	2	466	149	60	9	5,035	4,562	3,679	43	36,244	35,771	28,559	120	71,429	63,969	50,627
10	2	1,190	1,323	972	1	487	615	459	4	1,936	2,034	1,871	7	3,613	3,972	3,002	77	28,338	24,422	18,920
11	186	165,502	175,482	141,124	49	11,815	11,197	8,552	51	21,153	20,610	16,224	286	198,470	207,289	165,900	1,092	472,921	444,322	350,507

TOTALS for 1871 to 1875 (inclusive).

BOARD SCHOOLS.																TOTAL OF EFFICIENT VOLUNTARY AND BOARD SCHOOLS.				
BUILT OR PROVIDED.								TRANSFERRED.				TOTAL.								
Permanent.				Temporary.																
	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.				
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1,101	1,117	895	6	1,101	1,117	895	944	262,259	222,518	174,301
12	1	366	398	252	62	12,352	13,408	9,059	54	14,489	15,697	10,110	117	28,227	29,503	19,421	1,011	277,932	240,927	*184,903
14	23	22,218	20,310	13,426	76	17,267	19,055	13,321	68	19,096	20,241	13,834	172	58,581	59,606	40,481	1,041	341,517	319,149	236,143
15	70	64,961	65,724	46,866	48	12,069	11,695	8,508	70	22,012	21,614	15,439	188	99,042	99,033	70,553	1,040	382,493	370,794	270,466
16	99	88,913	90,616	67,572	44	11,824	10,572	7,724	69	23,320	21,931	16,350	212	123,557	123,319	91,646	1,116	412,269	387,023	288,497

Note.—These totals are as printed in House of Commons Return, 1876, No. 265, page 6.

TOTALS for 1876 to 1878 (inclusive).

BOARD SCHOOLS.																TOTAL OF EFFICIENT VOLUNTARY AND BOARD SCHOOLS.				
BUILT OR PROVIDED.								TRANSFERRED.				TOTAL.								
Permanent.				Temporary.																
Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	Number.	Accommo- dation.	Roll.	Attendance.	
17	120	119,225	120,109	94,431	43	10,769	10,466	8,125	47	16,080	15,456	11,824	225	146,074	146,031	114,380	1,119	433,190	405,467	313,965
18	123	151,220	155,364	125,135	39	8,878	8,980	7,174	46	16,917	17,777	13,796	257	177,026	182,121	146,155	1,096	459,651	426,953	336,318
19	100	106,502	175,482	141,124	49	11,815	11,197	8,552	51	21,153	20,610	16,224	236	198,470	207,289	165,900	1,092	472,921	444,322	350,507

No. 3.

RETURN showing, for each of the Years 1876, 1877, and 1878, and separately for each DIVISION, the Number of VISITORS employed in carrying out the Bye-Laws.

DIVISION.	1876.	1877.	1878.	DIVISION.	1876.	1877.	1878.
City - - - - -	5	5	5	Marylebone - - - - -	27	27	27
Chelsea - - - - -	15	15	16	Southwark - - - - -	18	18	18
Finsbury - - - - -	23	25	26	Tower Hamlets - - - - -	29	29	29
Greenwich - - - - -	16	16	16	Westminster - - - - -	13	13	13
Hackney - - - - -	25	26	26				
Lambeth - - - - -	35	34	35	TOTAL - - - - -	206	208	211

A superintendent of visitors has also been employed in each division. In the case of Lambeth two superintendents have been employed since January 1878.

No. 4.

RETURN of the Total Cost of each SCHOOL erected by the BOARD, including the Cost of the Site, Erection of the Buildings, Permanent Fittings, Legal Expenses, Surveyors' Charges, Compensations, &c.; and the Amount of Cost per Head separately for Site and Premises.

Note.—The schools are divided into two categories, according as the accounts have or have not been closed. Those schools are included under each year which were opened in the year. As the accounts of the Board are made up to Lady-day and Michaelmas, the years of the Table have been taken to end at Lady-day.

YEAR ended 25 March 1877.

DIVISION AND NAME OF SCHOOL.	Schools of which the Accounts are Closed.		Schools of which the Accounts are not Closed.		Cost per Head for Site, including Legal Charges, &c.	Cost per Head for Premises, excluding Furniture, &c.
	Accommo- dation.	Total Cost.	Accommo- dation.	Cost.		
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
FINSBURY:						
Gifford-street - - -	1,065	13,213 10 6	-	-	- 8 3	11 9 10
Laystall-street - - -	502	15,271 - 10	-	-	18 1 9	11 14 1
GREENWICH:						
Bloomfield-road - - -	817	13,992 7 6	-	-	5 15 5	10 17 4
Creed-place - - - - -	785	12,570 14 2	-	-	2 17 7	12 14 3
Regent-street - - - -	832	12,479 8 4	-	-	5 - 3	9 8 8
Sydenham Hill-road - -	582	9,829 15 3	-	-	4 2 8	12 3 11
HACKNEY:						
Bonner-street - - - -	814	20,311 5 5	-	-	12 4 11	12 2 2
Canal-road - - - - -	1,098	19,831 8 1	-	-	7 15 11	9 14 8
Hindle-street - - - -	753	11,697 9 8	-	-	4 9 2	10 11 -
Rendlesham-road - - -	836	11,984 13 4	-	-	8 1 2	10 15 1
Rushmore-road - - -	814	11,329 4 7	-	-	1 10 4	11 17 4
Wellington-street - - -	1,074	21,553 4 7	-	-	10 11 10	8 18 4
Wolverley-street - - -	1,124	17,858 6 2	-	-	4 10 10	10 15 11

No. 4.—Return of the Total Cost of each School erected by the Board, including the Cost of the Site, &c.—continued.

YEAR ended 25 March 1877—continued.

DIVISION AND NAME OF SCHOOL.	Schools of which the Accounts are Closed.		Schools of which the Accounts are not Closed.		Cost per Head for Site, including Legal Charges, &c.	Cost per Head for Premises, excluding Furniture, &c.
	Accommo- dation.	Total Cost.	Accommo- dation.	Cost.		
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
LAMBETH:						
Garratt-lane - - -	607	7,330 8 11	-	- - -	1 4 1	10 6 8
Gideon-road - - -	812	14,069 1 9	-	- - -	4 6 7	12 8 11
Holden-street - - -	1,101	13,584 18 9	-	- - -	2 16 4	8 19 8
Jessop-road - - -	-	- - -	916	11,155 19 3	-	-
Lower Park-road - - -	1,097	15,040 18 1	-	- - -	2 17 1	10 5 1
Mantua-street - - -	1,105	18,830 17 1	-	- - -	2 2 7	9 17 6
South Lambeth-road - - -	849	14,339 17 -	-	- - -	6 2 6	10 3 6
Tennyson-road - - -	837	10,913 19 -	-	- - -	2 16 9	9 12 10
MARYLEBONE:						
Nightingale-street - - -	829	22,838 - 1	-	- - -	15 2 7	11 16 11
SOUTHWARK:						
Albion-street - - -	841	13,236 15 8	-	- - -	4 13 5	10 12 -
Charles-street - - -	611	12,426 14 10	-	- - -	10 10 3	9 7 7
Dartmouth-road - - -	841	10,016 1 8	-	- - -	1 16 6	9 10 7
Galley Wall-road - - -	837	11,421 7 5	-	- - -	2 - 11	11 - 8
Keeton's-road - - -	1,096	16,495 18 6	-	- - -	5 9 9	9 1 6
Midway-place - - -	862	13,749 1 -	-	- - -	3 3 6	12 5 8
Neckinger-road - - -	878	14,574 8 7	-	- - -	5 16 -	10 4 3
TOWER HAMLETS:						
Baker-street - - -	550	13,840 2 6	-	- - -	13 11 10	10 19 7
Fairfield-road - - -	615	10,921 1 9	-	- - -	6 9 11	10 12 3
Glengall-road - - -	546	9,895 11 5	-	- - -	4 18 6	12 11 11
Knapp-road - - -	841	11,781 8 3	-	- - -	3 5 3	10 2 7
St. John's (Limehouse) - - -	864	10,683 15 6	-	- - -	5 15 4	6 8 10
Woolmore-street - - -	827	10,546 14 11	-	- - -	- 8 10	11 16 -
TOTAL - - -	28,542	463,468 1 1	916	11,155 19 3	5 3 7	10 10 6

YEAR ended 25 March 1878.

CHelsea:						
D-street - - -	1,109	15,239 11 11	-	- - -	2 14 5	10 9 8
FINsbury:						
Ann-street - - -	-	- - -	526	16,955 5 10	-	-
Canonbury-road - - -	559	8,796 10 1	-	- - -	3 1 1	12 1 5
Charles-street - - -	568	10,335 4 7	-	- - -	5 14 3	11 16 7
Chequer-alley - - -	574	12,698 16 2	-	- - -	9 7 6	12 4 -
Drury-lane - - -	568	22,093 10 6	-	- - -	24 18 3	13 7 6
Hanover-street - - -	857	19,470 - 9	-	- - -	9 16 9	12 6 -
Hargrave Park-road - - -	-	- - -	574	10,387 15 6	-	-
Princes-street - - -	548	28,996 9 7	-	- - -	39 10 11	12 14 10
Saffron-hill - - -	-	- - -	547	22,989 13 1	-	-
HACKNEY:						
Curtain-road - - -	891	18,978 18 7	-	- - -	0 7 1	11 5 7
Pritchard's road (Infant Department).	270	9,281 - 4	-	- - -	19 6 4	14 11 11

No. 4.—RETURN of the Total Cost of each School erected by the Board, including the Cost of the Site, &c.—*continued.*YEAR ended 25 March 1878—*continued.*

DIVISION AND NAME OF SCHOOL.	Schools of which the Accounts are Closed.		Schools of which the Accounts are not Closed.		Cost per Head for Site, including Legal Charges, &c.	Cost per Head for Premises, excluding Furniture, &c.
	Accommo- dation.	Total Cost.	Accommo- dation.	Cost.		
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
LAMBETH:						
Addington-street - -	576	17,386 9 -	-	- - -	17 2 8	12 9 2
Bellenden-road - - -	-	- - -	1,217	12,531 11 11	-	-
Belleville-road - - -	816	12,276 8 1	-	- - -	2 - 9	12 9 2
Boundary-lane - - -	-	- - -	1,104	15,009 11 4	-	-
Hollydale-road - - -	-	- - -	1,273	12,819 17 6	-	-
Larkhall-lane - - -	719	12,428 15 4	-	- - -	5 3 8	11 9 -
Leipsic-road - - -	747	11,990 4 8	-	- - -	4 12 10	10 17 5
Stockwell-road - - -	884	14,856 10 2	-	- - -	5 18 6	11 7 3
MARYLEBONE:						
Medburn-street - - -	849	19,056 15 8	-	- - -	10 11 8	11 4 6
SOUTHWARK:						
Alexis-street - - -	887	15,374 5 5	-	- - -	7 14 5	9 2 3
Hatfield-street - - -	1,104	23,873 2 11	-	- - -	11 7 5	9 13 1
Holland-street - - -	815	19,105 14 11	-	- - -	11, 11 2	11 4 11
Lant-street - - -	814	17,720 19 -	-	- - -	9 10 1	11 14 7
Webber-row - - -	411	11,311 13 2	-	- - -	12 14 8	14 3 11
Westcott-street - - -	818	15,596 16 8	-	- - -	7 2 11	11 6 4
TOWER HAMLETS:						
Buck's-row - - -	782	9,460 3 3	-	- - -	- 12 8	10 17 3
Portman-place - - -	1,172	17,867 7 11	-	- - -	4 9 3	10 4 11
Wright's-road - - -	1,083	13,658 4 8	-	- - -	2 1 7	9 19 -
WESTMINSTER:						
Horseferry-road - - -	631	19,634 3 6	-	- - -	18 2 5	12 7 11
Vere-street - - -	559	22,448 19 6	-	- - -	25 12 4	13 17 10
TOTAL - - -	19,561	419,836 16 6	5,241	90,693 15 2	9 9 3	11 8 4

SIX MONTHS ended 28 September 1878.

CHELSEA:						
Marlborough-road - -	-	- - -	532	17,306 10 3	-	-
Middle-row - - -	-	- - -	878	11,685 19 2	-	-
FINSBURY:						
Caledonian-road - - -	-	- - -	1,152	13,351 7 8	-	-
GREENWICH:						
Randall-place - - -	-	- - -	763	9,562 16 10	-	-
LAMBETH:						
Beresford-street - - -	-	- - -	697	12,791 12 1	-	-
Camberwell-road - - -	-	- - -	572	8,768 10 11	-	-
Lyham-road - - -	-	- - -	845	10,067 12 10	-	-
MARYLEBONE:						
Henrietta-street - - -	-	- - -	573	25,714 2 4	-	-
TOWER HAMLETS:						
Chicksand-street - - -	946	15,226 1 8	-	- - -	9 15 5	5 19 1
TOTAL - - -	946	15,226 1 8	6,012	109,198 12 1	9 15 4	5 19 -

No. 4.—RETURN of the Total Cost of each School erected by the Board, including the Cost of the Site, &c.—continued.

S U M M A R Y.

Y E A R ended 25th March	Schools of which the Accounts are Closed.				Schools of which the Accounts are not Closed.			
	Accommodation.	Cost of Site, Legal Expenses, Surveyors' Charges, and Compensations.	Cost of Buildings, Architects' Commission, and Permanent Fittings.	TOTAL.	Accommodation.	Cost of Site, Legal Expenses, Surveyors' Charges, and Compensations.	Cost of Buildings, Architects' Commission, and Permanent Fittings.	TOTAL.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1873 - - -	2,341	16,480 10 2	10,917 10 9	27,348 - 11	-	-	-	-
1874 - - -	26,087	86,610 16 3	223,625 2 5	310,235 18 8	3,109	9,070 2 1	23,582 10 1	32,652 12 2
1875 - - -	37,152	221,370 6 11	372,502 9 5	593,872 16 4	10,449	70,649 11 4	87,122 14 10	157,772 6 2
1876 - - -	8,133	47,394 16 1	87,323 7 8	134,718 3 9	13,241	56,220 2 2	116,076 13 -	172,296 15 2
TOTAL - - -	73,713	371,806 9 5	694,368 10 3	1,066,174 19 8	26,799	135,939 15 7	226,781 17 11	362,721 13 6

Note.—This Summary is as printed in House of Commons Return, No. 265 (1876), page 17.

	Schools of which the Accounts are Closed.		Schools of which the Accounts are not Closed.		Schools of which the Accounts are Closed.	
	Total Accommo- dation.	Total Cost.	Total Accommo- dation.	Cost.	Total Cost per Head for Site, including Legal Expenses, &c.	Total Cost per Head for Premises, excluding Furniture, &c.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Year ended 25th March 1877 - - -	28,542	463,468 1 1	916	11,155 19 3	5 3 7	10 10 6
Year ended 25th March 1878 - - -	19,561	419,836 16 6	5,241	90,693 15 2	9 9 3	11 8 4
Six Months ended 28th September 1878 -	946	15,226 1 8	6,012	109,198 12 1	9 15 4	5 19 -
TOTAL - - -	49,049	898,530 19 3	12,169	211,048 6 6	6 19 6	10 15 10

No. 5. - - - - -

RETURN of the ANNUAL INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the BOARD. - - -

THE ACCOUNTS of the BOARD are made up by Act of Parliament to Lady-day and

I N C O M E.						
	Grant.	Fees.	Rates.	Loans.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Four Months ended 25th March 1871.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Year ended 25th March 1872 -	- -	185 13 7	40,000 - -	- - -	265 - 3	40,450 13 10
" " " 1873 -	1,315 2 6	6,285 19 2	75,000 - -	118,147 - -	720 13 10	201,468 15 6
" " " 1874 -	9,933 16 5	12,842 4 7	62,000 - -	637,853 - -	1,349 8 1	723,978 9 1
" " " 1875 -	24,053 - 5	26,054 1 3	149,820 7 11	538,925 - -	2,180 18 1	741,033 7 8
Half-year ended 29th Sept. 1875	28,783 10 9	15,826 - 6	131,859 4 5	375,820 - -	1,616 9 10	553,905 5 6
TOTAL - - - £.	64,085 10 1	61,193 19 1	458,679 12 4	1,670,745 - -	6,132 10 1	2,260,836 11 7

Note.—This Return is as printed in the House of Commons Return, No. 265 (1876), page 18.

	Grant.	Fees.	Rates.	Loans.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Year ended September 1876 - -	56,011 18 5	39,245 9 4	331,274 12 9	499,735 - -	4,408 2 9	930,670 3 3
" " " 1877 - -	84,411 8 10	47,697 7 1	452,609 19 11	600,700 - -	5,654 2 4	1,191,072 13 2
" " " 1878 - -	109,769 15 2	67,295 16 -	506,351 2 2	800,000 - -	5,502 18 1	988,919 11 5
TOTAL - - - £.	250,192 17 5	154,238 12 5	1,290,235 14 10	1,400,435 - -	15,560 3 2	3,110,662 7 10

No. 5.

RETURN of the ANNUAL INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the BOARD.

Michaelmas. The Income and Expenditure are here given for the Year ended at Lady-day.

EXPENDITURE.							
	Provision of Schools.	Maintenance of Schools.	Administration of Bye-laws, including Salaries of Officers.	Industrial Schools.	Office Expenses.	Miscellaneous, including Permanent Offices of the Board.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1 Four Months ended 25th March 1871.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	391 16 8	35 17 6	427 14 2
2 Year ended 25th March 1872	11,800 - -	1,450 - 10	18 1 6	707 - 5	6,532 15 7	2,278 12 5	22,786 10 9
3 " " " 1873	151,557 4 4	40,349 11 1	9,061 8 7	4,271 6 8	9,597 14 4	21,423 16 4	236,261 1 4
4 " " " 1874	496,205 15 8	80,134 11 3	14,577 2 11	7,631 6 1	9,723 19 6	20,517 4 3	628,789 19 8
5 " " " 1875	537,393 9 10	165,337 - 7	19,683 6 11	13,050 9 8	13,063 5 2	70,714 15 -	819,242 7 2
6 Half-year ended 29th Sept. 1875.	270,974 10 3	116,950 9 5	11,202 2 4	7,116 19 4	7,017 18 8	39,091 7 11	452,353 7 11
TOTAL - - - £.	1,467,931 - 1	404,221 13 2	54,542 2 3	32,777 2 2	46,327 9 11	154,061 13 5	2,159,861 1 -

Notes.—This Return is as printed in House of Commons Return (1876), No. 265, page 18.

	Provision of Schools.			Maintenance of Schools.	Administra- tion of Bye-laws.	Industrial Schools.*	Office Expenses.	Miscella- neous, including Permanent Offices.	TOTAL.
	New Schools.	Interest on Loans.	Repayment of Loans.						
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
7 Year ended September 1876 -	614,392 1 11	57,798 5 7	14,696 - 3	270,069 19 7	25,128 14 3	19,947 14 1	15,473 4 11	25,553 - 5	1,043,061 1 -
8 " " " 1877 -	508,440 13 8	74,523 18 8	19,303 16 4	344,176 13 5	25,001 2 4	23,636 17 5	15,473 4 7	14,294 14 4	1,019,751 - 9
9 " " " 1878 -	402,026 13 1	94,633 18 2	24,628 18 7	425,882 13 -	26,833 18 5	66,589 1 1	16,834 4 11	18,105 5 2	1,075,484 12 5
TOTAL - - - £.	1,519,859 8 8	226,956 2 5	58,580 15 2	1,040,129 6 -	76,963 15 -	110,123 12 7	47,780 14 5	57,952 19 11	3,188,296 14 2

* Including the expenditure on the establishment of three industrial schools, the greater part of which will (ultimately) be chargeable to capital account, and will be spread over a term of years.

RETURN showing the Cost of MAINTENANCE per HEAD for each Year.

YEAR ENDED.	Salaries of Teachers.	Average Cost per Child per Year.	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	Average Cost per Child per Year.	Furniture and Cleaning.	Average Cost per Child per Year.	Rent, Rates, &c.	Average Cost per Child per Year.	Fuel and Light.	Average Cost per Child per Year.	Repairs to Buildings.	Average Cost per Child per Year.	Sundries.	Average Cost per Child per Year.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Average Cost per Child per Year.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
29th Sept. 1873	- 31,075 14 -	1 4 3	8,889 6 -	7 1	8,221 8 4	6 7	5,254 7 9	4 3	1,276 8 2	1 1	4,686 10 5	3 11	929 8 11	- 8	60,333 3 7	2 7 10
29th Sept. 1874	- 73,151 17 6	1 7 6	15,051 2 6	5 7	11,021 - 3	4 2	8,006 1 9	3 1	4,043 15 6	1 7	4,078 7 1	1 7	4,790 4 6	1 11	120,142 9 1	2 5 5
29th Sept. 1875	- 135,636 14 3	1 13 -	20,788 4 8	5 1	17,952 15 10	4 5	12,282 11 2	3 1	6,101 16 -	1 7	7,560 10 6	1 10	6,106 12 9	1 6	206,429 5 2	2 10 6
29th Sept. 1876	- 185,402 19 6	1 6 3	23,042 11 1	4 5	20,977 - -	4 1	16,382 16 6	3 3	7,484 17 6	1 7	9,835 2 2	1 11	8,458 12 8	1 7	271,083 19 5	2 13 1
29th Sept. 1877	- 244,190 7 4	1 18 -	29,339 14 2	4 7	22,073 3 11	3 6	20,478 2 9	3 2	8,582 9 1	1 5	13,576 13 6	2 1	7,737 1 9	1 2	345,967 12 6	2 13 11
29th Sept. 1878	- 305,912 17 8	1 19 6	32,583 11 5	4 2	30,004 10 6	3 10	26,145 14 7	3 5	10,088 18 -	1 4	12,778 15 1	1 8	9,347 12 8	1 3	426,861 10 11	2 15 2

RETURN of the Amount in the £. levied by PRECEPT, but not necessarily received within the Year.

	Rate per £.	Amount.
	d.	£. s. d.
Four Months ended 25th March 1871 - - - -	—	—
Year ended 25th March 1872 - - - - -	·48	40,000 - -
" " 1873 - - - - -	·89	75,000 - -
" " 1874 - - - - -	·74	62,000 - -
" " 1875 - - - - -	1·75	149,807 14 -
" " 1876 - - - - -	3·	268,713 - -
" " 1877 - - - - -	4·5	398,867 - -
" " 1878 - - - - -	5·226	506,353 - -
" " 1879 - - - - -	5·15	506,306 - -
" " 1880 - - - - -	5·5	551,247 - -

COPY of ESTIMATE made by the former Board in 1873 of the ultimate Charge to be made on the Rates (p. 15, Memorandum dated the 25th October 1873).

It remains to state the cost at which the Board have been enabled so far to carry out their work. Three precepts have been issued. The first in 1871 for 40,000*l.*; the second in 1872 for 75,000*l.*; the third in 1873 for 62,000*l.*; of which last sum, however, one-half only has become due during the term of office of the present Board; the second half being available for the Board to be elected in November. The total sum, therefore, received from the ratepayers for the work of the three years last past is 146,000*l.*, which is at the rate of something under 49,000*l.* per annum. The total rateable value of the metropolis being in excess of 20,000,000*l.*, the sum which has been received amounts to ·58*d.* in the pound, *i. e.*, to a little more than a halfpenny in the pound per annum. It may be said, however, that although the Board have only drawn this sum, they have incurred heavy liabilities for sites and buildings; that is, of course, the case, but inasmuch as the money for this purpose can be borrowed under special provisions of the Act from the Public Works Loan Commissioners at 3½ per cent. per annum, and can be repaid, with capital and interest, in 50 years, it follows that, even when all the proposed schools shall have been completed, the rate to meet the cost of sites and buildings will only be a little over a halfpenny in the pound.* In addition to this, the present rate for the maintenance of schools, for the enforcement of the bye-laws, for industrial schools, and for current expenditure, will not, it is hoped, when all the schools are at work, be increased to more than 1½*d.*, making a total rate (which, however, will only be gradually reached) of about 2*d.* in the pound, as the cost of a complete system of efficient education for the classes of the metropolis, hitherto unprovided with schools, and of the more regular attendance of all.

* The total amount borrowed up to the date of this paper is 459,107*l.*

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

R E T U R N S

RELATING TO THE

SCHOOL BOARD FOR LONDON.

(*Lord Francis Hervey.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 July 1879.*

281.

Under 2 oz.

MUSIC IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 4 April 1879 ;—for,

“RETURNS giving the Amounts paid in respect of the GRANT of One Shilling for SINGING (*see* Code, s. 878, s. 19, A 2), out of the several Sums for the Year ended the 31st day of August 1878 (*see* Civil Service Estimates, 1879–80, Class IV., p. 291), assigned to each of the several Descriptions of SCHOOLS named in the Estimates; showing also the Number of SCHOOLS under each Description receiving the Shilling Grants:”

“ And, of the Number of SCHOOLS of each Description reported as Disqualified from receiving the Grants.”

DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.	Amounts paid in respect of Grants for Singing.	Number of Schools (Departments) in which Grant was paid.	Number of Schools (Departments) Disqualified because Singing was	
			Ill-taught.	Not taught.
	£. s. d.			
Schools connected with National Society or Church of England.	67,632 5 -	15,077	47	91
British and Undenominational Schools	11,604 8 -	1,941	3	15
Wesleyan Schools - - -	5,855 8 -	819	—	—
Roman Catholic Schools - - -	6,288 - -	1,167	1	4
School Board Schools - - -	27,749 17 -	4,428	10	15
TOTAL - - -	119,129 18 -	23,432	61	125

Education Department, }
9 April 1879.

F. R. SANDFORD,
Secretary.

MUSIC IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY
SCHOOLS.

RETURNS giving the Amounts paid in respect of the GRANT of One Shilling for SINGING (*see* Code, s. 878, s. 19, A 2), out of the several Sums for the Year ended the 31st day of August 1878 (*see* Civil Service Estimates, 1879-80, Class IV, p. 201), assigned to each of the several Descriptions of Schools named in the Estimates; &c.

(*Sir Charles Dilke.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
18 April 1879.*

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10 March 1879;—for,

“ RETURN from all SCHOOLS having an ENDOWMENT of more than £. 500
a Year, of the Number of SCHOLARS in Regular Attendance, and the
Number of HOURS of STUDY per Week, placed under the following
Heads :—

1. Classics and Ancient History.	2. English and English History.	3. Other Modern Languages and History.	4. Natural Science.	5. Arithmetic and Mathematics.	6. Geography.

Home Office, }
August 1879. }

MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY

(*Sir John Lubbock.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 August 1879.

RETURN from all SCHOOLS having an ENDOWMENT of more than £.500 a Year, of the Number of SCHOLARS in Regular Attendance, and the Number of HOURS of STUDY per Week.

Note.—In the following Return, while care has been taken to include all Schools possessing the specified amount of yearly Endowment, there are included several Schools which, sharing with others in the same Foundation, are probably not individually endowed to the amount of 500 l. a year.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

COUNTY.	Name of School.	Where Situated.	Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance.	Number of Hours of Study per Week, placed under the following Heads:—						OBSERVATIONS.
				Classics and Ancient History.	English and English History.	Other Modern Languages and History.	Natural Science.	Arithmetic and Mathematics.	Geography.	
ENGLAND: BEDFORDSHIRE - - -	Bedford Grammar School.	Bedford - - -	296	1. { 14 hours (Maximum, 23 hours; minimum, 0.)	2. 4 hours (This is about the average for an ordinary boy.) (Maximum, 14 hours; minimum, 0.)	3. 2½ hours (Maximum, 8 hours; minimum, 0.)	4. 1½ hours (Maximum, 8 hours; minimum, 0.)	5. 4½ hours (Maximum, 16 hours; minimum, 0.)	6. ½ hour. (Maximum, 1½ hours; minimum, 0.)	{ The curriculum is largely varied according to the needs and capacities of different boys.
				Sixth Form, 6 hours; Fifth and rest of school, except the lowest Forms, where it is not done, 4 hours.	Sixth Form, 2 hours; Fifth Form, 4 hours; Lower Forms from 4 to 6 hours.	Sixth Form, 6 hours; Fifth, Fourth, and Third Forms, 6 hours; below Third, where German is not done, 4 hours.	Sixth Form, 4 hours (2 hours in Laboratory, voluntary; Fifth as Sixth; below Fifth (except the very lowest Forms), 2 hours.	6 hours (1 hour for geographical drawing).	Sixth and Fifth Forms, 1 hour; below, 2 hours.	{ These hours of study are exclusive of preparation, which is done out of School. Divinity occupies one hour, and Drawing one hour.
BERKSHIRE - - -	Reading Blue-coat School.	Bath-road, Reading -	44	1½ hours	First Class, 6 hours; Second Class, 7½ hours; Third Class, 9½ hours.	-	2½ hours	First Class, 8½ hours; Second Class, 3 hours; Third Class, 9½ hours.	First Class, 2 hours; Second Class, 3 hours; Third Class, 3½ hours.	
				Classical School, 12½ hours.	1½ hours	2 hours	3 hours	4½ hours	Not taught separately in most Forms, except in the way of doing a map once a week.	Only the hours of saying lessons in school are given, omitting both hours of preparation and also work such as copies, maps, arithmetic questions, &c., done out of school. It will appear that the Modern School, from the nature of their work, have more time with their masters. The times of their work, from the nature of the school. Some liberty of choice is given in the higher parts, e.g., many boys in the Modern School drop Latin and largely increase science or modern languages. The table given describes the work of a normal Middle School Form in the two departments.
WALLINGTON COLLEGE -	Wallington College -	Near Wokingham -	At the beginning of this year, 374: viz., in Classical School, 206; in Modern School, 168.	Modern School, Latin, 6 hours.	2 hours	6 hours	3 hours	8½ hours	1 hour.	
				Classical School, 12½ hours.	1½ hours	2 hours	3 hours	4½ hours	Not taught separately in most Forms, except in the way of doing a map once a week.	Only the hours of saying lessons in school are given, omitting both hours of preparation and also work such as copies, maps, arithmetic questions, &c., done out of school. It will appear that the Modern School, from the nature of their work, have more time with their masters. The times of their work, from the nature of the school. Some liberty of choice is given in the higher parts, e.g., many boys in the Modern School drop Latin and largely increase science or modern languages. The table given describes the work of a normal Middle School Form in the two departments.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE		Upper School, 25	6 hours	6 hours	5 hours	-	8 hours	2 hours.	-
Aylesbury	Aylesbury	Lower School, 100	-	18 hours	-	-	5 hours.	2 hours	-
Eton College		910	Fifteen to eighteen schools of 4 of an hour each; but nearly all composition is done out of School, and there is much additional work with tutors in pupil room.	Two schools for English, two for English history, and exercises for special classes in the first hundred; both subjects are commonly set for holiday tasks.	French, 2 hours a week, and an exercise through-out nearly all the school; German and Italian only to some boys in the Upper Divisions.	6 hours a week to 2 hours, and to 2 Exercises or Sets of Notes.	Three to seven schools of an hour each, three to five Exercises. Total, 6 to 12 hours a week.	One school a week, and map and exercise in Lower 5th Form and Remove. Special lessons for army class, and for some of the boys in the first hundred.	Natural science is compulsory on all boys during about two years of their school career; after that, it is an alternative subject with other lessons. It is difficult to make an accurate return of the work under the foregoing heads. Much of the work is done out of school, and the number of hours is difficult to estimate. Some of the subjects come in incidentally with other work.
Royal Grammar School.		48	6 hours	7 hours	4 hours	1 hour	7 hours	1 hour.	-
Perse School for Boys		186	12 hours	2 hours	3 hours	4 hours	7 hours.	2 hours	This return can be taken only as a rough average of the time given to each branch of study. Some boys are engaged on classics, others on mathematics, during the greater part of the school hours.
Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth.		Fifty boys divided into Six Classes for Classics, and into Three Divisions for English and Mathematics.	24 hours — 13 hours —	2 hours 5 hours 12 hours —	1 hour — — 10 hours	— — — —	18½ hours — — —	— 1½ hours 2 hours —	By head master - 27 hours. By 2nd master - 27 hours. By 3rd master - 27 hours. By modern language master - 10 hours. Total - - - 91 hours.
Total		-	37 hours	19 hours	11 hours	2 hours	18½ hours	3½ hours.	The school hours are 27 per week, besides the preparation work done at home.
Modern Free School		125 boys arranged in three divisions, each consisting of three classes.	Upper Division : Nil Middle Division : Nil Lower Division : Nil	6½ hours 8 hours 6 hours	4½ hours 5 hours 2½ hours	4½ hours 4 hours Nil	9½ hours 5½ hours 5½ hours	2½ hours 2½ hours 3 hours.	The school hours are 30 per week, irrespective of the time spent in preparation of work at home.
Total		-	-	20½ hours	11½ hours	5½ hours	20½ hours	7½ hours.	

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CHESHIRE

Return from all Schools having an Endowment of more than £. 500 a Year, of the Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance, and the Number of Hours of Study per Week — *continued.*

COUNTY.	Name of School.	Where Situated.	Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance.	Number of Hours of Study per Week, placed under the following Heads :—						OBSERVATIONS.
				Classics and Ancient History. 1.	English and English History. 2.	Other Modern Languages and History. 3.	Natural Science. 4.	Arithmetic and Mathematics. 5.	Geography. 6.	
ENGLAND—continued.										
CUMBERLAND	Archbishop Grindal's Free Grammar School.	St. Bees	Upper School, 76; Lower School, 15.	Sixth Form (Two Divisions), each Div. 18 hrs. Fifth Form (Two Divisions), each Div. 12 hrs. Fourth Form, (Two Divisions), each Div. 11 hrs. Third Form, (Two Divisions), each Div. 6 hrs.	Each Div. 1 hr. Each Div. 2 hrs. Each Div. 2 hrs. Each Div. 4 hrs. Lower School, 14½ hours.	Each Div. 2 hrs. Each Div. 2 hrs. Each Div. 2 hrs. Each Div. 3 hrs.	- - - - -	Each 4 hours Each 7 hours Each 8 hours Each 8 hours Lower School, 8 hours	With all lessons. Each 2 hours. Each 2 hours. Each 4 hours. Lower School, 2½ hours.	This return includes only the hours in school.
DERBYSHIRE	Chesterfield Grammar School.	Chesterfield	90	6 to 8 hours, according to age and requirements.	6 to 10 hours, according to requirements.	1½ to 2½ hours, according to requirements.	3 hours	8 to 10 hours, according to requirements.	3 to 4 hours, according to age.	—
	Repton School	Repton	250	Varies from 12 to 24 hours, according to the Form.	From 5 to 6 hours, but varying according to Form, in some as much as 10 or 11 hours.	From 7 hours in Upper Forms to 2½ hours in Lower.	From 2 to 3 hours, varying according to Form: some boys do much more; 6 or 7 hours.	From 5 to 6 hours; some boys do much more, as much as 13 hours per week.	From 1 hour in Upper Forms, to 2 or 3 hours in Lower Forms; Geography is taught with History.	This return includes time given for preparation of work. It is, however, only an approximate and average statement. In every Form arrangements are made by which boys are enabled to drop a considerable portion of any one subject, and substitute another. Further arrangements are made by which additional hours in any subject can be given; and there are many boys to whom the foregoing tabular statement does not apply.
DEVONSHIRE	Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School.	Crediton	57	10 hours	4½ hours	3 hours	-	10 hours	2 hours	In this table, only the hours in school are stated.
	Exeter Grammar School.	High-street, Exeter	62	12 to 5 hours, according to Form; Lower Forms do no Greek.	1 to 5 hours, including two Scripture lessons; Lower Forms (doing more English than the Higher), 3 to 7 hours.	2 to 4 hours. Higher Forms do less than Lower, unless specialized.	4 to 7 hours; special boys do 9 or 10 hours.	7 to 5 hours	2 hours in Middle and Lower Forms.	—

	98	6 hours	0½ hours	7½ hours	2½ hours	4½ hours	1½ hours	Needlework, drawing, and vocal music, are also taught.
Maynard's High School for Girls.	Exeter - - -							
Hele's Endowed School.	178	5 hours	6 hours	6½ hours	6 hours	4½ hours	3 hours.	—
Exeter Episcopal Middle School for Girls.	160	-	7½ hours	1 hour	2 hours	3 hours	2 hours	The number of school hours per week is 25. The remaining 9½ hours are employed in religious instruction, needlework, drawing, singing, and drill.
Hele and Lanyon's School.	16	-	2 hours	French, 2 hours.	-	6 hours	3 hours.	—
Dame Hannah Rogers's Charity School.	48	-	-	-	-	3½ hours	1½ hours	This school is open for instruction (exclusive of sewing) 12 hours per week.
Kelly College - -	30	Upper Division, 21 hours (of which 5½ hours for Greek, for which German is substituted by some boys; 5½ hours for History, which is Ancient and English in different Terms. Lower Division, 18½ hours; same remark as to History.	3 hours when English History is read; Classics being reduced by 6½ hours.)	French, 5½ hours (German, 5½ hours, by those who do no Greek). Bible History, 3 hours.	Upper Division, 2 hours.	Upper Division, 7½ hours.	Upper Division, 1½ hours.	The hours include those of preparation, 1½ hours being given to each day lesson, and 1½ hours evening preparation for a lesson of 1 hour before breakfast.
Blundell's School -	98	Sixth Form, 27½ hours; Fifth Form, 25½ hours; Fourth Form, 17 hours; Third Form (Section A.) 16 hours; Third Form, (Section B.) 18 hours; Second Form, 13 hours.	5 hours 1½ hours 5 hours 6½ hours 5 hours 9 hours	3½ hours 3½ hours 3 hours 3½ hours 3 hours 3 hours	- 1½ hours 2 hours 2 hours - -	9 hours 8 hours 9 hours 6 hours 6 hours 7 hours	- - - 2 hours. 2 hours. 2 hours.	This return is only approximate; it does not include all the subjects of the school curriculum; preparation hours are included.
Average - -		19½ hours	5½ hours	3½ hours	2 hours	7½ hours	2 hours.	

RETURN RELATING TO ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

C O U N T Y.	Name of School.	Where Situated.	Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance.	Number of Hours of Study per Week, placed under the following Heads :—						OBSERVATIONS.
				Classics and Ancient History.	English and English History.	Other Modern Languages and History.	Natural Science.	Arithmetic and Mathematics.	Geography.	
				1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
ENGLAND—continued. DORSETSHIRE	King's School -	Sherborne	280, besides 20 boys in preparatory school.	From 23 hours in some cases, to 13 hours in others.	Maximum, 5 hours; Minimum, 2 hours.	Maximum, 4 hours; Minimum, 1 hour.	Maximum, 5 hours; Minimum, 1 hour. (A large part of the school do not learn Natural Science in Form.)	Maximum, 16 hours; Minimum, 5 hours.	In the lower Forms, either 1 or 2 hours.	The number of school hours on whole school days is 8 (including preparation); on half-holidays, 6; number of hours of study in the week, 42.
	Queen Elizabeth's Free Grammar School.	Wimborne Minster	105	16 hours	4 hours	4 hours	2 hours	10 hours	2 hours	The foregoing figures, in regard to the number of hours of study, apply more especially to the senior forms.
DURHAM	Durham Grammar School (Cathedral School).	Parish of St. Margaret's, Durham.	140	18 hours	4 hours	3 hours	-	9 hours	1 hour.	—
ESSEX	Sir Anthony Browne's School.	Brentwood	77	10 hours	2 hours	4½ hours	2½ hours	6 hours	1 hour	These hours apply to the highest form only. In lower forms more time is given to English and Geography. Besides the foregoing subjects, time is given to Religious Instruction, Drawing, and Vocal Music.
	Chelmsford Grammar School.	Chelmsford	70	5 hours	7 hours	4 hours	1 hour	5 hours	2 hours.	—
	Felstead Grammar School.	Felstead	Senior, 60 Middle, 70 Junior, 70 Total, 200	13½ hours 13 hours 10 hours	2½ hours 2 hours 5 hours	3 hours 3 hours 3 hours	1 hour 1 hour -	6 hours 7 hours 7½ hours	- 1 hour 2½ hours.	The senior school have, besides, 12½ hours per week of preparation; the middle and junior 7½ hours, which they divide among the same subjects. Time is devoted, in the week, also to Scripture, History, and Religious Knowledge.
	Palmer's Schools	Grays Thurrock	Boys - 61 Girls - 30	9 hours 2 hours	13 hours 10 hours	8 hours 6 hours	- -	11 hours 8 hours	4 hours. 6 hours.	—
	Newport Grammar School.	Newport	19	5 hours	6 hours	4 hours	2 hours	10 hours	3 hours.	—

RETURN RELATING TO ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

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GLoucestershire	Colton's Boarding School.	Stapleton, near Bristol	150	2 to 4 hours, according to the Class.	21 to 25 hours	2 to 4 hours	1 hour (Drawing, 1 hour).	7 to 8 hours	2 hours.	—
	Bristol Trade School	Nelson-street, Bristol	506	1 hour	13 to 17½ hours	1 to 5 hours	1 to 33 hours	2 to 8 hours	2 to 2½ hours.	—
	Grammar School	Tyndall's Park, Bristol	Sixth Form - 29	11 hours Classical, 11 hours Modern, 6 hours.	1 hour	4 hours	2 hours	8 hours	1 hour	This does not include preparation, exercises, and laboratory work; which last is voluntary, and is done in play hours.
			Fifth Form - 32	10 hours Classical, 10 hours Modern, 6 hours.	1 hour	2 hours	2 hours	8 hours	1 hour.	
			Fourth Form, 40	9 hours Classical, 9 hours Modern, 6 hours.	3 hours	2 hours	2 hours	7 hours	1 hour.	
			Third Form - 42	8 hours Classical, 8 hours Modern, 6 hours.	3 hours	2 hours	2 hours	7 hours	1 hour.	
			Second Form, 38	7 hours Classical, 7 hours Modern, 6 hours.	3 hours	2 hours	2 hours	7 hours	2 hours.	
			First Form - 39	6 hours Classical, 6 hours Modern, 6 hours.	4 hours	2 hours	2 hours	7 hours	2 hours	
			Preparatory School:							
			First Class - 47	8 hours	4 hours	2 hours	2 hours	Arithmetic, 7 hours.	2 hours.	
			Second Class, 35	8 hours	4 hours	-	2 hours	Arithmetic, 7 hours.	2 hours.	
			Total - 302							
	Queen Elizabeth's Hospital.	Brandon Hill, Bristol	160	10 hours	8 hours	-	2 hours	10 hours	4 hours.	—
	Red Maid's School	Denmark-street, Bristol.	80	-	12½ hours	-	2 hours	4 hours	2½ hours.	—
	Peto's Grammar School	Cheltenham	76	Classics, 15 hours; Ancient History, 3 hours.	English, 3 hours; and English History, 4 hours, on alternate fortnights.	6 hours for other Modern Languages.	8 hours	8 hours	4 hours on alternate fortnights.	—
	Crypt Grammar School	Barton-street, Gloucester.	102	16 hours	5 hours	4 hours	3 hours	10 hours	2 hours	The foregoing numbers are taken from the Time Table of the Senior Class. They vary somewhat, not in amount, but in detail, in the case of the Junior Classes.

Return from all Schools having an Endowment of more than £. 500 a Year, of the Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance, and the Number of Hours of Study per Week—continued.

COUNTY.	Name of School.	Where Situated.	Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance.	Number of Hours of Study per Week, placed under the following Heads:—						OBSERVATIONS.
				Classics and Ancient History.	English and English History.	Other Modern Languages and History.	Natural Science.	Arithmetic and Mathematics.	Geography.	
ENGLAND—continued. GLOUCESTERSHIRE—contd.				1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
	Sir Thomas Rich's Blue Coat Hospital.	Eastgate-street, Gloucester.	34	-	6½ hours	French, 2 hours.	-	4½ hours	4 hours.	—
	Westwood's Grammar School.	Northleach	30	Latin, 5 hours.	5 hours	French, 4 hours.	1 hour	4 hours	2 hours.	—
	Winchester College	Winchester	380	8 hours, and composition.	Five Classes, English, 2 hours. Senior classes, books read for examination. History in a cycle of Ancient and Modern General, 2 hours in ten classes. English history, 2 hours in two classes. Two senior classes, 3 or more hours, half-year, Ancient; half-year, Modern.	Five Classes in middle of school, 3 hours. Nine Classes, 2 hours.	Nine Classes, 2 hours.	Twelve Classes, 4 hours. Two Classes, 3 hours.	Two Classes, 2 hours.	—
HEREFORDSHIRE	Pierpoint's Free School.	Ludlow	9	15 hours	2 hours	2 hours	2 hours	5 hours	3 hours.	—
			15	6 hours	10 hours	-	2 hours	7 hours	3 hours.	
			58	-	12 hours	-	2 hours	10 hours	4 hours.	
			83	21 hours	24 hours	2 hours	6 hours	22 hours	10 hours.	
HERTFORDSHIRE	Aldenham Grammar School.	Aldenham	67	In the Upper School, the boys are arranged according to their parents' wishes in favour of Classics or Mathematics. 22 hours on the Classical side; 15½ hours on the Mathematical side.	4 hours, except in Lower Forms, where average is 10 hours.	French and German, 6 hours a week.	2 hours	On Classical side, 6 hours. Mathematical side, 12½ hours.	2 hours	Total, 42 hours.

Christ's Hospital (Preparatory School for Boys).	Hertford -	First Form, 91;	8 hours	4 hours	-	-	-	-	The boys devote 4½ hours more per week to religious instruction and to writing, so that the "Number of Hours of Study per Week" is 27½.
		Second Form, 90;	7 hours	5 hours.	-	-	-	-	
		Third Form, 80;	7 hours	5 hours.	-	-	-	-	
		Fourth Form, 52	6½ hours	5½ hours.	-	-	-	-	
		313							
		First Class, 89;	-	5½ hours	-	-	4½ hours	1 hour.	
		Second Class, 80;	-	5½ hours	-	-	4½ hours	1 hour.	
		Third Class, 82;	-	5½ hours	-	-	4½ hours	1 hour.	
		Fourth Class, 62	-	5½ hours	-	-	4½ hours	1 hour.	
		313							
Christ's Hospital (Preparatory School for Girls).	- ditto -	First Class, 26;	-	13 hours	French, 5½ hours	-	3½ hours	2 hours	The time devoted to religious instruction and writing is in- cluded under the head "En- glish."
		Second Class, 21;	-	14½ hours	French, 2½ hours	-	5 hours	2 hours.	
		Third Class, 26	-	16 hours	French, 2½ hours	-	4½ hours	1 hour.	
Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth.	In the Town of Bar- net, or Chipping Barnet.	118	Upper half of school, 7 hours. Lower half of school, 6 hours.	6 hours	8 hours	1 hour	9 hours	1 hour	Total, 32 hours.
				10 hours	5 hours	-	9 hours	2 hours	Total, 32 hours. Geography is also combined with all history lessons.
King Edward VI. School.	Berkhamsted -	150	15 hours in Upper Forms; less time in Lower.	5 hours	4 hours	4 hours; in some cases less time, in others more is given.	8 to 10 or 12 hours; among the juniors, 6 hours.	2 or 3 hours	Some of the boys learn no Greek, some no German, some give special attention to science, others do not learn any branch of it. The juniors give more time to English, less to classics.
KENT (EXTRA METROPOLITAN)	The Precincts, Can- terbury.	194	First and Second Forms, 10 hours; Third Form (Section A.), 12 hours; Third Form (Section B.), 12 hours; Fourth and Fifth Forms, 14 hours; Sixth Form, 15 hours.	Lower School, 5 hours; Upper School, 3 hours.	Lower School, 3½ hours; Upper School, 3 hours; Sixth Form, 4 hours.	4 hours	Lower School 5 hours; Upper School, 5½ hours.	2 hours.	-

RETURN from all Schools having an Endowment of more than £. 500 a Year of the Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance, and the Number of Hours of Study per Week—continued.

COUNTY.	Name of School.	Where Situated.	Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance.	Number of Hours of Study per Week, placed under the following Heads :—						OBSERVATIONS.
				Classics and Ancient History. 1.	English and English History. 2.	Other Modern Languages and History. 3.	Natural Science. 4.	Arithmetic and Mathematics. 5.	Geography. 6.	
ENGLAND—continued. KENT (EXTRA METROPOLITAN) —continued.	Clergy Orphan School.	Canterbury	124	14 hours	2 hours	4 hours	None	9 hours	2 hours	This statement is true for only the Head Forms. In the lower classes more time is given to English and modern languages.
	Rochester Cathedral Grammar School.	Rochester	58	Sixth Form, 14 to 15 hours, including preparation; Fifth Form, 13 hours, but 2½ hours given to German by half the Form; Fourth Form, 12½ hours; Third Form, 11½ hours; Second Form, 13 hours; First Form, 11 hours.	Sixth and Fifth Forms, 1 hour; Fourth Form, 2 hours; Third Form, 3 hours; Second Form, 5 hours; First Form, 2 hours.	French: 2½ hours each Class. German: Seven boys with 2½ hours per week.	Third Form, 1 hour (elementary).	Three Upper Forms have 7½ hours in the week, and home work. Third Form, 5½ hours; Second Form, 1 hour; First Form, 5 hours.	Fifth Form, 1 hour; Fourth Form, 2 hours; Third Form, 1 hour; Second Form, 1 hour; First Form, 2 hours.	—
	Sir Joseph Williamson's Mathematical School.	Rochester	63	3½ hours	6½ hours	4 hours	-	7½ hours	3 hours	Number of school hours per week: from 25th March to 29th September, 29 hours; from 29th September to 25th March, 28 hours.
	Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School.	Sevenoaks	34	7 hours. Boys learning Greek, 10 hours.	3½ hours. Two lower Forms, 6 hours.	4 hours French. Two lower Forms, 3 hours.	3 hours: Chemistry, 1 hour; Physical Geography, 2 hours. (Boys learning Greek, 0.)	6 hours	1 hour Modern Political; Lower Forms, 3 hours.	Total (with hours devoted to Drawing, Vocal Music (Class), and Drill,) 28½ hours.
	Sir Andrew Judd's School.	Tonbridge	230	In School, 12 hours. (Boys who do not learn Greek have only 7 hours.)	4 hours	2 hours (Boys who do not learn Greek have 2 hours extra).	Not taught as part of school curriculum; about 94 boys give 4 hours to Chemistry as an extra.	6½ hours (Boys who do not learn Greek have 3 hours extra).	1½ hours in some Forms.	The number of hours in school per week is 28; the arrangement of these is various and complicated. The foregoing tabular figures are the average, as nearly as can be estimated; but they are very deceptive, as the hours vary considerably in different parts of the school, and for special boys, and no account is taken of work done out of school, which occupies 20 hours a week on the average.

RETURN RELATING TO ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

	No.	School	Totals	9 hours	4 hours	4 hours	8 hours	7 hours	1 hour.	
LANCASHIRE -	-	Bury Grammar School.	Bury, Lancaster	102	6 hours	5 hours	6 hours	1½ hours	6 hours	The foregoing is the average time allowed; in special cases extra time is given to particular groups of subjects.
	-	Merchant Taylors' (Boys) School of the Foundation of John Harrison.	Great Crosby	99	8 hours 5 hours -	9 hours 10 hours 16 hours	3 hours 2 hours -	- - -	2 hours. 3 hours. 3 hours.	
	-	Kirkham Grammar School.	Kirkham	Upper Division, 80; Middle Division, 30; Lower Division, 36 <hr/> 96						
	-	Manchester Grammar School.	Longedilgate, Manchester.	1,090	25 hours	25 hours	25 hours	25 hours	25 hours.	
	-	Chetham's Hospital (Blue Coat).	Hunt's Bank, Manchester.	100	-	4 hours	-	2 hours	2 hours.	
	-	Henshaw's Blue Coat School, Oldham.	Oldham Edge, Oldham	80	None	4 hours	None	None	4 hours.	
	-	Blue Coat School	Warrington	45	-	20 hours	-	2 hours	4 hours.	
LEICESTERSHIRE -	-	The Grammar School, ("Latin," or Classical Side.)	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	36	Varies from 10 to 20 hours per week.	Varies from 5 to 12 hours per week.	French and German, 3, 4, or 5 hours per week, according to standing of pupil.	Not yet taught	Taught with History.	
	-	Ashby-de-la-Zouch Grammar School (English Department).	South-street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	154	None	8 hours	2 hours	6 hours	2 hours.	
	-	Hinckley Grammar School.	Hinckley	50	In Higher Classes: 8 hours In Lower Classes: 2½ hours	8 hours 11½ hours	3 hours 3 hours	2 hours 2½ hours	7½ hours 4½ hours	2½ hours. 2½ hours.
	-	Wyggoston Hospital Boys' School.	Leicester	460	9 hours on Classical side; 6 hours on Modern side.	6 hours	6 hours on Modern side; 3 hours on Classical side,	4 hours	8 hours	3 hours.
	-	Wyggoston Hospital Girls' School.	ditto	270	9¾ hours	7½ hours	4½ hours	3 hours	4 hours	2½ hours.

RETURN from all Schools having an Endowment of more than £. 500 a Year, of the Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance, and the Number of Hours of Study per Week—*continued.*

C O U N T Y.	Name of School.	Where Situated.	Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance.	Number of Hours of Study per Week, placed under the following Heads:—					O B S E R V A T I O N S.
				Classics and Ancient History.	English and English History.	Other Modern Languages and History.	Natural Science.	Arithmetic and Mathematics.	
ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i> LEICESTERSHIRE— <i>continued.</i>	Alderman Gabriel Newton's School.	St. Martin's, Leicester	119	-	20 hours	-	-	4 hours	3 hours.
	Loughborough Grammar School.	Loughborough	122	Modern Side: - Classical Side: 22 hours; 7 less when German and Drawing are taken instead of Greek.	5 hours 2 hours	10 hours 6 hours, French only; 4 additional when German is studied.	6 hours -	15 hours 9 hours	This subject takes its turn with other English subjects.
	Girls' Upper School, under Scheme established for the Loughborough Endowed Schools.	- ditto -	46	None	7 hours	3 hours	1½ hour	4 hours	1½ hour.
	Market Bosworth Grammar School.	Market Bosworth	25	8 hours	8 hours	4 hours	1 hour	6 hours	2 hours.
LINCOLNSHIRE	Grammar School	Boston	144	Seniors, 16 hours. Juniors, 6 hours.	Seniors, 6 hours. Juniors, 8 hours.	Seniors, 4 hours. Juniors, 3 hours.	Occasional lectures.	Seniors, 6 hours. Juniors, 6 hours.	- 3 hours.
	Brigg Grammar School.	Brigg	30	7 hours	3½ hours	2 hours	1 hour	5 hours	1½ hours
	Cowley's Endowed Schools.	Donnington, near Spalding.	Grammar School, 38; Lower Boys, 80; Upper Girls, 62; Lower Girls, 62; Infants, 110.	5 hours - - - -	5 hours 4 hours 10 hours 9 hours 10 hours	2 hours (a few) - - - -	1 hour - - - -	7½ hours 15 hours 4 hours 5 hours 8 hours.	2½ hours 2 hours. 1 hour. 2 hours. -

Grantham Grammar School, of the Foundation of Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and of King Edward VI.	Borough of Grantham.	50	Sixth Form : Classical, 30½ hours ; Modern, 7 hours ; Fifth Form, 7 hours.	4 hour 2 hours 2½ hours	1 hour 0 hours 1½ hours	- - -	6 hours. 13 hours. 6½ hours.	- - -	-
Christ's Hospital, or, Blue Coat School.	St. Michael's-in-the-Mount, Lincoln.	111	8 hours	4 hours	6 hours	4 hours	10 hours	4 hours.	-
King Edward VI. Grammar School, at Louth.	Louth	94	12 to 16 hours	6 hours	4 to 6 hours	2 hours (beginning after Easter.)	6 hours	2 hours	The comparative hours vary in different parts of the School; the foregoing is an average computation.
Moulton Upper Grammar School.	Moulton	From 20 to 30	4½ hours	3 hours	4½ hours	1 hour	8 hours	2 hours	This does not include any portion of the time spent in preparation.
Browne's Middle School (Boys).	St. Paul's - street, Stamford.	90	9 to 15 hours, according to Class.	5 to 10 hours, according to Class.	4½ hours	1½ to 3 hours, according to Class.	8 to 15 hours, according to Class.	1½ to 3 hours, according to Class.	-
Browne's Middle School (Girls).	St. Martin's, Stamford.	63	2 to 4 hours	7 to 14 hours	3 to 9 hours	1½ to 3 hours	3 to 6 hours	1½ to 4 hours.	-
Broad-street Ward : Charity Schools - Elementary School	59, London Wall - ditto	50 Girls 50 Boys	- - -	2½ hours. 3½ hours.	- - -	- - -	3½ hours 4 hrs. 20 mins.	2½ hours. 3½ hours.	-
Herold's Schools	Drummond-road, Bermondsey.	Boys, 190 Girls, 150 Infants, 130	- - -	8 hours 5½ hours 11 hours	- - -	1½ hours - -	4½ hours 3 hours 4 hours.	1½ hours. 1 hour. -	-
Stationers' School	Bolt-court, Fleet-street	About 190	First and Second Form, 4 hours ; Third Form, 4 hours ; Fourth Form, 4 hours ; Fifth Form, 5 hours ; Sixth Form, 8 hours.	First and Second Form, 12 hours ; Third Form, 12 hours ; Fourth Form, 12 hours ; Fifth Form, 11 hours ; Sixth Form, 8 hours.	First and Second Form, 4 hours ; Third Form, 4 hours ; Fourth Form, 4 hours ; Fifth Form, 5 hours ; Sixth Form, 6 hours.	- - - Fifth Form, 1 hour. Sixth Form, 2 hours.	First and Second Form, 7 hours ; Third Form, 8 hours ; Fourth Form, 7 hours ; Fifth Form, 6 hours ; Sixth Form, 6 hours.	First and Second Form, 3 hours ; Third Form, 2 hours ; Fourth Form, 2 hours ; Fifth Form, 2 hours ; Sixth Form, 1 hour.	-

MIDDLESEX
METROPOLIS (including parts of the Counties of KENT, MIDDLESEX, and SURREY).

RETURN RELATING TO ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

C O U N T Y.	Name of School.	Where Situated.	Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance.	Number of Hours of Study per Week, placed under the following Heads :—						O B S E R V A T I O N S.
				Classics and Ancient History.	English and English History.	Other Modern Languages and History.	Natural Science.	Arithmetic and Mathematics.	Geography.	
				1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
ENGLAND—continued. MIDDLESEX (METROPOLIS)— continued.	Dulwich College : Upper School	Dulwich	600	Sixth Form : Classical, 16 hours ; Modern, 8 or 9 hours. Scientific (Special), 6 hours.	4 hours 4 hours 4 hours	2 or 4 hours 5 hours 2 or 4 hours	[2] hours 2½ or 5½ hours 12 hours	4 hours 8 or 9 hours 4 hours	[3] hours [2] hours. [2] hours.	The number of hours given to the several subjects varies according to the course of study chosen (whether Classical, "Modern," or Scientific), and to the Form or position of the boy in the school. These times are exclusive of evening preparation.
	Lower School	Dulwich	313	Fourth Form : Classical, 14 hours ; Modern, 8½ hours. First Form, 6 hours. 6 to 16 hours 0	7 hours 7 hours 16 hours 4 to 16 hours 9½ hours	2½ hours 5 hours - 2 to 5 hours 3 or 4 hours, according to Form.	[2] hours 2½ or 5½ hours - 2 to 12 hours 1 to 3 hours, according to Form.	5½ hours 6½ hours 5 hours 4 to 9 hours 8 hours	[2] hours. 2 hours. 3 hours. 2 or 3 hours. 1½ hours.	
	Dame Alice Owen's School for Boys.	Owen-street, Gooswell-road.	120	Sixth Class, 1½ hours ; Fifth Class, 1 hour ; Fourth Class - Third Class - Second Class - First Class -	8 hours 8½ hours 10 hours 12 hours 11½ hours 11½ hours	French, 3 hours French, 2 hours French, 2 hours - - -	2 hours 1½ hours - - - -	6 hours 6½ hours 6½ hours 6½ hours 7½ hours 7½ hours	1 hour 1 hour. 2 hours. 2 hours. 1½ hours. 1½ hours.	
	John Addey's	62, Church - street, Deptford.	Boys, 110 Girls, 90	2 hours 2 hours	4 hours 3 hours	- -	- -	7 hours 5 hours	2½ hours. 2 hours.	
	Roan Boys' School - Roan Girls' School -	Greenwich - ditto -	300 195	3 hours -	6 hours 14½ hours	2 hours 4 hours	2 hours 1 hour	6 hours 4 hours	2 hours 2 hours.	
This is an average return.	Lady Holles's Middle School for Girls.	182, Mare - street, Hackney.	220	1 hour -	4 hours	2 hours	1 hour	4 hours	3 hours.	—
	Godelphin School	Hammersmith	196	Upper School, 18 periods ; Middle and Lower School, 11 periods.	4 periods 9 periods	4 periods 4 periods	2 periods -	8 periods 10 periods	3 periods 2 periods.	
Each period consists of 45 minutes.										

Ake's Schools, Boys.	Hatcham	310	Upper School : Class Work, 4 hours. Home Lessons, 1½ hours.	6 hours 1½ hours	5 hours 3½ hours	4 hours 1½ hours	0 hours 1½ hours	1 hour. 1 hour.	—
Ake's Schools, Girls.	ditto	210	Lower School : Class Work, 4 hours. Home Lessons, 1 hour. 2½ hours	8½ hours 3 hours 4½ hours	3½ hours 1 hour 4½ hours	1 hour ½ hour 2½ hours	6½ hours 2 hours 4½ hours	2 hours. 1 hour. 2½ hours	Time is devoted also to Scrip- ture, and to writing, drawing, music, and needlework.
Haberdashers Boys' School.	Pitfield-street, Hox- ton.	350	1 hour (for ele- mentary La- tin only).	6 hours	2 hours*	3 hours	6 hours	2 hours.	—
Haberdashers Girls' School.	ditto	300	-	5 hours	2 hours	2 hours	4 hours	2 hours.	—
Colfe Grammar School.	Lewisham-hill	70	8½ hours	6 hours	4 hours	2½ hours	7 hours	1 hour	Total, 29 hours. Preparation out of school is not included. The tabular statement is approximately true; but as some boys do not learn Greek, their time-table (four hours Greek) is arranged so as to suit special needs. In the lower classes, four hours assigned to Greek, fall to English.
City of London School	London, Honey-lane, Cheapside.	Junior School : 210 Middle School : 380 Upper School : 90	- - 7 hours 10½ hours.	6 and 2 hours 2½ hours 1½ hours	2½ hours 3 hours* 3 hours*	1½ hours 1½ hours 1½ hours	4½ hours 6 hours 9½ hours	2 and 1 hours † ‡	This Table does not include work done at home.
Christ's Hospital	Newgate-street, City	Grecians, 20; Senior Deputy Grecians, 23; Junior Deputy Grecians, 21; Great Erasmus 31; Little Erasmus, 66; Upper Fourth Form, 84; Lower Fourth Form, 83; Third Form, 169; Second Form, 86; First Form, 85	18 hours 15 hours 12 hours 13½ hours 12½ hours 5 hours. 10 hours 10½ hours 10½ hours 10½ hours	3 hours 2 hours 2 hours 2 hours 2 hours 4 hours 4 hours 6½ hours 6½ hours 6½ hours	2 hours 2 hours 2 hours 2½ hours 2½ hours 7 hours 4 hours 2½ hours 2½ hours 2½ hours	1 hour † † 2 hours 3 hours** 2 hours - - - -	8 hours 7 hours 9 hours 5½ hours 7½ hours 8 hours 8 hours 5 hours 5 hours 5 hours	- - - 1½ hours. 1½ hours. - - 1½ hours. 1½ hours. 1½ hours. 1½ hours.	1. Religious Instruction.— Religious instruction is given for one hour on Sunday after- noon, and for three-quarters of an hour on Monday mornings. 2. Preparation School.— From seven to eight a.m. three months of the year; from 7.15 to 8.30 p.m. six months of the year. Much work is also pre- pared out of school. 3. Music School.—Three mas- ters attend out of the ordinary school hours for at least three hours a day. Some 350 boys are regularly under instruction, and every boy in the school goes through a course of instruction, spread over some 18 months or two years. 4. Drill.—Every boy in the school, except Grecians, attends drill at least one hour per week.

* German is studied 2 hours a-week by about 110 pupils of the middle and upper school, out of school hours, as an optional subject. In the same way, Drawing, Singing, Practical Chemistry, and Elocution are optionally taught, and time is given also to Scripture, and to Singing, Book-keeping, &c.

† A map is required each term, for each class, accompanied with a descriptive index of the places in the map.

‡ Ancient Geography is taught in the upper school as a part of the History Lessons; Map-drawing is also required as home work.

§ Under Classics are included English Classics, i.e., Literature, Grammar, Analysis of Sentences, &c.

** Including Reading, Writing, and Writing from Dictation, and Drawing.

For Upper Division only.

Return from all Schools having an Endowment of more than £. 500 a Year, of the Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance, and the Number of Hours of Study per Week—continued.

C O U N T Y.	Name of School.	Where Situated.	Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance.	Number of Hours of Study per Week, placed under the following Heads:—						OBSERVATIONS.
				Classics and Ancient History.	English and English History.	Other Modern Languages and History.	Natural Science.	Arithmetic and Mathematics.	Geography.	
				1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
ENGLAND—continued. MIDDLESEX (METROPOLIS)—continued.	Christ's Hospital Royal Mathematical School (consisting of eight classes called "Orders.")	Newgate-street, City	First Order, 5;	-	3½ hours	3 hours	2 hours	15½ hours	Included under English.	The course of instruction in mathematics includes practical navigation and nautical astronomy, and was intended to qualify boys of this Foundation for employment in the Royal Navy. The boys also receive instruction in drawing.
			Second Order, 3;	-	3½ hours	3 hours	2 hours	15½ hours.		
			Third Order, 2;	-	3½ hours	3 hours	2 hours	15½ hours.		
			Fourth Order, 4;	-	3½ hours	3 hours	-	15½ hours.		
			Fifth Order, 8;	-	3½ hours	3 hours	-	14½ hours.		
			Sixth Order, 8;	1½ hours	4½ hours	3 hours	-	10 hours.		
			Seventh Order, 8;	1½ hours	4½ hours	3 hours	-	10 hours.		
			Eighth Order, 6; 43	1½ hours	4½ hours	3 hours	-	10 hours.		
	Cordwainer and Bread-street Wards School.	Anglesea House, Shooters' Hill.	40	- (a) -	3½ hours (if to include Writing from copy, Dictation, and Memory, 8 hours); and if Reading and Spelling also, then Total, 12 hours.	- (a) -	- (a) -	4½ hours	2½ hours	(a) These subjects are not taught.
			Boys - 110 Girls - 90	- -	17 hours 13½ hours	- -	1½ hours 1 hour	5½ hours 3½ hours	2 hours. 2 hours.	
	Sir John Case' Foundation School for Boys and Girls.	26, Jewry-street, Aldgate. 12, Church-row, Aldgate.	Boys - 134 Girls - 153 Total - 487	- - -	10½ hours 11½ hours 52½ hours	- - -	1½ hours - 3½ hours	4½ hours 5 hours 18½ hours	1½ hours. 2 hours. 7½ hours	
			Boys - 80 Girls - 80 Total - 160	- - -	Scripture, 2½ hrs.; Reading, 5 hrs.; Writing, 5 hrs.; Total, 12½ hours.	- - -	- - -	Arithmetic, 5 hours.	-	The remainder of the time is filled up with the ordinary course of infant instruction.
	Sir John Case' Infant School.	Goodman's-yard, Aldgate.								
	Holborn Estate Middle Class Girls' School.	Houghton-street, St. Clement Danes.	70	-	6 hours	5 hours	1 hour	4 hours	1½ hours	Time is given also to Scripture, Writing, Drawing, Singing, and Needlework.

Holborn Estate Grammar School.	St. Clement Danes	118	3 hours	5 hours	2 hours	2 hours	6 hours	1½ hours	Time is given also to Writing, Drawing, Singing, and Drilling.	
Raine's Foundation	St. George's-in-the-East.	250	-	16 hours	2 hours	-	5 hours	3 hours.	—	
St. Giles', Cripplegate (Without), Boys' School.	16, Bridgewater-square.	250	-	6 hours, 40 minutes.	-	-	6 hours, 40 minutes.	6 hours, 40 minutes.	—	
St. Martin-in-the-Fields Middle Class School for Girls.	Castle-street, Leicester-square.	140	-	3 hours	3 hours	1 hour	4 hours	2 hours.	—	
Clergy Orphan School	St. John's Wood Road, St. Marylebone.	100	2 hours	9 hours	8 hours	1 hour	6 hours	2 hours	The hours exclude those of preparation, and are only an average of the Six Classes. Much time is given to music, drawing, and needlework.	
St. Paul's School	St. Paul's Church-yard.	225	16 hours	2 hours	5 hours	-	5 hours	Taught in combination with History.	—	
Reeve's Charity School	Originally in the Parish of St. Sepulchre, but the boys are now educated at Taplow Grammar School.	27	6 hours	3½ hours	4 hours	2 hours	8 hours	3½ hours	In this return the number of hours of evening work is included.	
Mrs. Newcomen's School, St. Saviour's, Southwark.	King-street, Borough	Boys, 101 Girls, 100	28 hours per week devoted to elementary study of Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, English History, Drawing, Geometry, Vocal Music, Geography, &c. 20½ hours per week given to study in Scripture History, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, English History, and Vocal Music. 7½ hours for needlework.							The return could not be given under the several heads, as some classes devote more time to special subjects than others.
St. Olave's English Free School (Elementary) under the Education Act.	Queen Elizabeth-street, Southwark.	430	-	-	-	-	-	-	This School follows the usual course of inspected Elementary Schools, and takes Physiology, Grammar, Geography, and a little French, for its special subjects.	
St. Olave's Grammar School.	- ditto	232	7 hours	14 hours	2½ hours	1½ hours	8 hours	2 hours.		
Bancroft's Hospital	Mile End	90 at present; they vary from 90 to 100.	All the boys learn Latin; time varies in different classes from 6 to 3 hours per week.	Time varies from 10 or 12 hours in the junior classes, to 4 hours in the upper classes.	Some have 4 hours a-week, others 2 hours, others 1 hour.	A few boys from time to time do some Hydrostatics and Mechanics, but Natural Science is not taught as a general subject.	Senior boys have 12 hours a-week, none less than 5 hours.	Some have 3 hours a-week, the rest 2 hours.	The hours given do not include the time devoted to preparation of lessons out of school. All the boys have at least one hour and a half daily for this purpose.	

RETURN from all Schools having an Endowment of more than £. 500 a Year, of the Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance, and the Number of Hours of Study per Week—continued.

COUNTY.	Name of School.	Where Situated.	Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance.	Number of Hours of Study per Week, placed under the following Heads:—						OBSERVATIONS.
				Classics and Ancient History.	English and English History.	Other Modern Languages and History.	Natural Science.	Arithmetic and Mathematics.	Geography.	
				1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
MIDDLESEX—continued. METROPOLIS—continued	Cooper's Company's Grammar School.	Schoolhouse-lane, Ratcliff.	300	4 hours	9½ hours	5 hours	1 hour	9 hours	1 hour.	—
	Westminster School - Little Dean's Yard, Westminster.		From 210 to 220.	18 hours	1 hour	2 hours	2 hours	4 hours	1 hour	The hours assigned to different subjects are not exactly identical in different parts of the School, or at different times of the year.
	United Westminster Schools: Emmanuel (Boarding) School.	James-street, Westminster.	60	4 hours	* 12 hours	4 hours	2 hours	7 hours	4 hours	Time is devoted also to Drawing and Drill. The foregoing is an average return of the number of hours of study per week, per Form.
	Day School - Alexandra-street, Westminster.		600	2 hours	* 7½ hours	3½ hours	3 hours	5 hours	2 hours	
	Grey Coat Hospital - Westminster -		260 girls	Scripture, 3 hours.	6 hours	French, 2½ hours.	Botany, 1½ hours.	Arithmetic, 2½ hours; Geometry, ¼ hour.	1½ hours	The time assigned to different subjects varying in each Form, the analysis of Time Table for Form VI. is taken. Harmony, Singing, Drawing and Needlework are also taught.
MIDDLESEX (EXTRA-METROPOLITAN).	Whitechapel Foundation Commercial School.	Leman-street, Whitechapel.	165	3 hours	4 hours	including French and German, 8 hours.	1 hour	6 hours	1 hour.	—
	Davenant School - 78, Whitechapel-road, Whitechapel.		Daily average attendance, 140; viz., 73 boys, 67 girls.	.	10 hours	.	.	5 hours (arithmetic only).	2½ hours.	—
	Ladymer's Schools: Upper School -	Edmonton -	73	3 hours	4 hours	4 hours	2 hours	7½ hours	2 hours	2½ hours for Religious Instruction. 25 School hours in all.
	Lower School -	ditto -	180	.	15½ hours	.	.	5 hours	2 hours.	

C O U N T Y.	Name of School.	Where Situated.	Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance.	Number of Boys in Form.	Name of Form. (Where <i>Modern</i> is not named, the <i>Classical</i> Side is presumed.)	Number of Hours of Study per Week, placed under the following Heads:—							
						Classics and Ancient History.	English and English History.	Other Modern Languages and History.	Natural Science.	Arithmetic and Mathematics.	Geography.		
MIDDLESEX (Extra Metropolitan)—continued.	Harrow School †	Harrow-on-the-Hill	502	36	VI. 1.	Ordinarily, about 28; now 30.	Ordinarily, 2 hours; now 0.	4 hours	2 hours	6 hours.	—		
				30	VI. 2.	23 hours	4 hours	4 hours	2 hours	6 hours.	—		
				9	M. VI.	6 hours	6 hours	12 hours	3 hours	14 hours	1 hour.		
				32	V. 1.	26 hours	—	4 hours	3 hours	6 hours.	—		
				13	M. V. 1.	6 hours	6 hours	12 hours	5 hours	14 hours	1 hour.		
				32	Fifth Form.	—	—	—	—	—	—		
				32	Second Fifth Form	28½ hours	—	4 hours	2 hours	6 hours.	—		
				33	Third Fifth Form	26½ hours	—	4½ hours	2½ hours	6 hours.	—		
				9	Modern Lower Fifth Form.	8 hours	6 hours	15 hours	3 hours	15 or 16 hours	2½ hours.		
				33	Upper Remove	28½ hours	—	4 hours	3 hours	6 hours	1½ hours.		
				12	Modern Remove	8 hours	6 hours	15 hours	3 hours	15 or 16 hours	2½ hours.		
				30	R. 2. A.	32 hours	2 hours	4 hours	3 hours	5 hours.	—		
				32	Lower Remove, Second Division.	26 hours	4 hours	4 hours	3 hours	5 hours	3 or 4 hours.		
				32	Upper Shell, First Division.	22 hours	5 hours	4 hours	2 hours	5 hours	4 hours.		
				32	Upper Shell, Second Division.	29 hours	1 hour	4 hours	3 hours	5 hours	3 hours.		
				13	M. S. 1.	8½ hours	5 hours	10 hours	3 hours	9 or 11½ hours	2½ hours or 0.		
				32	Middle Shell	27½ hours	5 hours	4 hours	—	5 hours.	—		
				9	M. S. 2.	8½ hours	5 hours	10 hours	3 hours	9 or 11½ hours	2½ hours or 0.		
				31	Lower Shell	27½ hours	5 hours	4 hours	—	5 hours	3 hours.		
				32	Upper Fourth Form.	23 hours	8 hours	6 hours	—	6 hours.	—		
				20	Second and Third Fourth Forms.	20 hours	7 hours	6 hours	—	6 hours.	—		
	Sir Roger Cholmeley's School.	Highgate	210	Obs.—This Return is only for work actually done in school. Two hours are devoted to Divinity. Extra preparation is required in all subjects out of school hours.						13 hours, or in case of boys taking modern line, 7 hours.	3 hours, or in case of boys taking modern line, 5 hours.	2 hours, or in case of boys taking modern line, 6 hours.	1 hour.

* Including Vocal Music, Scripture, Writing, &c.

† The figures given must be regarded as only partially accurate, because (i.) all boys in the same Form do not necessarily do quite the same work; (ii.) estimates for preparation of work and for composition must necessarily vary with different individuals; (iii.) work done with the Tutor, as distinguished from work done in Form, varies greatly with different boys; (iv.) the Masters who furnished the Returns have probably not in all cases understood the data in precisely the same sense, e.g., some have included Scripture Lessons and some have not; (v.) Geography, where not taught as a regular lesson, is in many cases taught incidentally with other lessons.

In the Upper Sixth Form, besides 4½ hours of Scripture (including preparation), which are not noticed in the Return, there is ordinarily one lesson a week of 1½ hours (besides, presumably, an hour of preparation) in Modern History. Sometimes this is varied with Ancient History, e.g., the Punic Wars or the Roman Revolutions from Tiberius Gracchus to Julius Cæsar. History is set as a holiday task three times a year. Greek History, Roman History, and English History are arranged in cycles, and are taken in order.

RETURN RELATING TO ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

C O U N T Y.	Name of School.	Where Situated.	Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance.	Number of Hours of Study per Week, placed under the following Heads:—						O B S E R V A T I O N S.
				Classics and Ancient History.	English and English History.	Other Modern Languages and History.	Natural Science.	Arithmetic and Mathematics.	Geography.	
				1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
ENGLAND—continued. MONMOUTHSHIRE	Williams's School	Caerleon	Boys, 116 Girls, 106	- -	13½ hours 11½ hours	- -	- -	6 hours 3½ hours	3½ hours. 1½ hours.	—
	Monmouth Grammar School.	Monmouth	Classical Division, 101. Commercial Division, 118.	12½ hours -	2 hours 16 hours	3½ hours 2 hours	4 hours 2½ hours	8½ hours 8 hours	1 hour 3 hours.	The numbers are given for the highest Form in each School.
	Gresham Grammar School.	Holt	50 Free Scholars, and about 10 to 15 other scholars, who pay fees.	from 3 to 10 hours, according to the Class.	8 to 3 hours, according to the Class.	about 3 or 4 hours.	1 or 1½ hours	about 12 to 15 hours, according to Class.	from 2 to 3 hours.	This Return represents work in School, exclusive of time spent in preparation out of School.
NORFOLK	King Edward the Sixth Grammar School.	Cathedral Close, Norwich.	112	10 hours	4 hours	8 hours	8 hours	8 hours	2 hours	This Return gives a maximum of hours spent by any Form or Class upon the several subjects.
	King Edward the Sixth Commercial School.	Norwich	312	3½ hours	6 hours	3½ hours	2 hours	8 hours	2 hours	This is only an approximate return, and does not include the time spent per week in home work.
	Children's Hospital	Great Yarmouth	Boys on registers, 217; average, 190. Girls, 198	- -	English, 5 hrs.; History, 3 hrs. English, 5 hrs.; History, 2 hrs.	- -	- -	7½ hours 3½ hours	3 hours 2½ hours.	The total number of hours of study per week is, in the boys' school, 27½ hours; and in the girls' school, 30 hours in the summer months, and 27½ hours in the winter.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	Grammar School	Northampton	190	8 to 9 hours in the Lower Forms.	7 to 20 hours in the Lower Forms.	6 hours	3 hours	4 to 8 hours	1 to 3 hours.	—

NORTHUMBERLAND	Wellingborough Second Grade Grammar School.	Wellingborough	46	0 hours	0 hours	0 hours	2 hours	8 hours	3 hours.	—
	Wellingborough Third Grade Grammar School.	- - ditto	101	3½ hours	3 hours	3 hours	-	5 hours	1½ hours.	—
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	Morpeth Grammar School.	Morpeth	50	5 hours	5 hours	3 hours	2 hours	5 hours	1½ hours	Other subjects, 7¼ hours.
	Queen Elizabeth's School.	Mansfield	37	8½ hours	7 hours 50 min.	7 hours	3½ hours	5 hours 50 min.	2½ hours.	—
OXFORDSHIRE	Endowed School, or Magnus Grammar School.	Newark-on-Trent	128	From 10½ hours in the Higher Classes to 3 hours in the Lowest: (not including preparation).	6 hours instruction in the Lower Forms; 3 hours in the Higher Forms: (not including preparation).	3 hours weekly for French; 3 hours weekly for German: (not including preparation).	2 hours voluntary instruction on the part of the boys: (not including preparation).	8 hours	1½ hours per week (not including preparation); none in the Higher Forms, except such as may be incidental to the subjects of study.	—
	High School	Nottingham	380	16 hours to 0	11 to 4 hours	10 to 5 hours	4 hours to 0	About 7 hours	4 to 2 hours	The numbers vary according to the position in the school attained by the scholars.
RUTLAND	Thame Grammar School (re-opened, 1 May 1879).	Thame	43	From 5 hours, Junior Form, to 12 hours, Senior Form.	From 16 hours, Junior, to 6 hours, Senior.	From 4 hours, Junior, to 6 hours, Senior.	1½ hours	From 4 hours, Junior, to 10 hours, Senior.	2 hours.	—
	Archdeacon Johnson's School.	Oakham	46	From 6 to 20 hours.	From 1 to 12 hours.	14 hours	1 hour	From 6 to 8 hours.	3 hours	The number of hours of study per week is 28; but the distribution of the time amongst the subjects varies with the different classes.
	Ditto	Uppingham	133	Each class is with its Master in Classics and all English subjects, 24½ hours per week. With the Mathematical Master, 5½ hours per week. With a Science or Modern Language Master, 2½ hours per week.						Time is devoted also to Music and Singing. The head master finds it impossible to give accurate particulars in the form prescribed.

Return from all Schools having an Endowment of more than £.500 a Year, of the Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance, and the Number of Hours of Study per Week—*continued*.

COUNTY.	Name of School.	Where Situated.	Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance.	Number of Hours of Study per Week, placed under the following Heads:—						OBSERVATIONS.
				Classics and Ancient History.	English and English History.	Other Modern Languages and History.	Natural Science.	Arithmetic and Mathematics.	Geography.	
				1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
ENGLAND— <i>continued</i> . SHROPSHIRE - - -	Clebury Mortimer (Endowed).	Clebury Mortimer -	Boys, 100; Girls, 62; Infants, 46.	-	2 hours	-	4 hours	7 hours	2 hours.	—
	Ludlow Grammar School.	Ludlow - - -	67	9½ hours	8½ hours	3½ hours	1½ hours	7½ hours	1½ hours	The number of hours of study per week is 27½; but as different subjects are taken by different boys, it may happen that the hours devoted to the subjects in several of these columns are contemporaneous, so that the sum of the hours in the columns exceeds 27½.
	The Free Grammar School of Newport, in the County of Salop, of the Foundation of William Adams.	Newport - - -	128	From 9 hours in the Highest Class, to 5 hours in the Lowest.	3 hours 10 hours	4 hours 2 hours	3 hours -	6 hours. 6 hours	- 2 hours.	—
SOMERSETSHIRE - - -	Preston Hospital Girls' School.	Preston-on-the-Wild-Moors.	20	-	3 hours for the elder pupils.	-	-	Arithmetic, 6 hours for the elder pupils.	3 hours for the elder pupils.	—
	Shrewsbury School -	Shrewsbury - - -	175	16 hours	5 hours	2 hours	2 hours	4 or 5 hours	Hours vary	These statistics relate only to hours in school. The preparation of lessons takes place out of school, and the time allotted to it depends, to a large extent, upon the powers and industry of the several boys.
	King Edward's School, Bath.	Broad-street, Bath -	1878: Lent Term, 114; Easter Term, 113; Michaelmas Term, 96. 1879: Lent Term, 96.	7 hours	6 hours	4 hours	2 hours	7 hours	2 hours	Two hours are allotted to Drawing.

		Average of last year, 78.	10 hours	8 hours	10 hours	6 hours	19 hours	4 hours	Time is devoted also to Drawing and Vocal Music.
Crewkerne Grammar School.	Crewkerne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grammar School for Boys.	Ilminster	61	All taught Latin. First Class, Latin Authors, 2 hours.	History, 1½ hours; English, 2 hours.	French, 3 hours	3 hours	5 hours	2 hours.	-
Wells Blue Schools -	Wells	Boys, 50	Latin, 1½ hours	5½ hours	-	½ hour	5 hours	1 hour.	-
		Girls, 18	-	5½ hours	-	1 hour	3½ hours	1 hour.	-
Brewood Grammar School.	Brewood	45	9 hours	7 hours	4½ hours	1 hour	5½ hours	1 hour.	-
Alsop's Girls' School	Princess-street, Burton-on-Trent.	106	-	11 hours	4½ hours	2 hours	4½ hours	1½ hours.	Time is devoted also to Dignity, Writing, &c., Drawing, and Music.
Alsop's Boys' School	Waterloo-street, Burton-on-Trent.	183	-	10 hours	2½ hours	2 hours	8½ hours	1½ hours.	
Grammar School	Burton-on-Trent	60	Upper School, 6 hours; Lower School, 4½ hours.	4½ hours; 3½ hours	4½ hours; 2 hours	1 hour	4½ hours; 3½ hours	2½ hours; 1½ hours	
Bridge-street School	Handsworth	150	First Class, 6 hours; Second Class, 7 hours; Third Class, 6 hours; Fourth Class, 6 hours; Fifth Class, 6 hours; Sixth Class, 6 hours; Seventh Class, 4 hours; Eighth Class, 4 hours.	3 hours; 4 hours; 4 hours; 4 hours; 5 hours; 5 hours; 4 hours; 8 hours	3½ hours; 3½ hours; 2 hours; 2 hours; -; -; -; -	2½ hours; 1½ hours; - 1 hour; 1 hour; -; -; -; -	6½ hours; 5½ hours; 7½ hours; 7½ hours; 7½ hours; 7½ hours; 7½ hours; 7½ hours	2 hours; 2 hours; 2 hours; 2 hours; 2 hours; 2 hours; 2 hours; 2 hours	Total, 27½ hours. Scripture, Drawing, Writing, and Reading, also are taught.
High School -	Newcastle - under Lyme.	145	6 hours	3 hours	5 hours	7 hours	7 hours	1 hour.	-
Middle School	- ditto	170	5 hours	6 hours	4 hours	2 hours	7 hours	3 hours.	-
Orme Girls' School -	- ditto	141	1 hour	5 hours	9 hours	2 hours	7 hours	3 hours.	-

STAFFORDSHIRE

Return from all Schools having an Endowment of more than £.500 a Year, of the Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance, and the Number of Hours of Study per Week—*continued*.

C O U N T Y.	Name of School.	Where Situated.	Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance.	Number of Hours of Study per Week, placed under the following Heads:—					OBSERVATIONS.
				Classics and Ancient History.	English and English History.	Other Modern Languages and History.	Natural Science.	Arithmetic and Mathematics.	
				1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
ENGLAND— <i>continued</i> . STAFFORDSHIRE— <i>continued</i>	Queen Mary's High School.	Lichfield - street, Walsall.	About 98	8 hours	4 hours	7 hours	Natural Science, 1 hour; Drawing, 1½ hours.	7 hours	1½ hours
	Queen Mary's Lower School.	Forster - street, Walsall.	About 98	8 hours	9 hours	5 hours	Drawing and Writing, 2½ hours.	7½ hours	3 hours.
	Wolverhampton School	Wolverhampton	200	12 hours	4 hours	4 hours	1 hour	6 hours	1 hour
SUFFOLK	King Edward VI.'s Grammar School.	Northgate - street, Bury St. Edmund's.	44	Sixth Form, 15 hours Fifth and Fourth Forms, 15 hours Third Form, 14 hours Second and First Forms, 12 hours	2 hours 2 hours 3 hours 6 hours	5 hours 5 hours 5 hours 3 hours	- 1 hour - -	5 hours 6 hours 5 hours 5 hours	- - 2 hours. 1 hour.
	Christ's Hospital Boarding School.	Wherstead - road, Ipswich.	20	3 hours	12 hours	3 hours	2 hours	6 hours	5 hours.
	Christ's Hospital Day School.	Foundation - street, Ipswich.	128	-	7½ hours	French, 1½ hours; Scripture History, 3½ hours.	1 hour	8½ hours	4½ hours.
SURREY (EXTRA METROPOLITAN).	Sir Wm. Perkin's Schools	Chertsey -	Boys, 284 Girls, 248	1 hour	9 hours 6 hours	2 hours French, 4 hours.	- -	6 hours 6 hours	1½ hours. 1 hour.
	Whitgift School	Croydon	230	Sixth and Fifth Forms, 9 hours (when they are reading Ancient History); 6 hours (when they are not reading Ancient History).	5 hours (when they are reading Modern History); 2 hours (when they are not reading Modern History).	5 or 6 hours	Chemistry, 2 hours; Physics, 2 hours.	6 or 8 hours	Lower Forms, 2 hours; Higher Forms, taken with History, &c.

This return is an average. The number of hours spent on different subjects varies greatly in different parts of the school; several subjects are studied which are not mentioned in this return.

School	County	104	-	9 hours	-	-	-	1 hour (including drill).	2 hours.	
Strode's Free School	Egiam	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	It is impossible to separate the different subjects, as required; into every lesson of Classics a large quantity of English teaching is introduced. Though there is no special time set aside for Geography, yet scarcely a lesson is taught into which Geography does not enter; English literature is largely used in illustration of Classical literature. The preceding table is likely to be fallacious if it is taken absolutely; also, it refers only to the Under School; the number of exemptions made in the Upper School renders it impossible to tabulate the work according to this plan with any accuracy.
Charterhouse	near Godalming	500	-	In School : 23 hours In preparation : 4 hours	4 hours 1½ hour	3 hours 1 hour	4 hours 1½ hour	-	-	-
Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School (opened, January 1878).	Kingston-on-Thames	Average attendance, last Spring term, 40. On books in May last, 50.	7 hrs. 10 min.	5 hrs. 25 mins.	2 hours	50 minutes	7 hours	1 hr. 10 mins.	-	This is the return for the First Class; the other two are as nearly as possible for age the same, but more time is given to English. Time is devoted also to Drawing and Singing.
Whitby School	West-street, Chichester.	52 (resident.)	-	First Division, 13½ hours; Second Division, 13½ hours.	-	None, except in the reading lessons.	First Division, 8 hours; Second Division, 7 hours.	First Division, 8 hours; Second Division, 3 hours.	-	-
Collyer's Free Grammar School (Founded 1532).	The Croft, Horsham	80 boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The number of hours is 26 : 18 morning, 8 afternoon. The instruction is wholly elementary and gratuitous; there has long existed a great want and great desire in this increasing town for the conversion of this elementary school into a secondary one.
Blue Coat School	St. Philip's Church-yard, Birmingham.	241	-	5 hours	1 hour	4 hours	4½ hours.	2½ hours.	-	-

SUSSEX

WARWICKSHIRE

RETURN from all Schools having an Endowment of more than £. 500 a Year, of the Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance, and the Number of Hours of Study per Week—continued.

C O U N T Y.	Name of School.	Where Situated.	Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance.	Number of Hours of Study per Week, placed under the following Heads :—						OBSERVATIONS.
				Classics and Ancient History.	English and English History.	Other Modern Languages and History.	Natural Sciences.	Arithmetic and Mathematics.	Geography.	
ENGLAND—continued. WARWICKSHIRE—continued.	King Edward's Schools : High School (Boys)	New-street, Birmingham.	280	10 hrs. 40 mins.	1 hr. 40 mins.	2½ hours	1 hr. 10 mins.	7 hours	1 hour	Other Subjects : 4½ hours.
	Middle School (Boys)	- ditto - ditto -	280	3 hrs. 25 mins.	5 hours	3 hours	1 hr. 5 mins.	6½ hours	1½ hour	Other Subjects : 7½ hours.
	Lower Middle Schools (Boys).	Gem-street, Birmingham.	150	2 hours.	5½ hours	2 hours	1½ hour	7 hours	1 hour	Other Subjects : 8 hours.
		Edward-street, ditto.	140							
		Meriden-street, ditto.	160							
		Bath-row, ditto	150							
	Upper School for Girls (not yet founded).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Lower Middle Schools (Girls).	Gem-street, Birmingham.	140	-	5½ hours	2½ hours	1 hour	5 hours	1 hour	Other Subjects : 11 hours.
		Edward-street, ditto.	125							
		Meriden-street, ditto.	140							
		Bath-row, ditto	150							
	Coventry Grammar School.	Bishop-street, Coventry.	80	9 hours	6 hours	5½ hours	1½ hour	6 hours	2 hours.	—
	Bablake Boys' School	Coventry.	70	-	Reading, 3 hours. Scripture, 3 hours. Writing, 3 hours. Dictation, 3 hours. History, 3 hours. Grammar, 2 hours. Composition, and Literature, 3 hours.	-	3 hours.	6 hours	2 hours.	—

Rugby School	Rugby	440	23 hours	6 hours	5 hours	4 hours (but for boys very backward in Mathematics, 0).	7 hours (but for boys very backward in Mathematics, 11 hours).	2 hours (or Extra English).	Return of hours of study of a Form in the centre of the school, viz., Upper Middle, ii.— Of these 47 hours, 31 are spent with a master. Drawing and Music are not included; nor is voluntary work (e.g. at Obser- vatory or at Natural History) included.
Bishop Vesey's Gram- mar School.	Sutton Coldfield	90	16 hours (Boys not learn- ing Greek, give 4 hours to German instead.)	7½ hours	4½ hours	-	9½ hours	1½ hour	This return is only for the Upper Classes. The Lower Classes do more English and Geography, less Latin.
King's Grammar School.	Warwick	51	6 hours	3 hours	6 hours	2 hours	9 hours	2 hours	Boys learning Greek (which is an extra subject) have 8 hours of Greek instead of German. In addition to the hours of study shown, there are 2 hours Drawing and 1½ hour Scripture lesson. The foregoing table applies strictly only to the elder boys, there being some modi- fications for the others.
Middle School for Boys.	- ditto -	99	4 hours (Latin only).	10 hours	2 hours (French only).	1 hour	6 hours	2 hours	Besides this there are 3 hours Drawing and Music.
Choristers' School, Salisbury Cathedral.	The Close, Salisbury	14 besides day scholars varying from 8 to 12.	Latin, 1½ hours.	8½ hours	French, 2½ hours.	-	6½ hours	4½ hours.	-
Dudley Blue Coat School, and Samuel Taylor's Charity.	School at Dixon's Green, Dudley. School (Infants', mixed,) at Staf- ford-street, Dudley.	373 209	- -	4 hours -	- -	1 hour (Chemistry). -	4 hours -	1 hour. -	- -
King Charles the First's School.	Kilminster	36	4½ hours (Latin only).	9 hours	5 hours	-	7½ hours	2 hours	The rest of the time (3 hours) is occupied with Writing and Drawing.
Foley's Hospital School.	Oldswinford, near Stourbridge.	120	-	First Class, 8 hours Second Class, 7 hours Third Class, 7 hours Fourth Class, 7 hours	- - - - -	- - - - -	10 hours 8 hours 9 hours 9 hours	3 hours. 3 hours. 3 hours. 2 hours.	-

WILTSHIRE

WORCESTERSHIRE

RETURN RELATING TO ENDOWED SCHOOLS

Return from all Schools having an Endowment of more than £500 a Year, of the Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance, and the Number of Hours of Study per Week—continued.

C O U N T Y.	Name of School.	Where Situated.	Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance.	Number of Hours of Study per Week, placed under the following Heads:—						OBSERVATIONS.
				Classics and Ancient History.	English and English History.	Other Modern Languages and History.	Natural Science.	Arithmetic and Mathematics.	Geography.	
ENGLAND—continued. WORCESTERSHIRE—continued	King Edward's School	Stourbridge	88	1. Upper School, 10½ hours; Middle and Lower School, 9 hours.	2. Upper School, 3 hours; Middle and Lower School, 7½ hours.	3. 1½ hours in Upper and Middle School.	4. 2 hours in Upper School, and part of Middle School.	5. Upper School, 7 hours; Middle and Lower School, 8 hours.	6. 1 hour in all Schools.	—
	Wolverley Grammar School.	Wolverley, near Kidderminster.	30	4 hours	4 hours	French, 3 hours; German, 1 hour.	—	Arithmetic, 3 hours; Euclid, 2 hours; Algebra, 2½ hours; Book-keeping, 2 hours.	2 hours	Drill, 1 hour; Drawing, 1½ hour; and Bible History, 2 hours.
	Worcester Cathedral School.	Precincts of the Cathedral Church, Worcester.	About 100	14 hours	4 hours	3 hours	1 hour	8 hours	2 hours.	—
	Royal Free Grammar School.	Worcester	67	1 From 7 hours to 5 hours.	About 5 hours	From 2½ to 3½ hours.	From 4½ hours to 1 hour.	From 8 to 6½ hours.	About 1 hour	The time assigned to each subject varies according to a boy's position in the school. The time for preparation in the evening (from 1½ to 2½ hours) has not been included in the above return. Under Science, Drawing has been included; if excluded, the time will be 4½ hours.
YORKSHIRE (West Riding)	Ringley Free Grammar School.	Bingley	60	6½ hours	6½ hours	5 hours	4½ hours	7 hours	2½ hours	The hours represent work done at school, and in preparation at home.
	Grammar School	Bradford	400	8 hours	4 hours	8 hours	4 hours	6 hours	2 hours.	—
	Wheelwright's Charity School.	Rishworth, Halifax	Boys - 55 Girls - 15 Total - 70	Upper School, 14 hours Lower School, 12 hours Girls' School, None	8 hours 10 hours 10 hours	French, 4 hours — — none —	— — —	10 hours 6½ hours 6 hours	1½ hour 3 hours 2 hours.	The time given to Divinity (about 4 hours in each school) is included under English. Besides the above, Music (Singing) and Drill occupy about 3 hours per week; and, in addition, the Upper School has had two hours of Drawing, and girls spend some time in household work.

Drax School.	Drax	104	8½ hours	2½ hours (Exclusive of time for preparation).	2 hours	7½ hours	2½ hours	Read's Drax Charity wholly supports the Drax Grammar School, and five other schools in the villages of Drax, Newland, Langwick, and Cambleton. It also maintains, i.e., feeds, clothes, and lodges, six old people, and 12 charity boys. The amount available for education solely in the Grammar School, i.e., deducting the boys' maintenance, is thus considerably less than £500 l. per annum. The number of scholars in all the six Schools maintained by the Charity is 311.
Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, of Giggleswick.	Giggleswick, Settle	185	From 6 to 10 hours.	From 3 to 6 hours.	From 5 to 10 hours.	From 2 to 8 hours.	From 6 to 8 hours.	The hours vary in different Forms in almost all subjects.
Averaging the Classes.								
Leeds Grammar School.	Leeds	200	14 hours	4 hours	7 hours	3 hours in all Classes, except the Lowest and the Highest.	9 hours	Besides these subjects, an average of 6 hours is given to Divinity, Writing, Drawing, and Singing.
Ripon Grammar School.	Bishopton, Ripon	72	16 hours	4 hours	6 hours	5 hours	7 or 12 hours	This is the arrangement for the highest Forms only.
Sedburgh Grammar School.	Sedburgh	91	Sixth Form, 15 hours Fifth Form, (Mathematics, Set 1), 8 hours Fourth Form, Division 1, 14 hours Fourth Form, Division 2, and Third Form, about 18 hours Second Form, 11 hours First Form, 10 hours Commercial, or Modern Side: Class A, 1 hour Class B, about 1½ hours	2 hours 1 hour 1½ hour 1 hour 6 hours 8 hours 1 hour 1 hour	1 hour - 1½ hour usually, but omitted occasionally. 1 hour - 10½ hours 9½ hours	- - - - - - - -	8 hours 16 hours 8 hours 8½ hours 5 hours 5 hours 7½ hours 12 hours	Sixth Form: Drawing (voluntary) 12 to 1 on Wednesdays; Singing, 12 to 1 on Thursdays. Same as Sixth Form. Drawing, 1 hour in School. Drawing and Singing, as in Fourth Form. Drawing, &c., as in Fourth Form. - ditto. - ditto. - ditto. These are the hours in School. Senior boys have 3½ hours' preparation, and junior boys 2½ hours' preparation out of School.
Skipton Grammar School.	Skipton-in-Craven	50	4 hours in the School.	6 hours in the School.	6 hours in the School.	3 hours in the School.	8 hours in the School.	Exclusive of home work and voluntary classes. This return applies to the body of the School only, and is modified in certain Classes, especially the Lower.

Return from all Schools having an Endowment of more than £. 500 a Year, of the Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance, and the Number of Hours of Study per Week—*continued.*

C O U N T Y.	Name of School.	Where Situated.	Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance.	Number of Hours of Study per Week, placed under the following Heads:—						O B S E R V A T I O N S.
				Classics and Ancient History.	English and English History.	Other Modern Languages and History.	Natural Science.	Arithmetic and Mathematics.	Geography.	
				1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
ENGLAND— <i>continued.</i> YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) — <i>continued.</i>	Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, at Wakefield.	St. John's, Wakefield	116	18 to 3½ hours	1 to 7½ hours	3½ hours	10 to 0 hours	20 to 2 hours	0 to 2 hours	The maximum and minimum times are given; Divinity, Writing, Singing, and Drawing are not reckoned here.
	Wakefield Endowed High School for Girls.	Wentworth House, Wakefield.	98	-	7½ hours	6 hours	3 hours	5 hours	2 hours.	
	Alderman Cogan's School for Girls.	Salhouse-lane, Hull.	60	-	21½ hours	-	-	2½ hours	1 hour.	
	Pocklington Grammar School.	Pocklington	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	
YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING)	St. Peter's School	York	148	Sixth Form, 19½ hours Fifth Form, 17½ hours Fourth Form, 17½ hours Third Form, 16½ hours Second Form, 15 hours First Form, 14 hours Civil Department, 2½ hours	- 1½ hour 1½ hour 4½ hours 6 hours 8 hours 7½ hours	1 hour 1½ hour 2 hours 2½ hours 2 hours 1 hour 3 hours	- - - - - - 2 hours	8½ hours 8½ hours. 8½ hours. 5½ hours 5 hours 5 hours 11 hours	- - - 1 hour. 1½ hour. 2½ hours.	Sixth Form sometimes do English history instead of Ancient; the English literature in this Form is extra work prepared for special examinations. The whole number of hours is 28½; where that total is not made up in the preceding Table, it is because some time is devoted to other subjects not mentioned. Divinity is reckoned partly in the English work of the first four Forms; in the English work of the others.
	Free School of Turner's Hospital.	Kirkcaldham	Boys, 33 Girls, 11	9 hours -	7½ hours 7½ hours	5 hours -	1 hour -	10 hours 10 hours	4 hours. 4 hours.	
	Beaumaris Grammar School.	Beaumaris	49	Upper School, 8½ hours Lower School, 4 hours	5½ hours 11 hours	French, 3 hours; German, 2 hours for non-Greek boys.	2 hours -	8½ hours 7½ hours	1 hour 3 hours.	
NORTH WALES: ANGLESEY										Two hours' daily preparation besides for Upper School boys, and one hour for Lower School boys, for all subjects.

CARNARVON	Bangor Friars School	Bangor	101	10 hours	3 hours	2 hours	2 hours	7 hours	2 hours	The number of hours are the average throughout the whole School; the hours of all the Forms are not the same.
DENBIGH	Howell School	Denbigh	89	-	Senior Class, 13 hours Second Class, 17 hours Third Class, 18 hours Fourth Class, 20 hours Juniors, 20 hours	9 hrs. 30 min. 6 hours 5 hours 4 hours -	2 hours - - - -	5½ hours 6 hours 5½ hours 5 hours 7 hours	3 hrs. 30 mins. 4 hours 2 hours 4 hours 5 hours	Time is devoted also to Singing, Drawing, Instrumental Music, Dancing, Plain Sewing, &c.
BRECKNOCK	Christ College	Brecon	123	12 hours	2 hours	2 hours	2 hours	8 hours	2 hours	-
CARMARTHEN	The School, Llandovery; Thomas Philip's Foundation.	Llandovery	150	16 hours: 20 hours in the Sixth Form, Classical Division; 10 hours in the Sixth Form, Mathematical Division.	3 hours: 4 hours in the Upper, and 6 hours in the Lower Forms.	1 hour: 2 hours for French in Forms under the Sixth.	2 hours: 8 hours in the Sixth Form, Science Division; 4 hours for the rest.	6 hours: 14 hours in the Sixth Form, Mathematical Division.	Not taught in the Upper Form; 2 hours in the Lower Forms.	The general average of the hours allotted to each subject is given here; the exceptions to each case are stated below the several averages.
GLAMORGAN	Gelligaer Endowed School.	Near the Village of Pengam, Gelligaer.	47	3½ hours	6 hours	2½ hours	1½ hour	7½ hours	2½ hours	-
	Howell's School (Girls).	Llandaff	102	4 hours	5 hours	8 hours	2 hours	3 hours	3 hours	-
	Bishop Gore's Grammar School.	Swansea	70	10 hours	2 hours	4 hours	-	12 hours	2 hours	-

The above Return has been compiled from information given by the Masters, Managers, &c., of the various Schools.

N.B.—The absence of the partition-line between any two Tables of Statistics in the above Return, indicates that the Schools to which such Statistics relate are upon the same Foundation, or are under the same Governing Body.
Home Office, August 1879.

SOUTH WALES:

Return from all Schools having an Endowment of more than £. 500 a Year, of the Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance, and the Number of Hours of Study per Week—continued.

S C O T L A N D.

C O U N T Y.	Name of School.	Where Situated.	Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance.	Number of Hours of Study per Week, placed under the following Heads :—						O B S E R V A T I O N S.
				Classics and Ancient History.	English and English History.	Other Modern Languages and History.	Natural Science.	Arithmetic and Mathematics.	Geography.	
A B E R D E E N S H I R E	Aberdeen Grammar School.	City of Aberdeen	Higher School, 176	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	—
				First Class, 10 hours	7½ hours	-	-	5 hours	2½ hours.	
				Second Class, 10 hours	7½ hours	-	-	5 hours	2½ hours.	
				Third Class, 11 hours	5 hours	3 hours	-	5 hours	1 hour.	
				Fourth Class, 16 hours	5 hours	3 hours	-	5 hours	1 hour.	
				Fifth Class, 15 hours	5 hours	-	-	5 hours.	—	
				5 hours	12½ hours	-	-	6½ hours	2½ hours.	
C L A C K M A N N A N S H I R E	Dollar Institution	Village of Dollar	760 (Upper, Lower, and Infant).	Classical : Senior, 10 hours Junior, 6 hours	Senior, 5 hours Junior, 10 hours	Some, 10 hours Others, 5 hours Others, 0	Some, 5 hours Others, 3 hours Others, 0.	10 hours	Included under English and English history.	The course of instruction is adapted to the requirements and aims of the pupil. One scheme is not applicable to all.
				Commercial : Some, 5 hours Others, 0.	(Includes Geography).	—	—	—	—	
D U M F R I E S S H I R E	Closeburn School, or Wallace Hall Academy.	Parish of Closeburn	Upper School, 30	5 hours	8½ hours	-	-	7½ hours	2½ hours.	—
			Middle School, 30	-	15 hours	-	-	7½ hours.	—	
			Junior School, 90	-	17 hours	-	-	5 hours.	—	
			Total	150						

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Return from all Schools having an Endowment of more than £. 500 a Year, of the Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance, and the Number of Hours of Study per Week—continued.

C O U N T Y.	Name of School.	Where Situated.	Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance.	Number of Hours of Study per Week, placed under the following Heads :—						OBSERVATIONS.
				Classics and Ancient History. 1.	English and English History. 2.	Other Modern Languages and History. 3.	Natural Science. 4.	Arithmetic and Mathematics. 5.	Geography. 6.	
SCOTLAND—continued.										
LINLITHGOWSHIRE	Bathgate Academy	Town of Bathgate	770	5 hours	7½ hours	5 hours	-	7½ hours	2½ hours	The academy consists of two principal divisions, an Upper and a Lower School, and subjects specified in columns 1 and 3 are taught in the Upper School only.
MID-LOTHIAN	High School	City of Edinburgh	489	Classical Side : First Class, 6½ hours Second Class, 6½ hours Third Class, 6 hours Fourth Class, 11½ hours Fifth Class, 14½ hours Sixth Class, 14½ hours Modern Side : Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Classes, 1½ hour	6 hours 6 hours 6 hours 4 hours 4 hours 4 hours 7½ hours	- 4½ hours 4½ hours 4½ hours 5 hours 5 hours 7½ hours	- - - - - - 1½ hour	5½ hours 5½ hours 6 hours 4 hours. 4 hours. 4 hours. 7½ hour.	1½ hour 1½ hour. 1½ hour. — — — —	In the first three or Junior Classes all the boys are taught the same subjects. The school is then divided into two sections, the classical and the modern. The 4th, 5th, and 6th classes of the classical give their attention mainly to classics and mathematics; the 4th, 5th, and 6th classes of the modern side to English, mathematics and modern languages. In these higher classes, — 4th, 5th, and 6th, modern,—Geography and History are taught together, and are often taught along with other subjects besides.
PERTHSHIRE	Morrison's Academy	Town of Crieff	130	10 hours	9 hours	8 hours	2 hours	5 hours	1 hour	Return states that the work varies in the different forms, and that the hours of study given are those of the Senior Form.
RENFREWSHIRE	The John Neilson Institution.	Burgh of Paisley	Senior or Secondary School, 117; Junior Departments, 549 Total, 666.	5 hours - -	6½ hours 10 hours	4 hours -	2½ hours -	5 hours -	2½ hours 4 hours.	The average of the Junior School's hours is 25 per week; the time not herein allocated being devoted to Writing, Bible Instruction, &c.

Crown Office,
Edinburgh, 19 July 1870.

Jas. Auldjo Jamieson,
Crown Agent.

IRELAND.

COUNTY.	Name of School.	Where Situated.	Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance.	Number of Hours of Study per Week, placed under the following Heads :—						OBSERVATIONS.
				Classics and Ancient History. English History. 1.	English and English History. 2.	Other Modern Languages and History. 3.	Natural Science. 4.	Arithmetic and Mathematics. 5.	Geography. 6.	
ARMAGH	Royal School -	Armagh -	192	10 hours	4 hours	4 hours	2 hours (More in certain cases).	7½ hours	1½ hour	The foregoing hours are taken as an average, as the time varies in different Forms.
CAVAN	Royal School, Cavan	Adjoining the Town of Cavan.	26 to 30	12 hours	5 hours	3 hours	2 hours	12 hours	3 hours.	—
DONEGAL	Raphoe Royal School	Raphoe -	42	12 hours	12 hours	6 hours	-	12 hours	0 hours.	—
DUBLIN	Bertrand Female Orphan School.	11, Eccles - street, Dublin.	20	-	13 hours	-	-	5 hours	2½ hours.	—
	Hibernian Marine Society's Free Boarding School, for the Orphans and Children of Seamen only.	1, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.	44 Boys, all Boarders; no day Pupils.	-	English in all its branches, including Latin Roots, Reading, Writing, Writing from Dictation, Grammar, Composition, and English History, 28 hours per week.	-	So far as an Elementary Education requires they are referred to, but they form no special course of instruction; 10 hours per week.	Arithmetic in all its branches, Mathematics, inclusive of Euclid, Trigonometry, Elements of Algebra, Navigation, and Elementary Astronomy, 18 hours per week.	Historical, Mathematical, Physical, and Political; 5 hours per week.	—
	High School -	Harcourt - street, Dublin.	130	20 hours	12 hours	10 hours	No provision as yet made.	20 hours	2 hours.	—

Return from all Schools having an Endowment of more than £.500 a Year, of the Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance, and the Number of Hours of Study per Week—*continued.*

COUNTY.	Name of School.	Where Situated.	Number of Scholars in Regular Attendance.	Number of Hours of Study per Week, placed under the following Heads:—						OBSERVATIONS.
				Classics and Ancient History.	English and English History.	Other Modern Languages and History.	Natural Science.	Arithmetic and Mathematics.	Geography.	
IRELAND— <i>continued.</i> DUBLIN— <i>continued</i>	Free School of King Charles II. (known as the King's Hospital and Blue Coat School).	Oxmantown, Dublin	101 free pupils (boarders).	Not a part of regular school work; but taught generally to a few boys for about three or four hours.	10 hours	French is taught for 3 hours.	Is not in the curriculum, but is taught outside regular school hours for about 5 hours.	12 hours	3 hours	1. The number of hours per week spent in study by each pupil of this institution is at present about 40. 2. The pupils who learn French have three hours in addition. 3. The pupils who learn Drawing have two hours in addition. 4. The pupils who learn Shorthand have three hours in addition. 5. The pupils who learn Natural Science have five hours in addition. 6. There are also classes in Bookkeeping, Music, &c.
	Masonic Female Orphan School.	Burlington - road, Dublin.	38	1 hour	7 hours	5 hours	2 hours	5 hours	3 hours.	—
	Mercer's School	Castleknock	33	3 hours for Roman History.	10 hours	-	-	5 hours	5 hours.	—
	Morgan's Charity	- ditto	33	3 hours	9 hours	-	1 hour	9 hours	3 hours.	—
	Borough School	Swords	63	-	10 hours	-	-	5 hours	2½ hours.	—
FERMANAGH	Portora Royal School	Near Enniskillen	78	67 hours; average 11 hours to each boy.	24½ hours; average 5 hours to each boy.	30½ hours; average 5 hours to each boy.	-	44 hours; average 11 hours to each boy.	7 hours; average 1½ hour to each boy.	—
	Vaughan Charitable Charter School.	Near Kesh	Boys - 50 Girls - 30 Total - 80	-	17 hours 13 hours	-	-	12 hours 5 hours	5 hours 2½ hours.	The whole of the children are lodged, boarded, and clothed, by the institution, as well as taught.
	Pococke Institution (Boys).	Near Kilkenny	65	6 hours	21½ hours	4½ hours	3 hours	14½ hours	4½ hours.	—

T. H. Burke.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

RETURN from all Schools having an ENDOW-
MENT of more than £. 500 a Year, of the
Number of SCHOLARS in Regular Attendance,
and the Number of HOURS of STUDY per Week.

(*Sir John Lubbock.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 August 1879.*

393.

Under 4 oz.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS, 1869, 1873, AND 1874.

COPY of SCHEME for the Management of the FOUNDATION known as NOWES' CHARITY, in the Parish of ROMSEY, in the County of SOUTHAMPTON, and elsewhere.

NOWES' CHARITY, IN THE PARISH OF ROMSEY.

In the Matter of the Foundation known as the NOWES' CHARITY, in the Parish of ROMSEY, in the County of SOUTHAMPTON, and elsewhere, originally established under the Will of JOHN NOWES, dated on or about the 8th day of August 1718, and further regulated by a Decree of the Court of Chancery, dated on or about the 30th day of November 1721; and in the Matter of the ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS, 1869, 1873, and 1874.

SCHEME for the Administration of the above-mentioned FOUNDATION.

1. THE above-mentioned Foundation and its Endowment shall henceforth be administered in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme under the name of the Foundation of John Nowes, hereinafter called the Foundation. Future administration of Foundation.
2. Until the mortgage debts at the date of this Scheme owing upon the security of any property of the Foundation are fully discharged, the Foundation shall be administered by the Trustees thereof as hitherto constituted, hereinafter called the Trustees, and the income of the Foundation, after payment of the expenses of management of property and business, and of any ordinary repairs and improvements, and of any other necessary or proper outgoings, and providing for any interests hereby directed to be saved, shall be applied under the direction of the Charity Commissioners in or towards the discharge of such mortgage debts. Meanwhile no provision of this Scheme relating to the constitution of a new Governing Body as hereinafter provided shall take effect. Discharge of incumbrances and continuance of Trustees meanwhile.
3. Subject as aforesaid, the Governing Body of the Foundation, hereinafter called the Governors, shall, when completely formed and full, consist of seven persons, of whom one shall be called *ex-officio* Governor, three shall be called Representative Governors, and three shall be called Co-optative Governors. So soon as the discharge of such mortgage debts as aforesaid is completed the Trustees shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Vicar of Romsey and to each electing body hereinafter mentioned, and such electing bodies shall thereupon respectively proceed to elect the first Representative Governors, and the Trustees shall immediately on such discharge and without any further appointment become Co-optative Governors. Governing Body.
4. The *ex-officio* Governor shall be the vicar of Romsey for the time being, if he shall be willing to accept the office. Ex-officio Governor.
5. The Representative Governors shall be competent persons duly qualified to discharge the duties of the office, and shall be appointed by the following electing bodies respectively, in the following proportions, that is to say— Representative Governors.

Two, of whom one shall at the date of his appointment be a resident in, or be entitled to an estate of freehold in lands situate in the parish of Romsey Extra, or in the tithings of Wade Ower or Wigley, in the parish of Eling, in the county of Southampton, by the justices of the peace for the county of Southampton, acting in and for the petty sessional division of Romsey; and

One by the town council of the municipal borough of Romsey.

Such appointments shall be made as often as there may be occasion by the body entitled to appoint, at a meeting thereof which shall be convened, held, and conducted as nearly as may be in conformity with the ordinary rules or practice of such body, or failing such

rules or practice, then in conformity with regulations to be made or approved by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales. Every Representative Governor shall be appointed to office for the term of five years, reckoned from the date of the appointment. The Chairman or other presiding officer of each meeting at which the appointment of any Representative Governors or Governor shall be made, shall forthwith cause the names or name of the persons or person so appointed to be notified to the Co-optative Governors, or their clerk, if any, or other acting officer. Any appointment of a Representative Governor not made as aforesaid, as to the first such Governors, within three calendar months after such notice as aforesaid has been given to them, or as to future Representative Governors, within six calendar months after the notice herein-after prescribed of the occurrence of a vacancy has been given, as the case may be, shall for that turn be made by the then existing Governors.

**Co-optative
Governors.**

6. The Co-optative Governors shall be competent persons duly qualified to discharge the duties of the office, and, subject as aforesaid, shall be appointed in every case by the general body of Governors at a special meeting, by a resolution to be forthwith notified by them, with all proper information to the Charity Commissioners at their office in London; but no such appointment shall be valid until it has been approved by the said Commissioners, and their approval certified under their official seal. The said first, and all future, Co-optative Governors shall be appointed to office for the term of their respective lives, and as to all future such Governors their appointment shall be reckoned from the date of the approval.

Vacancies.

7. Any representative or Co-optative Governor, who, during his term of office shall become bankrupt or incapacitated to act, or express in writing his wish to resign, or omit for the space of two consecutive years to attend any meeting, shall thereupon forthwith vacate the office of Governor; and the Governors shall cause an entry to be made in their minute book of every vacancy occasioned by any of the said causes, or by the death or the expiration of the term of office of any Representative or Co-optative Governor; and as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of any vacancy a new Representative or Co-optative Governor, as the case may be, shall be appointed by the body entitled as aforesaid to make such appointment. Any Governor may be re-appointed. Notice of the occurrence of every vacancy of the office of Representative Governor shall be given as soon as conveniently may be by or under the direction of the Governors to the proper electing body or the clerk, if any, or other acting officer of such body.

**Declaration by
Governors on entry
into office.**

8. Every Governor shall, at or before the first meeting which he attends upon his first or any subsequent appointment, sign a memorandum declaring his acceptance of the office of Governor, and his willingness to act in the Trusts of this Scheme. And until he has signed such a memorandum he shall not be entitled to discharge the functions of a Governor.

**Meetings of
Governors.**

9. The Governors shall hold meetings in some convenient place in Romsey, or elsewhere, as often as may be found necessary or desirable, and at least twice in each year, on and at convenient days and times to be appointed by themselves, and to be notified to each Governor by the clerk, if any, or by some other person acting under the direction of the Governors, at least seven days previously to every meeting.

Chairman.

10. The Governors shall, at the said preliminary meeting, and afterwards at their first meeting in each year, elect one of their number to be chairman of their meetings for the current year, and they shall also make regulations for supplying his place in case of his death, resignation, or absence during his term of office. The chairman shall always be re-eligible.

Quorum and voting.

11. A quorum shall be constituted when three Governors are present at a meeting. All matters and questions shall be determined by the majority of the Governors present at a duly constituted meeting, and in case of equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. Whenever any decision is carried by the votes of less than a majority of the number of Governors for the time being, any two Governors may, within 15 days from the day of the decision, require, by a notice addressed to the chairman of the meeting, that the decision shall be once re-considered at a special meeting to be held not later than one calendar month next after such decision.

**Governors may
act although body
not full.**

The Governors for the time being, if a quorum is constituted, shall have power to act for all the purposes of this Scheme, although the Governing Body as hereinbefore constituted is not full.

Special meetings.

12. The chairman or any two Governors may at any time summon a special meeting for any cause that seems to him or them sufficient. All special meetings shall be convened by or under the direction of the person or persons summoning the meeting by notice in writing delivered or sent by post to each Governor, specifying the object of the meeting. And it shall be the duty of the clerk, if any, to give such notice when required by the chairman or by any Governors having a right to summon such meeting.

**Adjournment of
meetings.**

13. If a sufficient number of Governors to form a quorum are not present at any meeting, or if the business at any meeting is not fully completed, those present may adjourn the meeting to a subsequent day and time, of which notice shall be given in manner aforesaid to each Governor.

14. A minute

14. A minute book and proper books of account shall be provided by the Governors, and kept in some convenient and secure place of deposit to be provided or appointed by them for that purpose, and minutes of the entry into office of every new Governor, and of all proceedings of the Governors, shall be entered in such minute book. Minutes.

15. The Governors shall cause full accounts to be kept of the receipts and expenditure in respect of the Foundation; and such accounts shall be stated for each year, and examined and passed annually by the Governors at the first meeting in the ensuing year, unless some other meeting shall be appointed for the purpose, with the approval of the Charity Commissioners, and every such account shall be signed by the Governors present at the meeting at which it shall be passed. Accounts.

The Governors shall cause sufficient abstracts of the accounts to be published annually for general information. Such abstracts shall be in the form given in the Schedule hereto, unless some other form is prescribed by the Charity Commissioners, in which case the form so prescribed shall be followed.

16. The Governors may from time to time make such arrangements as they may find most fitting for the custody of all deeds and other documents belonging to the Foundation, for deposit of money, for the drawing of cheques, and also for the appointment of a clerk or of any necessary agents or other proper officers for their assistance in the conduct of the business of the Foundation, at such reasonable salaries or scale of remuneration as shall be approved by the Charity Commissioners, but no Governor acting as such clerk or officer shall be entitled to any salary or remuneration. Business arrangements.

17. From and after the date of this Scheme all lands and hereditaments, not being copyhold, belonging to the Foundation, and all terms, estates, and interests therein, shall be vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands and his successors in trust for the Foundation; and all copyhold hereditaments belonging to the Foundation, and all terms, estates, and interests therein, shall be vested in like manner, upon such terms and conditions as shall be agreed upon between the Trustees or Governors, as the case may be, and the lord of the manor: And all stock in the public funds, and other securities belonging to the Foundation, and not hereby required or directed to be otherwise applied or disposed of, shall be transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the Foundation. Vesting property.

18. All the estates and property of the Foundation shall be let or otherwise managed by the Trustees or Governors, as the case may be, or by their officers acting under their orders, according to the general law applicable to the management of property by Trustees of Charitable Foundations. Management and letting of estates.

19. Any money arising from the sale of timber or from any mines or minerals on the estates of the Foundation shall be treated as capital, and shall be invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, under the direction of the Charity Commissioners, except in any special cases in which the Trustees or Governors, as the case may be, may be authorised by such Commissioners to deal otherwise with such money, or any part thereof. Timber and minerals.

20. The Trustees or Governors, as the case may be, shall take all requisite measures for bringing the provisions of this Scheme into active operation as soon as practicable, and they shall have power to make all suitable and proper arrangements for that purpose. Provisions of Scheme to be brought into operation as soon as practicable.

21. Any payment, or exemption from payment, or other benefit to which any boy who is at the date of this Scheme on the Foundation is legally entitled thereunder, shall be continued to him, and for this purpose the Trustees or Governors, as the case may be, shall provide for the education at some public elementary school or schools of all such boys, being scholars on the Foundation at the date of this Scheme, and for providing such education may make any payments necessary, being at the rate of not more than 3 l. yearly for any boy. Saving of interests of scholars.

22. Nothing in this Scheme shall prejudice the pension granted to Mr. William Wheeler, late a master of a school of the Foundation, on his retirement from office in accordance with the advice of the Charity Commissioners, sealed by their order on the 29th day of February 1876, or shall prevent the Trustees or Governors, as the case may be, from allowing him to occupy the buildings and premises of such school during their pleasure, in accordance with the said advice of the 29th day of February 1876. Pension to late master.

EDUCATIONAL TRUSTS.

23. Subject as aforesaid, the income of the Foundation, after payment of the expenses of management of property and business, and of any ordinary repairs or improvements and of any other necessary and proper outgoings, and providing for any interests hereby directed to be saved, shall be applied by the Governors in making the several payments hereinafter directed or authorised. Application of income.

24. Subject as hereinafter provided, the Governors shall apply two yearly sums of 120 l. each in the advancement, under regulations to be made or approved by the Charity Commissioners, and not inconsistent with anything contained in the Endowed Schools Education of boys of certain places.

Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874, of the higher or technical education of poor boys who are residing with their parents, guardians, or near relations within degrees to be determined by the Governors. One of such yearly sums shall be so applied for the benefit of poor boys who are so residing as aforesaid in the parish of Preston Plucknett, the hamlet of Alvington or the borough of Yeovil, respectively in the county of Somerset, and the other of such yearly sums shall be so applied for the benefit of poor boys who are so residing as aforesaid in the city of New Sarum, or the parish of Fisherton Anger, in the county of Wilts. But in place of each or either of such yearly sums of 120 l. such a capital sum as, if invested in Three per Cent. Government Stock, will produce a yearly income of 120 l., may, under the direction of the Charity Commissioners, upon the application of the Governors, be raised out of the endowment of the Foundation, and appropriated for the purposes for which the yearly sum of 120 l., in place of which such capital sum may be so raised and appropriated, would otherwise be applicable under this clause.

Exhibitions.

25. Subject to such reasonable regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Scheme, as the Governors may from time to time prescribe, the residue of the income of the Foundation shall be applied by the Governors in maintaining exhibitions tenable at any place of higher education approved by them, at which instruction is given in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England, and to be awarded to boys who are being, and have for not less than three years been educated at some public elementary school or schools in the county of Southampton, including the town and county of the town of Southampton. These exhibitions shall be competed for in the first instance by boys who have been so educated at some public elementary school or schools in the parishes of Romsey Infra and Romsey Extra, or in the tithings of Wade Ower and Wigley, in the parish of Eling.

Support of separate school.

26. Instead of so applying the residue of the income of the Foundation for Exhibitions, the Governors may at any time pay the same to the managers of any school in either of the parishes of Romsey Infra and Romsey Extra, or elsewhere, in the county of Southampton, including as aforesaid, the regulations of which are to the effect required by the provisions of Section 15 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and in which instruction higher than elementary is given together with religious instruction in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England, to be applied for the purposes of such school, but so that for every yearly sum of 60 l. so paid to such managers an exhibition entitling the holder to board and tuition at such school without payment shall be maintained by the managers of such school, to be competed for in the first instance by boys from any public elementary schools in the parishes of Romsey Infra and Romsey Extra, or in the tithings of Wade Ower and Wigley, in the parish of Eling, and in default of duly qualified candidates from such parishes or places, by boys educated for at least three years at some public elementary school in the county of Southampton, including as aforesaid, under regulations approved by the Governors.

Conditions as to exhibitions.

27. Every exhibition established under this Scheme shall be given as the reward of merit, and shall, except so far as any restriction as aforesaid extends, be freely and openly competed for, and shall be tenable only for the purposes of education. If the holder shall, in the judgment of the Governors, be guilty of serious misconduct or idleness, or fail to maintain a reasonable standard of proficiency, or wilfully cease to pursue his education, the Governors may at once determine the exhibition, and for this purpose may act on the report of the proper authorities of the school or place of education at which the exhibition is held, or on such other evidence as the Governors think sufficient. For the purposes of this clause the decision of the Governors shall be final in every case.

GENERAL.

Further endowments.

28. The Governors may receive any additional donations or endowments for the general purposes of the Foundation. They may also receive donations or endowments for any special objects connected with the Foundation, which shall be not inconsistent with or calculated to impede the due working of the provisions of this Scheme. Any question arising upon this last point shall be referred to the Charity Commissioners for decision.

General power of Governors to make regulations.

29. Within the limits prescribed by this Scheme the Governors shall have full power from time to time to make regulations for the conduct of their business, and for the management of the Foundation, and such regulations shall be binding on all persons affected thereby.

Question of proceedings under Scheme.

30. Any question affecting the regularity or the validity of any proceeding under this Scheme shall be determined conclusively by the Charity Commissioners upon such application made to them for the purpose as they think sufficient.

Construction of Scheme.

31. If any doubt or question arises among the Trustees or Governors as to the proper construction or application of any of the provisions of this Scheme, the Trustees or Governors, as the case may be, shall apply to the Charity Commissioners for their opinion and advice thereon, which opinion and advice when given shall be binding on the Trustees and

RECEIPTS for Year ending

—continued.

2. Incidentals.		
Property tax returned	- - - - -	
TOTAL Income of the Year		- - - £.
Balance at commencement of account	- - - - -	
TOTAL Receipts		- - - £.

EXPENSES.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. Management of Business.							
	Salary of clerk or other officers	-	-	-			
	Postage, stationery, stamps, &c.	-	-	-			
	Advertisements	-	-	-			
	Law expenses (ordinary)	-	-	-			
2. Charges on the Foundation, if any.							
Specify in detail.	}						
3. Expenses on Property.							
	Repairs, &c.	-	-	-			
	Rates and taxes (excluding Property tax)	-	-	-			
	Insurance	-	-	-			
	Land tax, chief rents, &c.	-	-	-			
	Tithes, &c.	-	-	-			
	Expenses of woods	-	-	-			
4. Temporary Annual Expenses.							
	Interest on money borrowed (£.)	-	-	-			
	Other payments	-	-	-			
	Property tax	-	-	-			
5. Extraordinary Expenses of the Year.							
Specify in detail.	}						
6. Investments made during the Year		-	-	-			
7. Payments for Educational Purposes		-	-	-			
Specify according to Clauses.	}						
TOTAL Expenditure of the Year				-	-	-	
Unapplied surplus (less current balance)		-	-	-	-	-	
Balance in hand at close of account		-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL				-	-	-	£

Education Department, }
13 February 1879. }

PATRICK CUMIN,
Assistant Secretary.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS,
1860, 1873, AND 1874.

COPY of SCHEME for the MANAGEMENT of the
Foundation known as NOWES' CHARITY, in the
Parish of ROMSEY, in the County of SOUTHAMPTON,
and elsewhere.

(*Printed pursuant to Acts of Parliament.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 February 1879.*

42.

Under 1 oz.

COPY of SCHEME for the Management of the Foundation known as the
FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of KING EDWARD VI., in MACCLESFIELD, in the
County of CHESTER

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF KING EDWARD VI., IN
MACCLESFIELD.

In the Matter of the ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS, 1869, 1873, and 1874.

SCHEME for the Administration of the Foundation known as the FREE GRAMMAR
SCHOOL of KING EDWARD VI., in MACCLESFIELD, in the County of CHESTER,
established by a Charter of KING EDWARD VI., and extended and further regulated
by certain private Acts of Parliament and the authority of the Court of Chancery.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF FOUNDATION.

1. THE above-mentioned Foundation and its endowment shall henceforth be adminis- Future administra-
tered by the Governing Body hereinafter constituted, in accordance with the provisions tion of Foundation.
of this Scheme, under the name of the Foundation of King Edward VI., or the King's
Schools in Macclesfield, hereinafter called the Foundation.

2. The body corporate created by a Charter of King Edward VI. by the name of the Continuance of
Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of King corporate body as
Edward VI., in Macclesfield, in the county of Chester, shall remain a body corporate, altered.
but the constitution thereof shall henceforth be altered so that the members thereof for
the time being shall be the same persons as the members of the Governing Body herein-
after constituted. All rights, powers, and liabilities of the said body corporate as hitherto
constituted shall, subject to the provisions herein contained, remain rights, powers, and
liabilities of the said body corporate under this Scheme. Notwithstanding the incorpo-
ration of the said Governing Body, the constitution thereof may from time to time be
altered by the same authority and in the same manner as if such body were not incorpo-
rated, and the members of the Governing Body shall be chargeable for such property as
shall come into their hands, and be answerable for their own acts, receipts, neglects, and
defaults, and for the due administration of the Foundation, and be subject jointly and
separately to any legal control or authority, in the same manner and to the same extent as
if they were not incorporated.

3. The Governing Body, hereinafter called the Governors, shall, when completely Governing Body.
formed and full, consist of 13 persons, of whom one shall be called *ex-officio* Governor,
eight shall be called Representative Governors, and four shall be called Coöptative
Governors.

4. The *ex-officio* Governor shall be the mayor of Macclesfield for the time being, if he Ex-officio Governor.
shall be willing to accept the office.

5. The Representative Governors shall be competent persons duly qualified to discharge Representative
the duties of the office, and shall be appointed by the following persons and electing bodies Governors.
respectively in the following proportions ; that is to say,—

One by the Lord Bishop of Chester,
One by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Chester,
Two by the Justices of the Peace for the County of Chester acting in and for the
Petty Sessional Division of Prestbury, in the Hundred of Macclesfield,
Three by the Town Council of Macclesfield, and one by the School Board of
Macclesfield.

Such appointments shall be made as often as there may be occasion by the person or
persons or body or bodies entitled to appoint, and, where by an electing body, at a
meeting thereof which shall be convened, held, and conducted as nearly as may be in con-
formity with the ordinary rules or practice of such body, or failing such rules or practice,
then in conformity with regulations to be made or approved by the Charity Commis-

2 SCHEME FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FREE GRAMMAR

sioners for England and Wales. Every Representative Governor shall be appointed to office for the term of five years, reckoned from the date of the appointment. No Governor shall be appointed by the said Lord Bishop, Lord Lieutenant, or Justices, until the number of Coöptative Governors is reduced to eight. Subject as aforesaid the first Representative Governors shall be appointed as soon as conveniently may be after the date of this Scheme. The person appointing, or the chairman or other presiding officer of each meeting at which the appointment of any Representative Governors or Governor shall be made, shall forthwith cause the names or name of the persons or person so appointed to be notified, in the case of the first such appointment to the Coöptative Governor whose name then stands first upon the list of such Governors, and in the case of every subsequent appointment, to the chairman of the Governors or their clerk, if any, or other acting officer. Any appointment of a Representative Governor not made as aforesaid, within six calendar months from the date of this Scheme, or of the notice hereinafter prescribed of the occurrence of a vacancy as the case may be, shall for that turn be made by the then existing Governors.

Coöptative
Governors.

6. The Coöptative Governors shall at first be 14 instead of four, namely :—

The Rev. John Thornycroft,
The Rev. Stephen Lea Wilson,
Thomas Stringer, Esq.,
William Coare Brocklehurst, Esq., M.P.,
William John Legh, Esq., M.P.,
John Coutts Antrobus, Esq.,
Clement Swetenham, Esq.,
David Clarke, Esq.,
The Rev. Edward John Bell,
George Smith Daintry, Esq.,
The Right Honourable Henry Edward John, Lord Stanley of Alderley,
Robert Thorp, Esq.,
William Bromley Davenport, Esq., M.P., and
George Swindells, Esq.,

being members of the present Governing Body of the school, and their appointment shall take effect from the date of this Scheme, and shall be for the term of their respective lives.

The future Coöptative Governors shall be competent persons duly qualified to discharge the duties of the office, and shall be appointed in every case by the general body of Governors at a special meeting, by a resolution to be forthwith notified by them, with all proper information, to the Charity Commissioners, at their office in London; but no such appointment shall be valid until it has been approved by the said Commissioners, and their approval certified under their official seal. The future Coöptative Governors shall be appointed to office for the term of seven years to be reckoned from the date of the approval.

Vacancies.

7. Any Representative or Coöptative Governor who, during his term of office, shall become bankrupt or incapacitated to act, or express in writing his wish to resign, or omit for the space of two consecutive years to attend any meeting, shall thereupon forthwith vacate the office of Governor; and the Governors shall cause an entry to be made in their minute book of every vacancy occasioned by any of the said causes, or by the death or expiration of the term of office of any Representative or Coöptative Governor; and as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of any vacancy a new Representative or Coöptative Governor, as the case may be, shall be appointed by the person or body entitled as aforesaid to make such appointment, but so that except at first as hereinbefore provided the number of Coöptative Governors shall never be more than four. Any Governor may be re-appointed. Provided nevertheless, that until any vacancy or vacancies shall be filled up, the surviving and continuing Governors for the time being (if sufficient in number to form a quorum) shall have power to act for all the purposes of this Scheme. Notice of the occurrence of every vacancy of the office of Representative Governor shall be given, as soon as conveniently may be, by or under the direction of the Governors to the proper appointing or electing person or body or the clerk, if any, or other acting officer of such body.

Governors in double
capacity.

8. Any Representative or Coöptative Governor becoming an *ex-officio* Governor shall hold office in his double capacity, but, subject to the provision hereinafter contained as to the casting vote of the chairman, shall have only one vote on any question, and his place as Governor in each capacity shall be deemed to be full.

Religious opinions
no disqualification.

9. Religious opinions, or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship, shall not in any way affect the qualification of any person for being a Governor under this Scheme.

Declaration by
Governors on entry
into office.

10. Every Governor shall, at or before the first meeting which he attends upon his first or any subsequent appointment, sign a memorandum declaring his acceptance of the office of Governor, and his willingness to act in the trusts of this Scheme. And until he has signed such a memorandum he shall not be entitled to discharge the functions of a Governor.

11. The

11. The Governors shall hold meetings in some convenient place in Macclesfield, or elsewhere, as often as may be found necessary or desirable, and at least twice in each year, on and at convenient days and times to be appointed by themselves, and to be notified to each Governor by the clerk, if any, or by some other person acting under the direction of the Governors, at least seven days previously to every meeting. Meetings of Governors.

12. A preliminary meeting for the arrangement of the conduct of the business shall be held upon the summons of the Coöptative Governor whose name then stands first upon the list of such Governors, upon some day to be fixed by him being within one calendar month after the time at which, under the provisions herein contained, the administration of the Foundation shall be assumed by the Governors in place of the present Governing Body. Preliminary meeting.

13. The Governors shall, at the said preliminary meeting, and afterwards at their first meeting in each year, elect one of their number to be chairman of their meetings for the current year, and they shall also make regulations for supplying his place in case of his death, resignation, or absence during his term of office. The chairman shall always be re-eligible. Chairman.

14. A quorum shall be constituted when five Governors are present at a meeting. All matters and questions shall be determined by the majority of the Governors present at a duly constituted meeting; and in case of equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote. Quorum and voting.

15. The chairman or any two Governors may at any time summon a special meeting for any cause that seems to him or them sufficient. All special meetings shall be convened by or under the direction of the person or persons summoning the meeting by notice in writing delivered or sent by post to each Governor, specifying the object of the meeting. And it shall be the duty of the clerk, if any, to give such notice when required by the chairman or by any Governors having a right to summon such meeting. Special meetings.

16. If a sufficient number of Governors to form a quorum are not present at any meeting, or if the business at any meeting is not fully completed, those present may adjourn the meeting to a day, time, and place, of which notice shall be given to each Governor. Adjournment of meetings.

17. A minute book and proper books of account shall be provided by the Governors, and kept in some convenient and secure place of deposit to be provided or appointed by them for that purpose, and minutes of the entry into office of every new Governor, and of all proceedings of the Governors, shall be entered in such minute book. Minutes.

18. The Governors shall cause full accounts to be kept of the receipts and expenditure in respect of the Foundation, and such accounts shall be stated for each year, and examined and passed annually by the Governors at the first meeting in the ensuing year, unless some other meeting shall be appointed for the purpose with the approval of the Charity Commissioners, and every such account shall be signed by the Governors present at the meeting at which it shall be passed. For the purposes of this clause the year shall be deemed to begin on the 1st day of February in each year. Accounts.

19. The Governors shall cause sufficient abstracts of the accounts to be published annually for general information. Such abstracts may be in the form given in the Schedule hereto, unless some other form is prescribed by the Charity Commissioners, in which case the form so prescribed shall be followed.

20. The Governors may, from time to time, make such arrangements as they may find most fitting for the custody of all deeds and other documents belonging to the Foundation, for deposit of money, for the drawing of cheques, and also for the appointment of a clerk, or of any necessary agents or other proper officers for their assistance in the conduct of the business of the Foundation, at such reasonable salaries or scale of remuneration as shall be approved by the Charity Commissioners, but no Governor acting as such clerk or officer shall be entitled to any salary or remuneration. Business arrangements.

21. From and after the date of this Scheme all stock in the public funds and other securities belonging to the Foundation, and not hereby required or directed to be otherwise applied or disposed of, shall be transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the Foundation. Vesting personal property.

22. All the estates and property of the Foundation not required to be retained or occupied for the purposes thereof, shall be let or otherwise managed by the Governors, or by their officers acting under their orders, according to the general law applicable to the management of property by Trustees of Charitable Foundations. Management and letting of estates.

23. Any money arising from the sale of timber, or from any mines or minerals on the estates of the Foundation, shall be treated as capital, and shall be invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, under the direction of the Charity Commissioners, except in any special cases in which the Governors may be authorised by such Commissioners to deal otherwise with such money or any part thereof. Timber and minerals.

24. So soon as the full number of Governors shall have been completed according to the provisions of this Scheme, or upon the expiration of the first three calendar months after Transfer of administration of Foundation to Governors.

4 SCHEME FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FREE GRAMMAR

after the date of this Scheme, if the full number of Governors shall not then have been completed, the administration of the Foundation shall be assumed and exercised by the said Governors in place of the present Governing Body. In the meantime the Foundation shall continue to be administered and managed, so far as may be necessary, by the present Governing Body, as nearly as may be in conformity with the provisions of this Scheme. The aforesaid time of three calendar months may be extended, if necessary, by an order of the Charity Commissioners, made upon the application of any one or more of the present Governing Body, or of the Governors, if any.

Temporary school arrangements.

25. So far as may be practicable and convenient, each school of the Foundation may be carried on as heretofore until the end of the school term which may be current at the date of this Scheme, or which, according to the previously established practice, would begin next after that date, or until such other time as may, with the approval of the Charity Commissioners, be fixed by the body for the time being having the administration of the Foundation under this Scheme.

Saving interests.

26. Nothing in this Scheme shall affect any of the following interests, viz.:—

(1.) The interest of any scholar who was on the 1st day of January 1876 a scholar on the Foundation.

(2.) The tenure by any person of any exhibition to which he was appointed before the date of this Scheme.

(3.) Such interest as any teacher or officer of the Foundation appointed to his office before the 25th day of June 1868 may have.

(4.) Such interest as any person may have in any pension or compensation allowance to which he was entitled on the 25th day of June 1868.

(5.) Such interest as the Rev. Thomas Brooking Cornish may have in any pension under an arrangement made upon his retirement from his late office of head master on the Foundation, and authorised by the Charity Commissioners by an order sealed on the 20th day of August 1872.

Provisions as to schools to be brought into operation as soon as practicable.

27. The Governors shall take all requisite measures for bringing the provisions of this Scheme into active operation for the regulation of the schools to be maintained under this Scheme as soon as practicable, and they shall have power to make all suitable and proper arrangements for that purpose.

THE SCHOOLS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

Grammar and Modern schools.

28. The schools of the Foundation shall be maintained as herein provided, as to the Free Grammar School by the name of the Grammar School, and as to the Modern Free School by the name of the Modern School.

Sites and buildings for schools.

29. As soon as conveniently may be the Governors, either by altering or adding to the present school buildings, or by acquiring or erecting other buildings upon some convenient site or sites in or near the borough of Macclesfield, shall provide proper school buildings suitable for the purposes of this Scheme, including a laboratory with proper class rooms for the teaching of physical science, and with the addition, if thought fit, of a gymnasium or playground. For the purposes of this clause the Governors may apply a sufficient sum, to be provided or raised, if needful, out of the capital endowment or property of the Foundation by sale or otherwise, but shall act subject to the consent and approval of the Charity Commissioners.

Special exemptions from religious instruction and worship.

30. The parent or guardian of, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of, any day scholar in either of the schools may claim, by notice in writing addressed to the head master, the exemption of such scholar from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson, or series of lessons, on a religious subject, and such scholar shall be exempted accordingly, and a scholar shall not, by reason of any exemption from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson, or series of lessons, on a religious subject, be deprived of any advantage or emolument in either school to which he would otherwise have been entitled.

If the parent or guardian of, or person liable to maintain, or having the actual custody of, any scholar who is about to attend either of the schools, and who but for this clause could only be admitted as a boarder, desires the exemption of such scholar from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, but the persons in charge of the boarding houses of such school are not willing to allow such exemption, then it shall be the duty of the Governors to make provisions for enabling the scholar to attend such school, and have such exemption as a day scholar, without being deprived of any advantage or emolument to which he would otherwise have been entitled.

If any teacher, in the course of other lessons at which any scholar exempted under this clause is in accordance with the ordinary rules of either school present, shall teach, systematically and persistently, any particular religious doctrine from the teaching of which any exemption has been claimed, as in this clause before provided, the Governors shall, on complaint made in writing to them by the parent, guardian, or person liable to maintain

maintain or having the actual custody of such scholar, hear the complaint and inquire into the circumstances, and if the complaint is judged to be reasonable, make all proper provisions for remedying the matter complained of.

31. Subject to the foregoing provision, religious instruction shall be given in each school under such regulations as shall be made from time to time by the Governors. Such instructions shall be in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England. Instruction.

32. No person shall be disqualified for being a master in either of the schools by reason only of his not being, or not intending to be, in Holy Orders. Masters not to be required to be in Holy Orders.

33. No head or assistant master or teacher of either of the schools shall be a Governor. Masters not to be Governors.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

34. There shall be a head master of the Grammar School. He shall be a graduate of some university in the United Kingdom. Every future head master shall be appointed by the Governors at some meeting to be called for that purpose, as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of a vacancy, or after notice of an intended vacancy. In order to obtain the best candidates the Governors shall, for a sufficient time before making any appointment, give public notice of the vacancy and invite applicants for the office by advertisements in newspapers, or by such other methods as they may judge best calculated to secure the object. Head master. Appointment.

35. The Governors may dismiss the head master without assigning cause, after six calendar months' written notice, given to him in pursuance of a resolution passed at two consecutive meetings held at an interval of at least 14 days, and convened for that purpose, such resolution being affirmed at each meeting by not less than two-thirds of the Governors present. Dismissal.

36. The Governors, for what in their opinion is urgent cause, may, by resolution passed at a special meeting convened for that purpose, and affirmed by not less than two-thirds of the whole number of Governors for the time being, declare that the head master ought to be dismissed from his office without the aforesaid notice, and in that case they may appoint another special meeting to be held not less than a week after the former one, and may then, by a similar resolution, affirmed by as large a proportion of Governors, absolutely and finally dismiss him. And if the Governors assembled at the first of such meetings think fit at once to suspend the head master from his office until the next meeting, they may do so by resolution affirmed by as large a proportion of Governors. Full notice and opportunity of defence at both meetings shall be given to the head master.

37. Every future head master, previously to entering into office, shall be required to sign a declaration, to be entered in the minute book of the Governors, to the following effect:— Declaration to be signed by head master.

"I, _____, declare that I will always, to the best of my ability, discharge the duties of head master of the Macclesfield Grammar School during my tenure of the office, and that if I am removed by the Governors I will acquiesce in such removal, and will thereupon relinquish all claim to the mastership and its future emoluments, and will deliver up to the Governors, or as they direct, possession of all the property of the school then in my possession or occupation."

38. The head master shall dwell in the residence assigned for him. He shall have the occupation and use of such residence, and of any other property of the school of which he becomes the occupant as such head master, in respect of his official character and duties, and not as tenant, and shall, if removed from his office, deliver up possession of such residence and other property to the Governors, or as they direct. He shall not, except with the permission of the Governors, permit any person not being a member of his family to occupy such residence or any part thereof. Head master's official residence.

39. The head master shall give his personal attention to the duties of the school, and during his tenure of office he shall not accept or hold any benefice having the cure of souls, or any office or appointment which, in the opinion of the Governors, may interfere with the proper performance of his duties as head master. Head master not to have other employment.

40. Neither the head master nor any assistant master shall receive or demand from any boy in the school, or from any person whomsoever on behalf of any such boy, any gratuity, fee, or payment, except such as are prescribed or authorised by this Scheme. Masters not to receive other than authorised fees.

41. Within the limits fixed by this Scheme, the Governors shall prescribe the general subjects of instruction, the relative prominence and value to be assigned to each group of subjects, the arrangements respecting the school terms, vacations and holidays, the payments of day scholars, and the number and payments of boarders. They shall take general supervision of the sanitary condition of the school buildings and arrangements. They shall determine what number of assistant masters shall be employed. They shall every year assign the amount which they think proper to be contributed out of the income of the Foundation for the purpose of maintaining assistant masters and providing and

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and maintaining a proper school plant or apparatus, and otherwise furthering the current objects and the efficiency of the school.

Governors to consider views and proposals of the head master.

42. Before making any regulations under the last foregoing clause, the Governors shall consult the head master in such a manner as to give him full opportunity for the expression of his views. The head master may also from time to time submit proposals to the Governors for making or altering regulations concerning any matter within the province of the Governors. The Governors shall fully consider any such expression of views or proposals, and shall decide upon them.

Jurisdiction of head master over school arrangements.

43. Subject to the rules prescribed by or under the authority of this Scheme, the head master shall have under his control the choice of books, the method of teaching, the arrangement of classes and school hours, and generally the whole internal organisation, management, and discipline of the school, including the power of expelling boys from the school or suspending them from attendance thereat for any adequate cause to be judged of by him: Provided that, upon expelling or suspending any boy he shall forthwith report the case to the Governors.

Appointment, dismissal, and payment of assistant masters.

44. The head master shall have the sole power of appointing and dismissing all assistant masters, and shall determine, subject to the approval of the Governors, in what proportions the sum assigned by the Governors for the maintenance of assistant masters, or the other current objects of the school, shall be divided among the various persons and objects for which it is assigned in the aggregate. And the Governors shall pay the same accordingly, either through the hands of the head master or directly, as they think best.

Income of head master.

45. The head master shall receive a fixed yearly stipend of 200 £. He shall also be entitled to receive a further or capitation payment calculated on such a scale, uniform or graduated, as may be fixed from time to time by the Governors, at the rate of not less than 3 £. nor more than 6 £. a year for each boy attending the school. The amount of this further or capitation payment shall be ascertained and paid to the head master by the Governors, together with the proper proportion of his fixed stipend, at such convenient intervals or times as the Governors may think fit.

Boarders.

46. The Governors may make such regulations and arrangements as they may think right for the reception of boarders, either in the house of any master, or in a hostel or hostels conducted under the management of the Governors, or, if they think fit, in both of those ways.

Payments for tuition and boarding.

47. All boys, including boarders, except as hereinafter provided, shall pay tuition fees to be fixed from time to time by the Governors at the rate of not less than 8 £. nor more than 20 £. a year for any boy, except that in the case of any boy of not less than 12 years of age whose parent or guardian is, for the time being, and has for three years next preceding the date of such boy's admission to the Grammar School, been resident in the Prestbury Division of the Hundred of Macclesfield, and who has attended the Modern School for not less than three years, and is favourably reported of by the head master of the same school as to industry and good conduct, the tuition fee shall be reduced by one half. Except as aforesaid, no difference in respect of these fees shall be made between any scholars on account of place of birth or residence, or of their being or not being boarders. The payments to be required from boarders, exclusive of the tuition fees, shall not exceed for any boy in a hostel such an amount as will in the opinion of the Governors cover the actual cost of boarding, or in a master's house the annual rate of 60 £., or such other rate as may with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners be fixed by the Governors after consultation with the head master. No extra or additional payment of any kind shall be allowed without the sanction of the Governors and the written consent of the parent, or person occupying the place of parent, of the scholar concerned.

48. All payments for tuition fees shall be made in advance to the head master, or to such other person as the Governors shall from time to time determine, and shall be accounted for by the person receiving them to the Governors, and treated by them as part of the general income of the Foundation.

Ages for school.

49. No boy shall be admitted into the school under the age of nine years. No boy shall remain in the school after the age of 19 years, or if he attains that age during a school term, then after the end of such term, except with the permission of the Governors, which in special cases may be given upon the recommendation of the head master. And the Governors may make regulations for the withdrawal of boys from the school, in cases where from idleness or incapacity to profit by the instruction given they have fallen materially below the standard of position and attainment proper for their age.

To whom school is open.

50. Subject to the provisions established by or under the authority of this Scheme, the school and all its advantages shall be open to all boys of good character and sufficient health who are residing with their parents, guardians, or near relations within degrees to be determined by the Governors, or in some boarding house conducted under regulations made by the Governors. No boy not so residing shall be admitted to the school without the special permission of the Governors.

51. Applications

51. Applications for admission to the school shall be made to the head master, or to some other person appointed by the Governors, according to a form to be approved of by them, and delivered to all applicants. Applications for admission.

52. The head master or some other person appointed by the Governors shall keep a register of applications for admission, showing the date of every application, and of the admission, withdrawal, or rejection of the applicant, and the cause of any rejection, and the age of each applicant. Register of applications.

53. Every applicant for admission shall be examined by or under the direction of the head master, who shall appoint convenient times for that purpose, and give reasonable notice to the parents or next friends of the boy to be so examined. No boy shall be admitted to the school except after undergoing such examination and being found fit for admission. Those who are so found fit shall, if there is room for them, be admitted in order according to the dates of their application. If there is not such room, preference shall be given to boys whose parents or guardians are for the time being resident in the Prestbury Division of the Hundred of Macclesfield. Entrance examination.

54. The examination for admission shall be graduated according to the age of the boy, and shall be regulated in other particulars from time to time by or under the direction of the Governors, but it shall never for any boy fall below the following standard, that is to say:—

Reading.

Writing from dictation.

Sums in the first four simple rules of arithmetic, with the multiplication table.

55. Besides religious instruction, as hereinbefore provided, instruction shall also be given in the school in the following subjects:— Instruction.

Reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Geography and history.

English grammar, composition, and literature.

Mathematics.

Greek.

Latin.

At least one foreign European language.

Natural science.

Drawing, drill, and vocal music.

Subject to the above provisions, the course of instruction shall proceed according to the classification and arrangements made by the head master. The Governors may also make provision for special instruction in drawing in union with any local committee, or otherwise provide classes for instruction in drawing in connection with the Department of Science and Art.

56. There shall be once in every year an examination of the scholars by an examiner or examiners appointed or approved for that purpose by the Governors, and paid by them, but otherwise unconnected with the school. The day of examination shall be fixed by the Governors after consulting with the head master. The examiner or examiners shall report to the Governors on the proficiency of the scholars and on the condition of the school, as regards instruction and discipline, as shown by the result of the examination. The Governors shall communicate the report to the head master. Annual examination.

57. The head master shall make a report in writing to the Governors annually at such time as they shall direct on the general condition and progress of the school, and on any special occurrences during the year. He may also mention the names of any boys who, in his judgment, are worthy of reward or distinction, having regard both to proficiency and conduct. Head master's annual report.

58. The Governors may award prizes of books, or other suitable rewards or marks of distinction, to any boys mentioned by the head master as aforesaid, or by the examiner or examiners, as worthy of reward or distinction. Prizes.

THE MODERN SCHOOL.

59. The head master of the Modern School shall be a graduate of some university in the United Kingdom, or shall have such other qualification as the Governors shall deem sufficient. Every future head master shall be appointed by the Governors at some meeting to be called for that purpose, as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of a vacancy, or after notice of an intended vacancy. In order to obtain the best candidates, the Governors shall, for a sufficient time before making any appointment, give public notice of the vacancy and invite applicants for the office by advertisements in newspapers, or by such other methods as they may judge best calculated to secure the object. Head master.
Appointment.

60. The Governors may dismiss the head master without assigning cause, after six calendar months' written notice, given to him in pursuance of a resolution passed at two consecutive meetings held at an interval of at least 14 days, and convened for that purpose. Dismissal.

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pose, such resolution being affirmed at each meeting by not less than two-thirds of the Governors present.

61. The Governors for what in their opinion is urgent cause may, by resolution passed at a special meeting convened for that purpose, and affirmed by not less than two-thirds of the whole number of Governors for the time being, declare that the head master ought to be dismissed from his office without the aforesaid notice, and in that case they may appoint another special meeting to be held not less than a week after the former one, and may then by a similar resolution, affirmed by as large a proportion of Governors, absolutely and finally dismiss him. And if the Governors assembled at the first of such meetings think fit at once to suspend the head master from his office until the next meeting, they may do so by resolution affirmed by as large a proportion of Governors. Full notice and opportunity of defence at both meetings shall be given to the head master.

Declaration to be signed by head master.

62. Every future head master, previously to entering into office, shall be required to sign a declaration, to be entered in the minute book of the Governors, to the following effect:—

"I, _____, declare that I will always to the best of my ability discharge the duties of head master of the Macclesfield Modern School during my tenure of the office, and that if I am removed by the Governors, I will acquiesce in such removal, and will thereupon relinquish all claim to the mastership and its future emoluments, and will deliver up to the Governors, or as they direct, possession of all the property of the school then in my possession or occupation."

Head master's official residence.

63. The head master shall dwell in the residence assigned for him. He shall have the occupation and use of such residence, and of any other property of the school of which he becomes the occupant as such head master, in respect of his official character and duties, and not as tenant, and shall, if removed from his office, deliver up possession of such residence and other property to the Governors, or as they direct. He shall not, except with the permission of the Governors, permit any person not being a member of his family to occupy such residence, or any part thereof.

Head master not to have other employment.

64. The head master shall give his personal attention to the duties of the school, and during his tenure of office he shall not accept or hold any benefice having the cure of souls, or any office or appointment which, in the opinion of the Governors, may interfere with the proper performance of his duties as head master.

Masters not to receive other than authorised fees.

65. Neither the head master nor any assistant master shall receive or demand from any boy in the school, or from any person whomsoever on behalf of any such boy, any gratuity, fee, or payment, except such as are prescribed or authorised by this Scheme.

Jurisdiction of Governors over school arrangements.

66. Within the limits fixed by this Scheme, the Governors shall prescribe the general subjects of instruction, the relative prominence and value to be assigned to each group of subjects, the arrangements respecting the school terms, vacations, and holidays, the payments of day scholars, and the number and payments of boarders. They shall take general supervision of the sanitary condition of the school buildings and arrangements. They shall determine what number of assistant masters shall be employed. They shall every year assign the amount which they think proper to be contributed out of the income of the Foundation for the purpose of maintaining assistant masters, and providing and maintaining a proper school plant or apparatus, and otherwise furthering the current objects and the efficiency of the school.

Governors to consider views and proposals of the head master.

67. Before making any regulations under the last foregoing clause, the Governors shall consult the head master in such a manner as to give him full opportunity for the expression of his views. The head master may also, from time to time, submit proposals to the Governors for making or altering regulations concerning any matter within the province of the Governors. The Governors shall fully consider any such expression of views or proposals, and shall decide upon them.

Jurisdiction of head master over school arrangements.

68. Subject to the rules prescribed by or under the authority of this Scheme, the head master shall have under his control the choice of books, the method of teaching, the arrangement of classes and school hours, and generally the whole internal organisation, management, and discipline of the school, including the power of expelling boys from the school, or suspending them from attendance thereat, for any adequate cause to be judged of by him: Provided that, upon expelling or suspending any boy, he shall forthwith report the case to the Governors.

Appointment, dismissal, and payment of assistant masters.

69. The head master shall have the sole power of appointing and dismissing all assistant masters, and shall determine, subject to the approval of the Governors, in what proportions the sum assigned by the Governors for the maintenance of assistant masters, or the other current objects of the school, shall be divided among the various persons and objects for which it is assigned in the aggregate. And the Governors shall pay the same accordingly, either through the hands of the head master or directly, as they think best.

Income of head master.

70. The head master shall receive a fixed yearly stipend of 120 £. He shall also be entitled to receive a further or capitation payment, calculated on such a scale, uniform or

or graduated, as may be fixed from time to time by the Governors, at the rate of not less than 1*l.* nor more than 4*l.* a year for each boy attending the school. The amount of this further or capitation payment shall be ascertained and paid to the head master by the Governors, together with the proper proportion of his fixed stipend, at such convenient intervals or times as the Governors may think fit.

71. The Governors may make such regulations and arrangements as they may think right for the reception of boarders, either in the house of any master, or in a hostel or hostels conducted under the management of the Governors, or, if they think fit, in both of those ways. Boarders.

72. All boys, including boarders, except as hereinafter provided, shall pay tuition fees, to be fixed from time to time by the Governors, at the rate of not less than 4*l.* nor more than 8*l.* a year for any boy. No difference in respect of these fees shall be made between any scholars on account of place of birth or residence, or of their being or not being boarders. The payments to be required from boarders, exclusive of tuition fees, shall not exceed for any boy in a hostel such an amount as will, in the opinion of the Governors, cover the actual cost of boarding, or in a master's house the annual rate of 60*l.*, or such other rate as may, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, be fixed by the Governors, after consultation with the head master. No extra or additional payment of any kind shall be allowed without the sanction of the Governors and the written consent of the parent, or person occupying the place of the parent, of the scholar concerned. Payments for tuition and boarding.

73. All payments for tuition fees shall be made in advance to the head master, or to such other person as the Governors shall from time to time determine, and shall be accounted for by the person receiving them to the Governors, and treated by them as part of the general income of the Foundation.

74. No boy shall be admitted into the school under the age of seven years. No boy shall remain in the school after the age of 16 years, or if he attains that age during a school term, then after the end of such term. And the Governors may make regulations for the withdrawal of boys from the school, in cases where, from idleness or incapacity to profit by the instruction given, they have fallen materially below the standard of position and attainment proper for their age. Ages for school.

75. Subject to the provisions established by or under the authority of this Scheme, the school and all its advantages shall be open to all boys of good character and sufficient health, who are residing with their parents, guardians, or near relations within degrees to be determined by the Governors, or in some boarding house conducted under regulations made by the Governors. No boy not so residing shall be admitted to the school without the special permission of the Governors. To whom school is open.

76. Applications for admission to the school shall be made to the head master, or to some other person appointed by the Governors, according to a form to be approved of by them, and delivered to all applicants. Applications for admission.

77. The head master, or some other person appointed by the Governors, shall keep a register of applications for admission, showing the date of every application, and of the admission, withdrawal, or rejection of the applicant, and the cause of any rejection, and the age of each applicant. Register of applications.

78. Every applicant for admission shall be examined by or under the direction of the head master, who shall appoint convenient times for that purpose, and give reasonable notice to the parents or next friends of the boy to be so examined. No boy shall be admitted to the school except after undergoing such examination and being found fit for admission. Those who are so found fit shall, if there is room for them, be admitted in order according to the dates of their application. If there is not such room, preference shall be given to boys whose parents or guardians are for the time being resident in the Prestbury Division of the Hundred of Macclesfield. Entrance examination.

79. The examination for admission shall be graduated according to the age of the boy, and shall be regulated in other particulars from time to time by or under the direction of the Governors, but it shall never for any boy fall below the following standard; that is to say,—

Reading.

Writing from dictation.

Sums in the first two simple rules of arithmetic, with the multiplication table.

80. Besides religious instruction, as hereinbefore provided, instruction shall also be given in the school in the following subjects:— Instruction.

Reading, writing, and arithmetic.
Geography and history.
English grammar, composition, and literature.
Mathematics.

Latin.
French.
Natural science.
Drawing, drill, and vocal music;
And, if the Governors think fit, German.

Subject to the above provisions, the course of instruction shall proceed according to the classification and arrangements made by the head master.

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The Governors may also make provision for special instruction in drawing in union with any local committee, or otherwise provide classes for instruction in connection with the Department of Science and Art.

Annual examination.

81. There shall be, once in every year, an examination of the scholars by an examiner or examiners appointed for that purpose by the Governors, and paid by them, but otherwise unconnected with the school. The day of examination shall be fixed by the Governors after consulting with the head master. The examiner or examiners shall report to the Governors on the proficiency of the scholars and on the condition of the school, as regards instruction and discipline, as shown by the result of the examination. The Governors shall communicate the report to the head master.

Head master's annual report.

82. The head master shall make a report in writing to the Governors annually at such time as they shall direct, on the general condition and progress of the school, and on any special occurrences during the year. He may also mention the names of any boys who, in his judgment, are worthy of reward or distinction, having regard both to proficiency and conduct.

Prizes.

83. The Governors may award prizes of books or other suitable rewards or marks of distinction to any boys mentioned by the head master as aforesaid, or by the examiner or examiners, as worthy of reward or distinction.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Scholarships in Grammar and Modern Schools.

84. Scholarships shall be maintained in each school in the form of exemptions, total or partial, from the payment of tuition fees. They shall be granted for such periods, and, subject to the provisions of this Scheme, on such conditions as the Governors think fit. Boys to whom such scholarships shall be granted shall be called Foundation Scholars. These scholarships may be awarded in favour of candidates for admission to the schools on the result of an examination, and in favour of boys already attending the schools, upon the reports of the examiners made on the result of the annual examination; but no such scholarship shall be granted to any such last-mentioned boy unless the head master shall report that he is deserving of it by reason of his character and good conduct. No such scholarships shall be granted so as to extend the number in either school to more than 10 per cent. of the boys actually attending such school.

Further scholarships in Grammar School.

85. The Governors may also, in cases in which they think it expedient, grant further scholarships tenable at the Grammar School by awarding to Foundation Scholars, or to other deserving boys in the Grammar School, on the recommendation of the head master, gratuities not exceeding, in the case of any boy, the amount of 8 l. in a year towards defraying the cost of books and stationery, and other expenses incident to their attendance at the school.

Scholarships in Modern School for boys from certified efficient schools.

86. From a time not later than two years from the date of this Scheme, the Governors shall apply not less than the sum of 60 l. yearly in maintaining scholarships tenable for three years at the Modern School each of the yearly value of 10 l. These scholarships shall be competed for by boys who have been educated for at least three years at any schools being Certified Efficient Schools within the meaning of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, in the Prestbury Division of the Hundred of Macclesfield, and the Governors shall make such arrangements relative to the elections to these scholarships as seem to them best adapted to secure the double object of attracting good scholars to the Modern School, and advancing education at the said Certified Efficient Schools.

Grammar School exhibitions.

87. Subject to such reasonable regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Scheme, as the Governors may from time to time prescribe, the Governors shall establish two or more exhibitions of the aggregate yearly value of not less than 100 l. to be awarded to boys who are being and have for not less than three years immediately preceding the date of the award been educated at the Grammar School. Such exhibitions shall be of such yearly value and shall be tenable at any university or other place of higher education approved by the Governors for such periods not exceeding four years in any case as the Governors may in each case determine.

Grammar and Modern School exhibitions.

88. Subject to such or the like reasonable regulations as aforesaid, the Governors may also, if in their opinion the income is sufficient, establish exhibitions to be awarded to boys who are being and have for not less than three years immediately preceding the date of the award been educated at either of the schools. The exhibitions under this clause for boys in the Grammar School shall be tenable at any university or other place of higher education or professional training approved by the Governors for such periods not exceeding four years in any case as the Governors may in each case determine, and the exhibition under this clause for boys in the Modern School shall be tenable for such periods as last aforesaid at some place of higher education approved by the Governors, or for purposes of technical or professional training. In cases of equal merit a preference in the award of the exhibitions under this or the last foregoing clause shall be given to boys who are the sons of inhabitants of the Prestbury Division of the Hundred of Macclesfield.

Conditions as to scholarships and exhibitions.

89. No scholarship or exhibition shall be granted for which there shall be no candidate so qualified as aforesaid who on examination shall be adjudged worthy to take it. Any money

money so left to be disposed of shall be applied in the manner hereinafter directed concerning unapplied surplus of income of the Foundation. Every scholarship and exhibition established under this Scheme shall be given as the reward of merit, and shall, except as herein provided, be freely and openly competed for, and shall be tenable only for the purposes of education. If the holder shall, in the judgment of the Governors, be guilty of serious misconduct or idleness, or fail to maintain a reasonable standard of proficiency, or wilfully cease to pursue his education, the Governors may at once determine the scholarship or exhibition, and for this purpose, in the case of an exhibition, may act on the report of the proper authorities of the college, school, or place of education at which the exhibition is held, or on such other evidence as the Governors think sufficient. For the purposes of this clause the decision of the Governors shall be final in every case.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

90. From a date not later than three years from the date of this Scheme the Governors shall apply the yearly sum of 100 *l.* out of the income of the Foundation in the advancement of the education of girls, and shall, at or before the expiration of such three years, apply to the Charity Commissioners for a Scheme for the application of such yearly sum. Education of girls.

APPLICATION OF INCOME.

91. As soon as the state of the school funds will admit, the Governors shall transfer the sum of 2,666 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Government Stock into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and shall place the same in their books to a separate account, entitled "Repairs and Improvements Fund." The income of such fund shall be paid to the Governors, and applied by them in ordinary repairs or improvements of property used for the purposes of the schools, and if not wanted for that purpose shall be accumulated by them for the like purpose in any future year or years. Until the Repairs and Improvements Fund is provided, the Governors shall treat the sum of 80 *l.* a year as applicable to the same purposes as the income of the Repairs and Improvements Fund. Repairs and Improvements Fund.

92. After defraying the expenses of management, and of any ordinary repairs or improvements which the income of the Repairs and Improvements Fund, or the yearly sum payable in lieu thereof, may be insufficient to answer, and providing for any payments hereinbefore directed or authorised, other than those for the purposes of the Grammar School and the Modern School, the Governors shall employ the income of the Foundation in paying the head masters, and in making the several payments hereinbefore directed or authorised for the purposes of those schools. Other expenses.

93. The Governors may, if they think fit and the income at their disposal suffice for the purpose, agree with the head master of the Grammar School for the formation of a fund in the nature of a pension or superannuation fund, the main principles of such agreement being that the head master and the Governors respectively shall contribute annually for a period of 20 years such sums as may be fixed on; that these contributions shall accumulate at compound interest; that in case the head master serves his office for 20 years he shall on his retirement be entitled to the whole accumulated fund; that in case he retires earlier on account of permanent disability from illness he shall also be entitled to the whole of the same fund; that in all other cases he shall, on his ceasing to be master, be entitled to the amount produced by its own contributions. If any question shall arise upon the construction or working of this provision, the same shall be referred by the Governors to the Charity Commissioners, whose decision thereon shall be final and conclusive. The Governors may make a like agreement with the head master of the Modern School. Pensions.

94. The residue of income of the Foundation, if any, may be employed in improving the accommodation or convenience of the school buildings or premises, or generally in extending or otherwise promoting the objects and efficiency of the schools by increasing the salaries of the head masters, or either of them, or otherwise, or in increasing the amount to be applied for the education of girls. Whatever shall not be so employed shall, on passing the yearly accounts, be treated as unapplied surplus, and shall be deposited in a bank for the account of the Governors, to the intent that the same, so soon as it shall amount to a suitable sum, shall be invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the Foundation in augmentation of its general endowment. Residue.
Unapplied surplus.

95. If at any time the income of the Foundation shall not be sufficient to maintain both the schools, the Grammar School shall have the first claim on such income, and be well and sufficiently maintained before any part of such income is applied to the Modern School. Maintenance of Grammar School to be first object.

GENERAL.

96. The Governors may receive any additional donations or endowments for the general purposes of the Foundation. They may also receive donations or endowments for any special objects connected with the schools which shall not be inconsistent with, or calculated to impede, the due working of the provisions of this Scheme. Any question arising upon this last point shall be referred to the Charity Commissioners for decision. Further endowments.

12 SCHEME FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FREE GRAMMAR

Power to connect or unite schools.	<p>97. The Governors may do all or any of the following things:—</p> <p>(1.) Give to the head master of the Grammar School general control over both the Grammar School and the Modern School.</p> <p>(2.) Remove the Modern School from its present site, and establish it in buildings contiguous to those of the Grammar School.</p> <p>(3.) Arrange for the common instruction of the scholars in either school in the subjects which are common to both; and</p> <p>(4.) Unite the two schools together as upper and lower departments respectively of the same school.</p>
General power of Governors to make regulations.	<p>98. Subject to the limits prescribed by this Scheme the Governors shall have full power, from time to time, to make regulations for the conduct of their business and for the management of the Foundation, and such regulations shall be binding on all persons affected thereby.</p>
Question of proceedings under Scheme.	<p>99. Any question affecting the regularity or the validity of any proceeding under this Scheme shall be determined conclusively by the Charity Commissioners upon such application made to them for the purpose as they think sufficient.</p>
Construction of Scheme.	<p>100. If any doubt or question arises among the Governors as to the proper construction or application of any of the provisions of this Scheme, the Governors may apply to the Charity Commissioners for their opinion and advice thereon, which opinion and advice when given shall be binding on the Governors and all persons claiming under the Trust who shall be affected by the question so decided.</p>
Jurisdiction of Ordinary abolished.	<p>101. From the date of this Scheme all jurisdiction of the Ordinary relating to or arising from the licensing of any master under the Foundation shall be abolished.</p>
Jurisdiction of Crown as visitor.	<p>102. From the date of this Scheme all rights and powers reserved to, belonging to, claimed by, or capable of being exercised by, any body or bodies corporate, persons or person other than Her Majesty as visitor of the Foundation, shall be transferred to Her Majesty, and all such rights and powers, and also any like rights and powers vested in Her on the 2nd day of August 1869, shall be exercised only through and by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales.</p>
Charity Commissioners to make new Schemes.	<p>103. The Charity Commissioners may, from time to time, in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction, frame Schemes for the alteration of any portions of this Scheme, provided that such Schemes be not inconsistent with anything contained in the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874.</p>
Foundation to be governed exclusively by this Scheme.	<p>104. So much of the said Charter of King Edward VI. as created a body corporate as aforesaid, and as will serve to maintain the same in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme, shall remain in force. Except as aforesaid, from and after the date of this Scheme the Foundation shall for every purpose be administered and governed wholly and exclusively in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme, notwithstanding any former or other Scheme, Act of Parliament, Charter, or Letters Patent, Statute or instrument relating to the subject matter of this Scheme.</p>
Scheme to be printed and sold.	<p>105. The Governors shall cause this Scheme to be printed, and a copy to be given to every Governor, master, and assistant master upon their respective appointments, and copies may be sold at a reasonable price to all persons applying for the same.</p>
Date of Scheme.	<p>106. The date of this Scheme shall be the day on which Her Majesty, by Order in Council, declares Her approbation of it.</p>

SCHEDULE.

THE FOUNDATION OF KING EDWARD VI., OR THE KING'S SCHOOLS IN
MACCLESFIELD.

ABSTRACT of ACCOUNTS for Year ending

N.B.—Receipts or expenses not falling under any specific heads should be inserted separately in an appropriate place under one of the more general heads.

ANNUAL INCOME RECEIVABLE.

					£.	s.	d.
Land	A.	B.	P. let on lease for 21 years or less, gross rental	-			
Ditto	-	-	ditto for more than 21 years, gross rental	-			
Ditto	-	-	annual tenancies, gross rental	-			
Houses, cottages, &c., gross rental	-	-	-	-			
Mineral rent	-	-	-	-			
Interest on unpaid purchase moneys of lands taken or sold	-	-	-	-			
Three per Cent. Government Stock, annual dividends	-	-	-	-			
Interest or dividends on other investments (to be set out separately)	-	-	-	-			
Special or casual payments	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL Gross Annual Income					£.		

RECEIPTS for Year ending

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. From Endowment.							
*Rents for the year received	-	-	-	-			
Arrears of rent received	-	-	-	-			
Sales of timber, or profits of woods	-	-	-	-			
Minerals	-	-	-	-			
Specify whether sale, rent, or royalties.							
Dividends on Three per Cent. Government Stock	-	-	-	-			
Interest or dividends on other investments (to be set out separately).	-	-	-	-			
Interest on cash at bankers	-	-	-	-			
Special or casual payments	-	-	-	-			
2. From Fees of Pupils. Each School separately.							
1st quarter, or term	-	-	-	-			
2nd "	-	-	-	-			
3rd "	-	-	-	-			
4th "	-	-	-	-			
3. Incidentals.							
Property tax returned	-	-	-	-			
4. Hostel Account.							
Net profit from each school separately	-	-	-	-			
TOTAL Income of the Year					£.		
Balance at commencement of account					-		
TOTAL RECEIPTS					£.		

* Arrears of rent still due for current year - - -
" " previous years - - -

£. s. d.
£.

EXPENSES.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. <i>Management of the Trust.</i>							
	Salary of clerk or other officers - - -	-	-	-			
	Postage, stationery, stamps, &c. - - -	-	-	-			
	Advertisements - - - - -	-	-	-			
	Law expenses (ordinary) - - - - -	-	-	-			
2. <i>Charges on the Foundation, if any.</i>							
Specify in detail. }							
3. <i>Expenses on Property not in the Occupation of the Schools.</i>							
	Repairs - - - - -	-	-	-			
	Rates and taxes (excluding Property tax) - -	-	-	-			
	Insurance - - - - -	-	-	-			
	Land tax, chief rents, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-			
	Tithes, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-			
	Expenses of woods - - - - -	-	-	-			
4. <i>Expenses on Property in the Occupation of the Schools.</i>							
	Repairs, &c. in excess of income of Repairs Fund						
	Rates and taxes - - - - -	-	-	-			
	Insurance - - - - -	-	-	-			
5. <i>Temporary Annual Expenses.</i>							
	Interest on money borrowed (£.) - -	-	-	-			
	Pension payments - - - - -	-	-	-			
Specify according to School. }							
	Other payments - - - - -	-	-	-			
	Property tax - - - - -	-	-	-			
6. <i>Extraordinary Expenses of the Year.</i>							
Specify in detail. }							
7. <i>Investments made during the Year.</i>							
8. <i>Net Expenditure on the Schools.</i>							
	GRAMMAR SCHOOL:						
	Salary of head master - - - - -	-	-	-			
	Payment for assistant masters, school apparatus, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-			
	Examiners' fees and expenses - - - - -	-	-	-			
	Printing examination papers, &c. - - - -	-	-	-			
	Book prizes - - - - -	-	-	-			
	Books (for library, &c.) - - - - -	-	-	-			
	Paper, pens, ink, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-			
	Gas, water, coal, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-			
	Cleaning, portorage, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-			
	Special payments:						
	Lecturer on any special subject - - -	-	-	-			
	Prize-day expenses, &c., &c. - - - -	-	-	-			
	MODERN SCHOOL:						
	(as above for Grammar School.)						
9. <i>Scholarships and Exhibitions.</i>							
Specify according to Schools and Clauses. }							
10. <i>Payment for Education of Girls.</i>							
TOTAL Expenditure of the Year - - -		£.					
Unapplied surplus (less current balance) - - -		-	-	-			
Balance in hand at close of account - - -		-	-	-			
TOTAL - - -		£.					

REPAIRS and IMPROVEMENTS ACCOUNT for the Year ending .

Dr.	£. s. d.	Cr.	£. s. d.
Balance at commencement of account.		Ordinary repairs - - -	
Dividends on Government Stock.		Extraordinary repairs or improvements.	
		Balance to next account -	
	£.		£.

HOSTEL ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING

Separately for each School.

Receipts.	£. s. d.	Expenditure.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
From fees for boarding :		Maintenance :		
1st quarter or term -		Meat, &c. - - -		
2nd " " -		Bread, &c. - - -		
3rd " " -		Groceries - - -		
4th " " -		Beer - - -		
		Vegetables - - -		
		Other expenses :		
		Matron - - -		
		Domestic servants - -		
		Washing - - -		
		Medical expenses - -		
		Fittings and furniture -		
TOTAL - - £.			£.	
		Net Profit carried to General Account - - -	£.	

Education Department, }
13 February 1879. }

PATRICK CUMIN,
Assistant Secretary.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS,
1869, 1873, AND 1874.

COPY of SCHEME for the Management of the
Foundation known as the FREE GRAMMAR
SCHOOL of KING EDWARD VI., in MACCLES-
FIELD, in the County of CHESTER.

(Presented pursuant to Acts of Parliament.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 February 1879.*

42—I.

Under 2. oz.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS, 1869, 1873, AND 1874.

COPY of SCHEME for the Management of the Foundation known as the
ENDOWED SCHOOL founded by MARGARET HODGSON at WIGGONBY, in the
Parish of AIKTON, in the County of CUMBERLAND.

HODGSON'S SCHOOL, WIGGONBY, IN THE PARISH OF AIKTON,
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

In the Matter of the ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS, 1869, 1873, and 1874.

SCHEME for the Administration of the Foundation known as the ENDOWED SCHOOL
founded by MARGARET HODGSON at WIGGONBY, in the parish of AIKTON, in the
county of CUMBERLAND, by a deed dated on or about the 19th day of October 1792,
and further endowed under her will, dated on or about the 3rd day of April 1797.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF FOUNDATION.

1. THE above-mentioned Foundation and its endowments shall henceforth be adminis- Future administra-
tered by the Governing Body hereinafter constituted, subject to and in conformity with tion of Foundation.
the provisions of this Scheme, under the name of Hodgson's School Wiggonby, herein-
after called the Foundation.

2. The Governing Body, hereinafter called the Governors, shall, when completely Governing Body.
formed and full, consist of ten persons, of whom one shall be called *Ex-officio* Governor,
six shall be called Representative Governors, and three shall be called Coöptative
Governors.

3. The *Ex-officio* Governor shall be the Rector of Aikton for the time being, if he shall *Ex-officio* Governor.
be willing to accept the office.

4. The Representative Governors shall be competent persons duly qualified to dis- Representative Go-
charge the duties of the office, and shall be appointed by the following person and vernors.
electing bodies respectively in the following proportions ; that is to say,—

- One by the lord of the manor of Aikton ;
- One by the rector and churchwardens of Aikton ;
- Two by the ratepayers of the parish of Aikton ;
- One by the ratepayers of the parish of Beaumont ; and
- One by the ratepayers of the parish of Burgh-by-Sands.

Such appointments shall be made as often as there may be occasion by the person or
body entitled to appoint, and, where by an electing body, at a meeting thereof which
shall be convened, held, and conducted as nearly as may be in conformity with the
ordinary rules or practice of such a body, or failing such rules or practice, then in con-
formity with regulations to be made or approved by the Charity Commissioners for
England and Wales. Every Representative Governor shall be appointed to office for
the term of five years, reckoned from the date of the appointment, but shall in every case
be re-eligible. The first Representative Governors shall be appointed as soon as con-
veniently may be after the date of this Scheme. The person appointing or the chairman
or other presiding officer of each meeting at which the appointment of any Representative
Governors or Governor shall be made shall forthwith cause the names or name of the
persons or person so appointed to be notified in the case of the first such appointment to
the Rector of Aikton, and in the case of every subsequent appointment to the Chairman
of the Governors or their clerk, if any, or other acting officer. Any appointment of a

Representative Governor not made as aforesaid, as to the first such Governors within three calendar months after the date of this Scheme, or within such further time, if any, as may be fixed under this Scheme for the transfer of the administration of the Foundation to the Governors, or as to future Representative Governors within six calendar months after the notice hereinafter prescribed of the occurrence of a vacancy has been given, as the case may be, shall for that turn be made by the then existing Governors.

The proper expenses attending the appointment of every Representative Governor shall, unless otherwise provided for, be paid by the Governors out of the income of the Foundation; but the particulars of all such expenses shall be submitted to and allowed by the Charity Commissioners previously to their being so paid.

Coöptative Governors.

5. The first Coöptative Governors shall be the following persons, that is to say :—

The Rev. Joseph Stordy Hodgson, M.A., Canon of Carlisle ;

John Jennings, of Thornby Villa, Aikton, Esq. ; and

The Reverend William Mangles Schnibben, Vicar of Wigton ;

and their appointment shall take effect from the date of this Scheme.

The future Coöptative Governors shall be competent persons duly qualified to discharge the duties of the office, and shall be appointed in every case by the general body of Governors at a special meeting, by a resolution to be forthwith notified by them, with all proper information to the Charity Commissioners, at their office in London; but no such appointment shall be valid until it has been approved by the said Commissioners, and their approval certified under their official seal. The said first, and all future, Coöptative Governors shall be appointed to office for the term of seven years, but shall in every case be re-eligible, and as to all future such Governors the term of appointment shall be reckoned from the date of the approval.

Vacancies.

6. Any Representative or Coöptative Governor who, during his term of office, shall become bankrupt or incapacitated to act, or express in writing his wish to resign, or omit for the space of two consecutive years to attend any meeting, shall thereupon forthwith vacate the office of Governor; and the Governors shall cause an entry to be made in their minute book of every vacancy occasioned by any of the said causes, or by the death or the expiration of the term of office of any Representative or Coöptative Governor; and as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of any vacancy a new Representative or Coöptative Governor, as the case may be, shall be appointed by the person or body entitled as aforesaid to make such appointment. Provided nevertheless that until any vacancy or vacancies shall be filled up, the surviving and continuing Governors for the time being (if sufficient in number to form a quorum) shall have power to act for all the purposes of this Scheme. Notice of the occurrence of every vacancy of the office of Representative Governor shall be given, as soon as conveniently may be, by or under the direction of the Governors to the proper appointing or electing person or body, or the clerk, if any, or other acting officer of such body.

Declaration by Governors on entry into office.

7. Every Governor shall, at or before the first meeting which he attends upon his first or any subsequent appointment, sign a memorandum declaring his acceptance of the office of Governor, and his willingness to act in the trusts of this Scheme. And until he has signed such a memorandum he shall not be entitled to discharge the functions of a Governor.

Meetings of Governors.

8. The Governors shall hold meetings in some convenient place in Aikton, or elsewhere, as often as may be found necessary or desirable, and at least twice in each year, on and at convenient days and times to be appointed by themselves, and to be notified to each Governor by the clerk, if any, or by some other person acting under the direction of the Governors, at least seven days previously to every meeting.

Preliminary meeting.

9. A preliminary meeting for the arrangement of the conduct of the business shall be held upon the summons of the Rector of Aikton upon some day to be fixed by him being within one calendar month after the time at which, under the provisions herein contained, the administration of the Foundation shall be assumed by the Governors in place of the previously existing Governing Body.

Chairman.

10. The Governors shall, at the said preliminary meeting, and afterwards at their first meeting in each year, elect one of their number to be Chairman of their meetings for the current year, and they shall also make regulations for supplying his place in case of his death, resignation, or absence during his term of office. The Chairman shall always be re-eligible.

Quorum and Voting.

11. A quorum shall be constituted when three Governors are present at a meeting. All matters and questions shall be determined by the majority of the Governors present at a duly constituted meeting; and in case of equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

Special meetings.

12. The Chairman or any two Governors may at any time summon a special meeting for any cause that seems to him or them sufficient. All special meetings shall be

be convened by or under the direction of the person or persons summoning the meeting by notice in writing delivered or sent by post to each Governor, specifying the object of the meeting. And it shall be the duty of the clerk, if any, to give such notice when required by the Chairman or by any Governors having a right to summon such meeting.

13. A minute book and proper books of account shall be provided by the Governors, and kept in some convenient and secure place of deposit to be provided or appointed by them for that purpose, and minutes of the entry into office of every new Governor, and of all proceedings of the Governors, shall be entered in such minute book.

Minutes.

14. From and after the date of this Scheme all lands and hereditaments, not being copyhold, belonging to the Foundation, and all terms, estates, and interests therein, shall be vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands and his successors in trust for the Foundation; and all copyhold hereditaments belonging to the Foundation, and all terms, estates, and interests therein, shall be vested in like manner, upon such terms and conditions as shall be agreed upon between the Governors and the lord of the manor or his steward, or in default of such agreement, upon terms and conditions to be arranged or approved by the Copyhold Commissioners: And all stock in the public funds and other securities belonging to the Foundation, and not hereby required or directed to be otherwise applied or disposed of, shall be transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the Foundation.

Vesting property.

15. All the estates and property of the Foundation not required to be retained or occupied for the purposes thereof, shall be let or otherwise managed by the Governors or by their officers acting under their orders, according to the general law applicable to the management of property by Trustees of Charitable Foundations.

Management and letting of estates.

16. Any money arising from the sale of timber or from any mines or minerals on the estates of the Foundation shall be treated as capital, and shall be invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, under the direction of the Charity Commissioners, except in any special cases in which the Governors may be authorised by such Commissioners to deal otherwise with such money or any part thereof.

Timber and minerals.

17. So soon as the full number of Governors shall have been completed according to the provisions of this Scheme, or upon the expiration of the first three calendar months after the date of this Scheme, if the full number of Governors shall not then have been completed, the administration of the Foundation shall be assumed and exercised by the said Governors in place of the present Governing Body, and such Governing Body shall thereupon become *ipso facto* removed and discharged from their office, and shall cause all deeds, minute and account books, and other papers and documents belonging or relating to the Foundation, and all cash balances and personal effects belonging thereto, and not herein required to be transferred to or vested in the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, to be delivered or transferred unto the said Governors or as they shall direct. In the meantime the Foundation shall continue to be administered and managed so far as may be necessary by the present Governing Body, as nearly as may be in conformity with the provisions of this Scheme. The aforesaid time of three calendar months may be extended, if necessary, by an order of the Charity Commissioners, made upon the application of any one or more of the present Governing Body, or of the Governors, if any.

Transfer of administration of Foundation to Governors.

18. So far as may be practicable and convenient the School may be carried on as heretofore until the end of the School term current at the date of this Scheme, or which, according to the previously established practice, would begin next after that date, or until such other time as may, with the approval of the Charity Commissioners, be fixed by the body for the time being having the administration of the School under this Scheme.

Temporary School arrangements.

19. The Governors shall take all requisite measures for bringing the provisions of this Scheme into active operation for the regulation of the School as soon as practicable, and they shall have power to make all suitable and proper arrangements for that purpose.

Provisions as to School to be brought into operation as soon as practicable.

20. Any payment, or exemption from payment, scholarship, exhibition, or other benefit to which any boy or girl who was on the Foundation on the 1st day of January 1875 is legally entitled thereunder shall be continued to him or her.

Saving of interests of scholars.

THE SCHOOL AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

21. As soon as conveniently may be, the Governors shall make such alterations and additions to the present school buildings as shall render them suitable for not less than 100 day scholars, in accordance with the regulations of the Education Department, and may apply for the purpose a sufficient sum of money to be provided or raised, if needful, out of the capital endowment or property of the Foundation by sale or otherwise, but for all

School site and buildings.

all the purposes of this clause they shall act subject to the consent and approval of the Charity Commissioners.

Day school for boys and girls.

22. The School shall be a day school, and, subject to the provisions established under the authority of this Scheme, shall be open to all boys and girls of good character and sufficient bodily health, provided that if the number of scholars seeking admission shall at any time be in excess of the available accommodation, a preference, in the case of candidates equally qualified in other respects, shall be given to the children of poor persons resident in the parish of Aikton, and not seised of real estate to the value of 20 *l.* yearly; to the children of poor persons resident in the parishes of Burgh-by-Sands and Beaumont, and not seised of real estate to the value of 12 *l.* yearly; and to the persons of the name of Hodgson wherever resident.

Preference to certain classes.

School to be open to inspection.

23. The School shall be open at all times to the inspection of any of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Teachers.

24. The Governors shall appoint and pay, and shall at their pleasure dismiss, all teachers in the School, including the present teacher, and subject as herein provided, shall have power to regulate and prescribe from time to time their respective qualifications.

Payments for tuition.

25. All scholars shall pay such tuition fees as the Governors shall fix from time to time, no such fee, except as hereinafter provided, being at the rate of less than 4 *d.*, or more than 9 *d.*, a week for the children of persons who are the owners or occupiers of property of the rateable value of 20 *l.* yearly or upwards, or at the rate of less than 2 *d.*, or more than 6 *d.* a week for the children of other persons. Provided that in cases in which two or more children of one family are attending the School at the same time, the Governors may, if they think fit, reduce the amount of fee to be paid to the extent of not more than one-half for each such child after the first.

Instruction.

26. Secular instruction shall be given in the School in the subjects required by the regulations of the Education Department with some at least of the subjects of instruction undermentioned; that is to say,—

Algebra;
Geometry;
Latin;
French, and
Natural Science (more particularly in its application to Agriculture and Manufactures).

Such instruction shall be given according to the classification and arrangements made by the principal teacher, subject to the control of the Governors.

Special subjects.

27. The Governors may also provide for special instruction in technical or practical science in cases where it is desired, and may charge for such instruction an extra fee not exceeding 6 *d.* a week for any scholar.

Religious exemptions.

28. The parent or guardian of, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of, any day scholar may claim, by notice in writing addressed to the principal teacher, the exemption of such scholar from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, and such scholar shall be exempted accordingly. If any teacher, in the course of other lessons at which any such scholar is in accordance with the ordinary rules of the School present, shall teach systematically and persistently any particular religious doctrine, from the teaching of which any exemption has been claimed, as in this clause before provided, the Governors shall, on complaint made in writing to them by the parent, guardian, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of such scholar, hear the complainant and inquire into the circumstances, and, if the complaint is judged to be reasonable, make all proper provisions for remedying the matter complained of.

Regulations of Education Department.

29. The Governors shall not be precluded by any provision in this Scheme from conforming to any regulations which the Education Department under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, or under any authority, may impose as the conditions of a grant of money, provided that such regulations shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874.

APPLICATION OF INCOME.

Rewards, scholarships, and exhibitions.

30. After defraying the expenses of management and repairs, the Governors shall apply the income of the Foundation in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained:—

(1.) The Governors shall apply a yearly sum of not more than 25 *l.* in making payments of not more than 2 *l.* each in the form of clothing or other gifts to those scholars

scholars in the school being not less than eight years of age who have, during the previous year, been most distinguished for good conduct, industry, and regularity of attendance, and who have satisfactorily passed the last examination by Her Majesty's Inspector in the standard suitable to their age or some equivalent examination.

(2.) The Governors shall apply the yearly sum of 20 *l.* in providing scholarships of such number and value, not exceeding 5 *l.* each, and under such regulations as they may from time to time fix, to be competed for by boys or girls who have attended the School for at least two years and have passed in one at least of the three highest standards for the time being recognised by the regulations of the Education Department, or in an equivalent examination, and to be tenable in the School for the purpose of enabling the holder to study practical science or some other subject of instruction higher than elementary.

(3.) In default of duly qualified candidates among the scholars attending the School, these scholarships shall be open to candidates who have for at least two years attended an elementary school in any of the parishes named in the schedule to this Scheme, and the Governors shall make proper provision for the examination of any such candidates.

(4.) The Governors shall apply the yearly sum of 70 *l.* in providing exhibitions of such number and value, not exceeding 20 *l.* each, and under such regulation as they may from time to time fix, tenable at some college of science, training college for teachers, or other place of higher education or professional training or study to be approved by the Governors. These exhibitions shall be competed for by boys or girls who have for three years at least attended the School of the Foundation or some elementary school in any of the parishes named in the schedule hereto, and have passed in one, at least, of the two highest standards of examination for the time being recognised by the regulations of the Education Department or in an equivalent examination.

(5.) A preference for such exhibitions shall *cæteris paribus* be given to candidates, if duly qualified, who have attended the School of the Foundation or an elementary school in the parish of Burgh-by-Sands or of Beaumont.

(6.) Any prize, scholarship, exhibition or other payment for which there is no duly qualified candidate of sufficient merit shall for that occasion not be awarded, and any amounts so left not disposed of shall be carried to a separate account to be called "The Suspense Fund," and whenever the accumulations of such fund shall amount to 300 *l.* the Governors shall apply to the Charity Commissioners for directions as to the disposal of the same.

(7.) The Governors may apply a yearly sum of not more than 10 *l.* towards the maintenance of any elementary school in the parish of Aikton, not belonging to the Foundation.

31. Subject to the foregoing provisions the income of the Foundation shall be applicable for the general purposes of the School of the Foundation; provided that the Governors may, if they think it expedient, apply a sum not exceeding 5 *l.* in any one year for the payment in whole or in part of the fees of necessitous and deserving scholars in the School. General purposes.

GENERAL.

32. The Governors may receive any additional donations or endowments for the general purposes of the Foundation. They may also receive donations or endowments for any special objects connected with the School, which shall not be inconsistent with or calculated to impede the due working of the provisions of this Scheme. Any question arising upon this last point shall be referred to the Charity Commissioners for decision. Further endowments.

33. Within the limits prescribed by this Scheme the Governors shall have full power from time to time to make regulations for the conduct of their business and for the management of the Foundation, and such regulations shall be binding on all persons affected thereby. General power of Governors to make regulations.

34. Any question affecting the regularity or the validity of any proceeding under this Scheme shall be determined conclusively by the Charity Commissioners upon such application made to them for the purpose as they think sufficient. Question of proceedings under Scheme.

35. If any doubt or question arises among the Governors as to the proper construction or application of any of the provisions of this Scheme, the Governors shall apply to the Charity Commissioners for their opinion and advice thereon, which opinion and advice when given shall be binding on the Governors and all persons claiming under the Trust who shall be affected by the question so decided. Construction of Scheme.

Jurisdiction of Ordinary abolished.

36. From the date of this Scheme all jurisdiction of the ordinary relating to or arising from the licensing of any master in the School shall be abolished.

Charity Commissioners to make new Schemes.

37. The Charity Commissioners may from time to time in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction frame Schemes for the alteration of any portions of this Scheme, provided that such Schemes be not inconsistent with anything contained in the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874.

Subject to requirements not affected by Scheme.

38. Except as hereinbefore provided with regard to the exemption of day scholars from attending prayer or religious worship, or lessons on a religious subject, nothing in this Scheme shall affect any legal requirement now in force respecting the religious instruction or attendance at religious worship of the scholars, or respecting the religious opinions of the Governing Body or Masters of the Foundation, or be taken to relate in any way directly or indirectly to such religious instruction, attendance, or opinions. Subject as aforesaid from and after the date of this Scheme, the Foundation shall for every purpose be administered and governed wholly and exclusively in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme, notwithstanding any former or other Scheme, Act of Parliament, Charter, or Letters Patent, statute, or instrument relating to the subject matter of this Scheme.

Foundation to be governed exclusively by this Scheme.

Scheme to be printed and sold.

39. The Governors shall cause this Scheme to be printed, and a copy to be given to every Governor and teacher, upon their respective appointments, and copies may be sold at a reasonable price to all persons applying for the same.

Date of Scheme.

40. The date of this Scheme shall be the day on which Her Majesty by Order in Council declares her approbation of it.

SCHEDULE.

PARISHES IN CUMBERLAND.

Aikton.
Burgh-by-Sands.
Beaumont.
Bowness.
Kirk Andrew's-upon-Eden.

Kirk Bride.
Kirk Bampton.
Great Orton.
Thursby.
Wigton.

Education Department, }
13 February 1879. }

PATRICK CUMIN,
Assistant Secretary.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS,
1869, 1873, AND 1874.

COPY of Scheme for the Management of the
Foundation known as the ENDOWED SCHOOL
founded by MARGARET HODGSON at WIGGOMBV,
in the Parish of Aikton, in the County of
CUMBERLAND.

(Presented pursuant to Acts of Parliament.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 February 1879.*

42--II.

Under 1 oz.

A S C H E M E

FOR

The MANAGEMENT of the FOUNDATION known as LAW AND HUTCHESON'S CHARITY,
in the Parish of KINGSCLIFFE, in the County of NORTHAMPTON.

Education Department, }
12th May 1879. }

PATRICK CUMIN,
Assistant Secretary.

In the Matter of the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874.

SCHEME FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOUNDATION OR FOUNDATIONS KNOWN AS
LAW AND HUTCHESON'S CHARITY, IN THE PARISH OF KINGSCLIFFE, IN THE
COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON, AND OF THE FOUNDATION KNOWN AS WILDBORE'S
CHARITY FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF EIGHT POOR BOYS OF THE PARISH OF KINGS-
CLIFFE AFORESAID.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF FOUNDATION.

1. The above-mentioned Foundations and their endowments shall henceforth be administered as one Foundation by the Governing Body herein-after constituted, in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme, under the name of the Kingscliffe School Foundation, herein-after called the Foundation. Future administration of Foundation.

2. Subject to the provisions of this Scheme for the maintenance of almshouses and certain almspeople, the endowment of the Foundation shall be applicable wholly to the educational purposes of this Scheme. Trusts for almspeople.

3. The Governing Body, herein-after called the Governors, shall, when completely formed and full, consist of eleven persons, of whom eight shall be called Representative Governors, and three shall be called Coöptative Governors. Governing Body.

4. The Representative Governors shall be competent persons duly qualified to discharge the duties of the office, and, subject as herein-after provided, shall be appointed by the following persons and electing bodies respectively in the following proportions; that is to say,— Representative Governors.

One by the lord of the manor of Kingscliffe; Brownlow Henry George Lord Burghley, of Burghley House, near Stamford, being deemed to be the first Governor so appointed;

One by the patron of the Rectory of Kingscliffe;

Two by the Justices of the Peace for the county of Northampton, acting in and for the Oundle Petty Sessional Division; the Reverend Richard Massey, of Kingscliffe, Clerk in Holy Orders, being deemed to be one of the first two Governors so appointed;

Two by the Board of Guardians of the Poor acting for the Poor Law Union of Oundle in the county of Northampton; Thomas Willson of Oundle, gentleman, and Thomas James Law, of Kingscliffe, farmer, being deemed to be the first two Governors so appointed; and

Two by the School Board of Kingscliffe; John Groom Howes, of No. 22, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and No. 101, Westbourne Terrace, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, and Ventross Green, of Kingscliffe, turner, being deemed to be the first two Governors so appointed.

Such appointments shall be made as often as there may be occasion by the person or body entitled to appoint, and, where by an electing body, at a meeting thereof which

shall be convened, held, and conducted as nearly as may be in conformity with the ordinary rules or practice of such body, or failing such rules or practice, then in conformity with regulations to be made or approved by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales. Every Representative Governor appointed by the said School Board shall be appointed to office for the term of three years and every other Representative Governor shall be appointed to office for the term of five years, reckoned in each case respectively except as herein-after provided, from the date of the appointment. The term of the appointment of each of them, the said Lord Burghley, Richard Massey, Thomas Willson, Thomas James Law, John Groom Howes, and Ventross Green, shall be reckoned from the date of this Scheme. Subject as aforesaid, the first Representative Governors shall be appointed as soon as conveniently may be after the date of this Scheme. The person appointing or the Chairman or other presiding officer of each meeting at which the appointment of any Representative Governors or Governor shall be made, shall forthwith cause the names or name of the persons or person so appointed to be notified, in the case of the first such appointment to the Charity Commissioners, and in the case of every subsequent appointment to the Chairman of the Governors or their clerk, if any, or other acting officer. Any appointment of a Representative Governor not made as aforesaid within six calendar months from the date of this Scheme, or of the notice herein-after prescribed of the occurrence of a vacancy, as the case may be, shall for that turn be made by the then existing Governors.

Coöptative
Governors.

The Coöptative Governors shall be competent persons duly qualified to discharge the duties of the office and shall be appointed in every case by the general body of Governors at a special meeting, by a resolution to be forthwith notified by them, with all proper information to the Charity Commissioners at their office in London; but no such appointment shall be valid until it has been approved by the said Commissioners and their approval certified under their official seal. Every Coöptative Governor shall be appointed to office for the term of eight years, reckoned from the date of the approval. The first Coöptative Governors shall be appointed by the other Governors in office as soon as conveniently may be after the date of this Scheme.

Vacancies.

6. Any Governor who, during his term of office, shall become bankrupt or incapacitated to act, or express in writing his wish to resign, or omit for the space of two consecutive years to attend any meeting, shall thereupon forthwith vacate the office of Governor; and the Governors shall cause an entry to be made in their minute book of every vacancy occasioned by any of the said causes, or by the death or the expiration of the term of office of any Governor; and as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of any vacancy a new Representative or Coöptative Governor, as the case may be, shall be appointed by the person or body entitled as aforesaid to make such appointment. Provided nevertheless, that until any vacancy or vacancies shall be filled up, the surviving and continuing Governors for the time being (if sufficient in number to form a quorum) shall have power to act for all the purposes of this Scheme. Notice of the occurrence of every vacancy of the office of Representative Governor shall be given, as soon as conveniently may be, by or under the direction of the Governors to the proper appointing or electing person or body or the clerk, if any, or other acting officer of such body. Any Governor may be re-appointed.

Religious
opinions no
disqualifica-
tion.

7. Religious opinions, or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship, shall not in any way affect the qualification of any person for being a Governor under this Scheme.

Teachers
not to be
Governors.

8. No teacher of the Foundation shall be a Governor.

Declaration
by Govern-
ors on entry
into office.

9. Every Governor shall, at or before the first meeting which he attends upon his first or any subsequent appointment, sign a memorandum declaring his acceptance of the office of Governor, and his willingness to act in the trust of this Scheme. And until he has signed such a memorandum he shall not be entitled to discharge the functions of a Governor.

Meetings of
Governors.

10. The Governors shall hold meetings in some convenient place in Kingscliffe, as often as may be found necessary or desirable, and at least twice in each year, on and at convenient days and times to be appointed by themselves, and to be notified to each Governor by the clerk, if any, or by some other person acting under the direction of the Governors, at least seven days previously to every meeting.

Preliminary
meeting.

11. A preliminary meeting for the arrangement of the conduct of the business shall be held upon the summons of the agent to the trustees of the above-mentioned Law and Hutcheson's Charity, upon some day to be fixed by him being within one calendar

month after the time at which, under the provisions herein contained, the administration of the Foundation shall be assumed by the Governors in place of the present Governing Bodies. Three Governors shall be a quorum at such preliminary meeting.

12. The Governors shall, at the said preliminary meeting, and afterwards at their first meeting in each year, elect one of their number to be Chairman of their meetings for the current year, and they shall also make regulations for supplying his place in case of his death, resignation, or absence during his term of office. The Chairman shall always be re-eligible. Chairman.

13. Save as aforesaid five Governors shall be a quorum at any meeting. All matters and questions shall be determined by the majority of the Governors present at a duly constituted meeting; and in case of equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote. Quorum and voting.

14. The Chairman or any two Governors may at any time summon a special meeting for any cause that seems to him or them sufficient. All special meetings shall be convened by or under the direction of the person or persons summoning the meeting by notice in writing delivered or sent by post to each Governor, specifying the object of the meeting. And it shall be the duty of the clerk, if any, to give such notice when required by the Chairman or by any Governors having a right to summon such meeting. Special meetings.

15. A minute book and proper books of account shall be provided by the Governors, and kept in some convenient and secure place of deposit to be provided or appointed by them for that purpose, and minutes of the entry into office of every new Governor, and of all proceedings of the Governors, shall be entered in such minute book. Minutes.

16. The Governors shall cause full accounts to be kept of the receipts and expenditure in respect of the Foundation; and such accounts shall be stated for each year, and examined and passed annually by the Governors at the first meeting in the ensuing year, unless some other meeting shall be appointed for the purpose with the approval of the Charity Commissioners, and every such account shall be signed by the Governors present at the meeting at which it shall be passed. Accounts.

The Governors shall cause sufficient abstracts of the accounts to be published annually for general information. Such abstracts shall be in the form given in the schedule hereto, unless some other form is prescribed by the Charity Commissioners, in which case the form so prescribed shall be followed.

17. The Governors may from time to time make such arrangements as they may find most fitting for the custody of all deeds and other documents belonging to the Foundation, for deposit of money, for the drawing of cheques, and also for the appointment of a clerk or of any necessary agents or other proper officers for their assistance in the conduct of the business of the Foundation, at such reasonable salaries or scale of remuneration as shall be approved by the Charity Commissioners, but no Governor acting as such clerk or officer shall be entitled to any salary or remuneration. Business arrangements.

18. From and after the date of this Scheme all lands and hereditaments, not being copyhold, belonging to the Foundation, and all terms, estates, and interests therein, shall be vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands and his successors in trust for the Foundation: And all stock in the public funds and other securities belonging to the Foundation, and not hereby required or directed to be otherwise applied or disposed of, shall be transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the Foundation. Vesting property.

19. All the estates and property of the Foundation not required to be retained or occupied for the purposes thereof, shall be let or otherwise managed by the Governors or by their officers acting under their orders, according to the general law applicable to the management of property by trustees of charitable foundations. Management and letting of estates.

20. Any money arising from the sale of timber or from any mines or minerals on the estates of the Foundation shall be treated as capital, and shall be invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, under the direction of the Charity Commissioners, except in any special cases in which the Governors may be authorised by such Commissioners to deal otherwise with such money or any part thereof. Timber and minerals.

21. Upon the expiration of one calendar month after the date of this Scheme the administration of the Foundation shall be assumed and exercised by the said Governors in place of the present Governing Bodies, and such Governing Bodies shall thereupon become *ipso facto* removed and discharged from their office, and shall cause all deeds, minute and account books, and other papers and documents in their custody or possession belonging or relating to the Foundation, and all cash balances and personal Transfer of administration of Foundation to Governors.

effects belonging to the Foundation, and not required by this Scheme to be transferred to or vested in the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, to be delivered and transferred unto the Governors, or as they shall direct. In the meantime the Foundation and each part of it shall continue to be administered and managed so far as may be necessary by the present Governing Bodies respectively, as nearly as may be in conformity with the provisions of this Scheme. The aforesaid time of one calendar month may be extended, if necessary, by an order of the Charity Commissioners, made upon the application of any one or more of the members of the present Governing Bodies, or of the Governors.

Temporary
school ar-
rangements.

22. So far as may be practicable and convenient, each School of the Foundation may be carried on as heretofore until the end of the school term, if any, current at the date of this Scheme, or until such other time as may, with the approval of the Charity Commissioners, be fixed by the body for the time being having the administration of such School under this Scheme.

Provision as
to present
Teachers.

23. The principal Teacher of each School of the Foundation shall at or before the time so allowed under the last foregoing clause declare to the Governors in writing whether or not he or she is willing to take and hold the office of principal Teacher of the same School under this Scheme, and if he or she shall declare himself or herself to be so willing, he or she, as the case may be, shall retain such office without further appointment, subject in all respects to the provisions of this Scheme; but if he or she shall fail to make such declaration within the time so allowed as aforesaid, or shall declare that he or she is not so willing, the Governors shall be at liberty forthwith to remove him or her from such office.

Provisions as to
Schools to be
brought into
operation as soon
as practicable.
Saving of
interests of
scholars.

24. The Governors shall take all requisite measures for bringing the provisions of this Scheme into active operation for the regulation of the Schools.

25. Every payment, exemption, or other like benefit to which any boy or girl who was on the Foundation on the 1st day of January 1877 is legally entitled thereunder shall be continued to him or her. But with the consent of the parent or person acting in the place of parent of any boy or girl whose interest is so saved the Governors may commute such interest for a payment in money. No boy or girl whose interest is so saved or shall be so commuted shall be eligible to a Scholarship tenable in the School as herein-after mentioned.

Pension to
late Master.

Nothing in this Scheme shall prejudice any such interest as Mr. Broughton, late Schoolmaster, now has in respect of a yearly pension of 25*l.*, and an allowance of 2*l.* yearly for fuel and the use of two rooms in the old School buildings.

THE ALMSHOUSES AND ALMSPEOPLE.

Almshouses.

26. The almshouses and almswomen of Law and Hutcheson's Charity aforesaid shall be maintained as part of the Foundation, and the yearly sum of 185*l.*, with such a further yearly sum, if any, as may be necessary for the repairs of the almshouses, shall be the part of the income of the Foundation henceforth applicable for such maintenance. Except as by this Scheme otherwise provided, the trusts for the almshouses and almswomen shall be administered by the Governors as such trusts might have been administered by the Trustees under the Chancery Scheme and other the regulations hitherto governing the said Law and Hutcheson's Charity if this Scheme had not been made.

THE LIBRARY.

Library.

27. The lending library of books in the schoolhouse now belonging to the said Law and Hutcheson's Charity shall be under the care and management of the principal Teacher of the Boys' School, and shall be managed by him according to rules from time to time made by the Governors as occasion requires. The Governors may make additions to the lending library as they may deem expedient, but shall not expend more than 5*l.* yearly in making such additions.

28. The other library of books founded by the Reverend William Law, and described by him as a small library consisting of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin Bibles, and a collection of spiritual Christian writers in the learned and foreign languages, shall either be sold by the Governors, if they consider such sale expedient, or shall be retained by them and used as part of the said lending library, and also as a lending library for the use and benefit of the clergy within ten miles from Kingscliffe, under such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Governors. The inspection of the accounts of all books so lent, and the whole management of the library shall henceforth belong to and be undertaken by the Governors.

THE SCHOOLS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

29. The Schools of the Foundation shall be a School for boys and a School for girls, and shall be maintained in the parish of Kingscliffe. The Governors shall maintain proper school buildings suitable for not less than 230 day scholars, with proper playground accommodation and other proper provision for the exercise and recreation of the scholars. Boys' and Girls' Schools.

30. The Governors shall apply for the purposes of each School, including therein any repairs, improvements, and other necessary and proper outgoings in respect of the school buildings or the use thereof, all income received by them exclusively in respect of the same School, whether from fees of scholars or otherwise, and may apply out of the income from the endowment of the Foundation for the purposes of each School the following yearly sums; that is to say,— Payments for Schools.

(1.) A sum of not more than 7*s.* 6*d.* yearly for each scholar in the School who has passed the last examination by Her Majesty's Inspector in the standard suitable to his or her age.

(2.) A further yearly sum of not more than 50*l.*

31. The Governors may also apply out of the income from the endowment of the Foundation a further yearly sum in or towards the salary of the principal Teacher of the Boys' School, in addition to such salary as he may be entitled to in other ways, calculated at the rate of not more than 2*l.* yearly for each scholar in the Upper Department, according to the average number in attendance during the year, as may be agreed upon between him and the Governors. Payments in respect of Upper Department.

32. Each School shall, subject to the special provisions of this Scheme, be conducted as a Public Elementary School under section 7 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870. Schools.

33. No person shall be disqualified for being a Master in either of the Schools by reason only of his not being, or not intending to be, in Holy Orders. Masters not to be required to be in Holy Orders.

34. The Governors shall appoint, pay, and at their pleasure dismiss all teachers in each School, and, subject to any regulations of the Education Department in force for the time being, shall have power to regulate and prescribe from time to time their respective qualifications. Management.

35. All scholars in each School shall pay such tuition fees as the Governors shall fix from time to time, no such fee, except as herein-after provided, being at the rate of more than ninepence a week. Payments for tuition.

36. Religious instruction in accordance with the principles of the Christian Faith shall be given in each School under such regulations as, subject to the provisions of this Scheme, shall be made from time to time by the Governors. No alteration in any such regulations shall take effect until the expiration of not less than one year after notice of the making of the alteration shall have been given by the Governors in such manner as they shall think best calculated to bring the matter within the knowledge of persons interested in the Schools. Subject to the control of the Governors, instruction in the subjects required by the regulations of the Education Department shall also be given in each School according to the classification and arrangements made by the principal Teacher. Instruction.

37. The parent or guardian of or person liable to maintain, or having the actual custody of any day scholar in either School may claim, by notice in writing addressed to the principal Teacher, the exemption of such scholar from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, and such scholar shall be exempted accordingly, and a scholar shall not, by reason of any exemption from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, be deprived of any advantage or emolument in either School or under the Foundation to which he or she would otherwise have been entitled. If any Teacher, in the course of other lessons at which any such scholar is in accordance with the ordinary rules of either School present, shall teach systematically and persistently any particular religious doctrine, from the teaching of which any exemption has been claimed, as in this clause before provided, the Governors shall, on complaint made in writing to them by the parent, guardian, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of such scholar, hear the complainant and inquire into the circumstances, and if the complaint is judged to be reasonable, make all proper provisions for remedying the matter complained of. Religious exemptions.

38. The Governors shall not be precluded by any provision in this Scheme from conforming to any regulations which the Education Department may impose as the conditions of a grant of money, provided that such regulations shall not be inconsistent Regulations of Education Department.

with the provisions of the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874, or with the maintenance of an Upper Department as herein provided.

Upper Department. 39. There shall be in the Boys' School an Upper Department, for the purposes of a higher than elementary education. Girls may be admitted as scholars in this Department. No boy or girl shall be admitted into this Department without satisfactorily passing an examination conducted by or under the direction of the principal Teacher. Such examination shall be graduated according to the age of the boy, and shall be regulated in other particulars from time to time by or under the directions of the Governors, but shall never for any boy or girl fall below the following standard :—

Reading poetry or prose.

Writing from dictation.

Sums in the simple and compound rules of arithmetic with the multiplication table and the tables of weights and measures.

A knowledge of the chief divisions of the world and of the nature of a map.

Payments for tuition. 40. The tuition fee for a scholar in the Upper Department shall be at the rate of not less than 1*l.* 10*s.* nor more than 3*l.* a year. No extra or additional payment of any kind shall be allowed without the sanction of the Governors and the written consent of the parent or person acting in the place of parent of the scholar concerned.

Secular instruction. 41. The secular instruction in the Upper Department shall include the following subjects, or so many of them as may be practicable :—

English grammar, composition, and literature.

Geography and History.

Book-keeping and mensuration.

Elements of geometry and algebra.

Natural science.

Latin or some foreign modern language or both.

Drawing and Drill.

Vocal music.

And, for girls, in addition, Needlework and the Laws of Health.

Annual examination. 42. Unless the scholars in the Upper Department have been examined in the special subjects proper thereto by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools at his last annual inspection, there shall be once in every year an examination of them by an Examiner appointed for that purpose by the Governors, and paid by them, but otherwise unconnected with the School. Such Examiner shall report to the Governors on the proficiency of the scholars and on the condition of the Upper Department as regards instruction and discipline, as shown by the result of the examination. The Governors shall communicate the report to the principal Teacher.

Scholarships not in Upper Department. 43. The Governors shall apply the sum of 70*l.* yearly in providing Scholarships of the yearly value of not more than 2*l.* each, to be awarded to deserving scholars not in the Upper Department who have been for not less than three years in regular attendance at either School. The amount of each Scholarship, after payment thereof of the tuition fee of the holder, shall be deposited in a savings bank or otherwise applied for the benefit of the holder at the discretion of the Governors.

Payments for benefit scholars. 44. The Governors may also apply out of the income from the endowment of the Foundation a yearly sum of not more than 60*l.* in making payments of not more than 20*l.* each, as rewards on leaving school to deserving scholars of the age of not less than 12 years, who have been for not less than three years in regular attendance at either School, to be applied for the benefit of the scholar, in such manner as the Governors may think fit.

Scholarships in Upper Department. 45. The Governors shall apply not less than the sum of 20*l.* yearly in maintaining Scholarships tenable by boys or girls in the Upper Department, and each entitling the holder to receive a payment or allowance equal to the whole or part of his or her tuition fee in the Upper Department, or in aid of maintenance by means of making payments for school books and materials or of conferring pecuniary emoluments in other ways, but so that no boy or girl shall receive more than 5*l.* yearly by way of any such payment or allowance. These Scholarships shall be competed for by children not in the Upper Department who have been educated for at least one year in either School. There shall be separate competitions for boys and girls for these Scholarships in the Upper Department. The examinations shall be conducted according to regulations to be approved by the Governors, and no Scholarship under this clause shall be granted for which there shall not be any candidate who on examination shall be adjudged worthy to take it.

Exhibitions. 46. Subject to such reasonable regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Scheme, as the Governors may from time to time prescribe, the Governors shall

establish Exhibitions each of a yearly value of not more than 20% tenable at Oundle Grammar School or any place of higher education approved by them, and to be awarded to boys and girls in the Upper Department who are being and have for not less than three years been educated at the Schools. The holders of such Exhibitions shall be called William Law's Exhibitioners. These Exhibitions shall be competed for in the first instance by such scholars whose parents are, and have for two years been resident, or if dead have for the like period been resident in the town of Kingscliffe. In default of fit candidates among such scholars as last aforesaid, these Exhibitions shall be open to competition among scholars whose parents are resident, or if dead have been resident, within five miles from the Parish Church of Kingscliffe. In case it shall appear to the Governors that there will not be sufficient candidates of the preferred class for the exhibitions open at a particular competition they may arrange that any candidates from the larger district may take part in the competition, care being taken that the preference to duly qualified scholars of the preferred class is always observed. Every such Exhibition for which there is no candidate of sufficient merit shall for that occasion be not awarded, and the amount so left to be disposed of shall be invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the Foundation.

47. Every Scholarship and Exhibition established under this Scheme shall be given as the reward of merit, and shall, except as aforesaid, be freely and openly competed for, and shall be tenable only for the purposes of education. If the holder shall, in the judgment of the Governors, be guilty of serious misconduct or idleness, or fail to maintain a reasonable standard of proficiency, or wilfully cease to pursue his education, the Governors may at once determine the Scholarship or Exhibition, and for this purpose in the case of an Exhibition held away from the School, may act on the report of the proper authorities of the School or place of education at which the Exhibition is held or on such other evidence as the Governors think sufficient. For the purposes of this clause the decision of the Governors shall be final in every case.

Conditions
as to Scholar-
ships and
Exhibitions.

APPLICATION OF INCOME.

48. The residue of the income of the Foundation, after defraying the necessary outgoings for the management of property other than any in respect of the school buildings, and providing for the payments herein-before directed or authorised other than those for the purposes of the Schools, shall be applied by the Governors in making the several payments herein-before directed or authorised for the purposes of the Schools. Whatever shall not be employed in accordance with the foregoing provisions shall, on passing the yearly accounts, be treated as Unapplied Surplus, and shall be deposited in a bank for the account of the Governors, to the intent that the same, so soon as it shall amount to a suitable sum, shall be invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and shall accumulate at interest until the Charity Commissioners shall dispose thereof by means of a Supplementary Scheme.

Residue.

Unapplied
surplus.

GENERAL.

50. The Governors may receive any additional donations or endowments for the general purposes of the Foundation. They may also receive donations or endowments for any special objects connected with the Schools which shall not be inconsistent with, or calculated to impede the due working of the provisions of this Scheme. Any question arising upon this last point shall be referred to the Charity Commissioners for decision.

Further
endowments.

51. Within the limits prescribed by this Scheme the Governors shall have full power from time to time to make regulations for the conduct of their business and for the management of the Foundation, and such regulations shall be binding on all persons affected thereby.

General
power of
Governors to
make regu-
lations.

52. Any question affecting the regularity or the validity of any proceeding under this Scheme shall be determined conclusively by the Charity Commissioners upon such application made to them for the purpose as they think sufficient.

Questions of
proceedings
under
Scheme.

53. If any doubt or question arises among the Governors as to the proper construction or application of any of the provisions of this Scheme, the Governors shall apply to the Charity Commissioners for their opinion and advice thereon, which opinion and advice when given shall be binding on the Governors and all persons claiming under the Trust who shall be affected by the question so decided.

Construction
of Scheme.

54. From the date of this Scheme all jurisdiction of the Ordinary relating to or arising from the licensing of any Master in the Schools shall be abolished.

Jurisdiction
of Ordinary
abolished.

Charity
Commis-
sioners to
make new
Schemes.

55. The Charity Commissioners may from time to time, in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction, frame Schemes for the alterations of any portions of this Scheme, provided that such Schemes be not inconsistent with anything contained in the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874.

Foundation
to be go-
verned ex-
clusively by
this Scheme.

56. From and after the date of this Scheme the Foundation shall for every purpose, except as herein provided, be administered and governed wholly and exclusively in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme, notwithstanding any former or other Scheme, Act of Parliament, Charter or Letters Patent, statute, or instrument relating to the subject matter of this Scheme.

Scheme to
be printed
and sold.

57. The Governors shall cause this Scheme to be printed, and a copy to be given to every Governor and Teacher under the Foundation, upon their respective appointments, and copies may be sold at a reasonable price to all persons applying for the same.

Date of
Scheme.

58. The date of this Scheme shall be the day on which Her Majesty by Order in Council declares Her approbation of it.

SCHEDULE.

THE KINGSCLIFFE SCHOOL FOUNDATION.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING

N.B.—Receipts or expenses not falling under any specified heads should be inserted separately in an appropriate place under one of the more general heads.

ANNUAL INCOME RECEIVABLE.

						£	s.	d.
Land	A.	R.	P.	let on lease for 21 years or less, gross rental	-			
Do.			do.	for more than 21 years, gross rental				
Do.				annual tenancies, gross rental	-			
Houses, cottages, &c., gross rental	-	-	-	-	-			
Mineral rent	-	-	-	-	-			
Interest on unpaid purchase moneys of lands taken or sold	-	-	-	-	-			
Three per cent. Government stock, annual dividends	-	-	-	-	-			
Interest or dividends on other investments (to be set out separately)	-	-	-	-	-			
Special or casual payments	-	-	-	-	-			
Total gross annual income	-	-	-	-	-	£		

RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING

						£	s.	d.
1. <i>From Endowment.</i>								
*Rents for the year received	-	-	-	-	-			
Arrears of rent received	-	-	-	-	-			
Sales of timber, or profits of woods	-	-	-	-	-			
Minerals	-	-	-	-	-			
Specify whether sale, rent, or royalties.								
Dividends on 3 per cent. Government stock	-	-	-	-	-			
Interest or dividends on other investments (to be set out separately)	-	-	-	-	-			
Interest on cash at bankers	-	-	-	-	-			
Special or casual payments	-	-	-	-	-			
2. <i>From Fees of Pupils.</i>								
1st quarter or term	-	-	-	-	-			
2nd quarter	„	-	-	-	-			
3rd quarter	„	-	-	-	-			
4th quarter	„	-	-	-	-			
3. <i>Incidentals.</i>								
Property tax returned	-	-	-	-	-			
Total income of the year	-	-	-	-	-			
Balance at commencement of account	-	-	-	-	-			
Total receipts	-	-	-	-	-	£		

£ s. d.

* Arrears of rent still due for current year - -

„ „ previous years - -

£

EXPENSES.					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. <i>Management of the Trust.</i>										
Salary of Clerk or other officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Postage, stationery, stamps, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advertisements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Law expenses (ordinary)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. <i>Charges on the Foundation.</i>										
Specify in } detail. }										
3. <i>Payments for Almspeople.</i>										
4. <i>Expenses on Property not in the occupation of the Schools.</i>										
Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rates and taxes (excluding Property tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land tax, chief rents, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tithes, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses of woods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. <i>Expenses on Property in the occupation of the School.</i>										
Repairs, &c. in excess of income of Repairs Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rates and taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. <i>Temporary annual Expenses.</i>										
Interest on money borrowed (£)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. <i>Extraordinary Expenses of the Year.</i>										
Specify in } detail. }										
8. <i>Investments made during the Year.</i>										
9. <i>Net expenditure on the Schools.</i>										
Boys' School:—										
Payment for Teachers, school apparatus, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Examiners' fees and expenses of Examination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Books (for library, &c.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper, pens, ink, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gas, water, coal, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning, portorage, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special payments:—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Girls' School. (<i>As above for Boys' School.</i>)										
10. Scholarships and Exhibitions										
Specify according } to Schools and } Clauses.										
Total expenditure of the year										£
Unapplied surplus (less current balance)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance in hand at close of account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£

ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS,
1869, 1873, AND 1874.

A SCHEME for the MANAGEMENT of the
FOUNDATION known as LAW AND HUTCH-
SON'S CHARITY, in the Parish of KINGSCLIFFE,
in the County of NORTHAMPTON.

(Presented pursuant to Acts.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 May 1879.*

42—III.

Under 2 oz.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD (TEMPORARY LOANS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 7 April 1879;—for,

“COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE with the LONDON SCHOOL BOARD with
reference to TEMPORARY LOANS obtained by that Board :”

“And, of the OPINIONS of the ATTORNEY GENERAL and of the SOLICITOR
GENERAL thereon.”

Local Government Board, }
2 May 1879.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE with the LONDON SCHOOL BOARD with reference to
TEMPORARY LOANS obtained by that Board.

— No. 1. —

(66,450 F.—1878.)

The Assistant Secretary to the Local Government Board to the Clerk to the
School Board for the District of London.

Local Government Board, Whitehall (S.W.),

Sir,

1 November 1878.

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to inform you, that they have received a Report from Mr. H. L. Roberts, district auditor, in which he states that at his audit of the accounts of the School Board for the district of London for the half year ended at Lady Day 1878, he surcharged Sir Charles Reed and Mr. R. Freeman, members, with the sum of 121 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.*, and certified the same to be due from them.

The Board direct me to call your attention to Section 60 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870. You will observe that Sub-section 6 empowers the auditor to allow and disallow items in the accounts of the School Board, and to charge the School Board, or any member or officer thereof, with any sum for which he or they may be accountable, and that Sub-section 8 enacts that any moneys certified by the auditor to be due from any person, may be recovered from such person in like manner as in the case of an audit of the accounts relating to the relief of the poor in any union or parish.

I am directed to request that you will inform the Board whether the above-mentioned sum has been paid to the treasurer of the School Board as required by the Statute referred to, taken in connection with the 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 32.

The Board think it right to add, however, that any person aggrieved by the decision of the auditor, has, under Sub-section 6 of Section 60 of the Education Act, the like rights and remedies as in the case of an audit of the accounts relating to the relief of the poor in any union or parish. In that case any person aggrieved may appeal against the auditor's decision, either to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, under the 35th section of the Statute 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, or to the Local Government Board under the 36th section of the same Statute taken in connection with Section 4 of the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 91. In the event of the latter course being adopted, it will be necessary to forward with the appeal a copy of the auditor's reasons for his decision as entered by him in the book of account, and also a copy of the auditor's

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO

certificate. If the auditor has not already so entered his reasons, he may now be applied to, under the 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 35, to do so; and for this purpose the book of accounts should be submitted to him without delay.

The appeal (which, if made to this Board, should be by letter on foolscap paper) should be signed by the persons aggrieved by the auditor's certificate, and should contain a full statement of the facts which the appellant may desire to lay before the Board, together with the reasons which they may have to bring forward in support of their appeal.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. F. Rotton*,
Assistant Secretary.

G. H. Croad, Esq.,
Clerk to the School Board for the District of London,
Victoria Embankment (W.C.)

— No. 2. —

The London School Board to the Secretary to the Local Government Board.

Surcharge on Temporary Loans.

Sir,
School Board for London,
Victoria Embankment (W.C.), 13 November 1878.

THE auditor, in auditing the accounts for the half-year ended 25th March 1878, has surcharged us with the sum of 121*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, which was paid to the Bank of England during the half-year for interest on temporary loans.

The circumstances under which this expenditure was incurred are the same as those under which certain amounts were expended during the half-years ended Lady Day 1876 and Lady Day 1877, which the auditor surcharged upon two members of the Board, and which the Local Government Board, in exercise of their equitable jurisdiction, remitted.

We beg leave to place the present case before them, and to ask that the surcharge may be remitted.

A copy of the auditor's certificate, and reasons for such disallowance, is enclosed herewith.

We are, &c.
(signed) *Charles Reed*.
Robert Freeman.

The Secretary,
Local Government Board, Whitehall (S.W.).

Enclosures in No. 2.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

I DO hereby certify, that in the Account for the half-year ended at Lady Day 1878 of the School Board for London, I have disallowed the sum of 121*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, as a charge or expenditure illegally made upon or out of the funds of the said School Board, and I find that Sir Charles Reed, of Earlsmead, Page-green, Tottenham, and Robert Freeman, of 25, Earl's-terrace, Kensington, Esquire, authorised the making of the illegal expenditure or charge; and I do hereby surcharge the said sum of 121*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* upon the said Sir Charles Reed and Robert Freeman.

And I do hereby further certify that the sum of 121*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* is due from the said Sir Charles Reed and Robert Freeman.

As witness my hand, this 17th day of September 1878.

(signed) *H. Lloyd Roberts*,

Auditor of the Metropolitan Audit District, within which Audit District the district of the School Board for London is wholly or partly situated, and the auditor by whom the Poor Law Board have, by their order, directed that the accounts of the School Board for London shall be audited.

REASONS.

In the account for the half year ended at Lady Day, 1878, of the School Board for London, I disallowed the sum of 121 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.*, entered and charged in the said account as and for interest charged by and paid to the Bank of England as treasurers of the said School Board upon sums of money advanced as temporary loans by the said Bank to the said School Board.

I made such disallowance for the following reasons:—

Because the said sums of money were not borrowed or advanced in compliance with the requirements of, and with the consent required by, the Statute 36 & 37 Vict. c. 86, s. 10:

Because the said School Board had not any authority in law to obtain such loans and to pay or charge in their accounts any amount for interest upon such loans:

Because the said temporary loans were either wholly or partially applied and used for the general or current expenditure of the board, for which purpose the said School Board were not authorised to borrow money:

Because the said School Board had not obtained, under the provisions of Sections 53 and 54 of the Statute 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75, adequate sums to meet the deficiency of the School Fund, and they have consequently used or employed moneys raised by temporary and other loans to defray the expenses of the said School Board:

And I surcharged the sum of 121 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.* upon Sir Charles Reed, of Page Green, Tottenham, and Robert Freeman, of 25, Earl's-terrace, Kensington, Esquire, because they authorised the making of the illegal payment, expenditure, or charge.

Dated this 2nd day of November 1878.

(signed) *H. Lloyd Roberts,*
Auditor.

— No. 3. —

(76,355 C.—1878.)

The Assistant Secretary to the Local Government Board to the School Board for London.

Local Government Board, Whitehall (S.W.),
5 March 1879.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to inform you that they have considered your appeal against the surcharge of the sum of 121 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.*, which was made upon you by Mr. H. Lloyd Roberts, district auditor, at his audit for the half-year ended at Lady Day, 1878, of the accounts of the School Board for London, together with his reasons for making such disallowance and surcharge.

The Board find that the auditor has stated in the following terms his reasons for disallowing the sum which is in question:—

“In the account for the half-year ended at Lady Day, 1878, of the School Board for London, I disallowed the sum of 121 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.* entered and charged in the said account as and for interest charged by and paid to the Bank of England as treasurers of the said School Board upon sums of money advanced as temporary loans by the said Bank to the said School Board.

“I made such disallowance for the following reasons:—

“Because the said sums of money were not borrowed or advanced in compliance with the requirements of, and with the consent required by, the Statute 36 & 37 Vict. c. 86, s. 10:

“Because the said School Board had not any authority in law to obtain such loans, and to pay or charge in their accounts any amount for interest upon such loans:

“Because the said temporary loans were either wholly or partially applied and used for the general or current expenditure of the Board, for which purpose the said School Board were not authorised to borrow money:

“Because the said School Board had not obtained, under the provisions of Sections 53 and 54 of the Statute 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75, adequate sums to meet the deficiency of the School Fund, and they have consequently used or employed moneys raised by temporary and other loans to defray the expenses of the said School Board.”

The Board also find that the auditor surcharged you with the disallowed payment on the ground that you authorised it.

The Board desire me to state that, in view of the importance of the questions involved

involved in the disallowance of payments in respect of interest on the temporary loans procured by the School Board under circumstances such as those which have been described by you, the Board have deemed it advisable to obtain the opinion of the law officers of the Crown upon the subject.

The Board enclose for your information, and that of the School Board, copies of the opinions given by the Attorney and Solicitor Generals.

Having regard to the difference of opinion on the part of the law officers upon the questions involved, the Board adhere to the view which they have hitherto adopted in regard to the illegality of expenditure such as that now under consideration, and they must accordingly confirm the decision of the auditor with respect to the present disallowance and surcharge.

The Board are prepared in this case also to remit the disallowance and surcharge in the exercise of their equitable jurisdiction under the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 91, s. 4, and the 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75, s. 60, but it must be understood that they will not be prepared to continue to adopt a similar course in regard to a future disallowance of like expenditure.

If the School Board are advised that such expenditure is legal, it will be open to the members who are surcharged with the payment to appeal to the High Court of Justice against the decision of the auditor.

The Board enclose a certificate giving effect to their decision as above expressed.

<p>Sir Charles Reed, Chairman, Robert Freeman, Esq., Member of the School Board for London, Victoria Embankment (W.C.)</p>	<p>I am, &c. (signed) <i>H. Owen, Jun.,</i> Assistant Secretary.</p>
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— No. 4. —

The Assistant Secretary to the Local Government Board to the Auditor of the Metropolitan Audit District.

Local Government Board, Whitehall (S.W.),
5 March 1879.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to forward to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter which they have this day addressed to Sir Charles Reed, Chairman, and Mr. R. Freeman, member of the School Board for London, on the subject of the surcharge which you made upon them at your audit of the accounts of the School Board for the half-year ended at Lady Day, 1878.

A copy of the certificate referred to in the Board's letter is also enclosed.

<p>H. Lloyd Roberts, Esq., District Auditor, 1, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.</p>	<p>I am, &c. (signed) <i>H. Owen, Jun.,</i> Assistant Secretary.</p>
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Enclosure in No. 4.

CERTIFICATE.

To Sir Charles Reed, Chairman, and Robert Freeman, Member of the School Board for London.

THIS is to certify that the Local Government Board, having received from you an appeal against the surcharge made upon you of the sum of 121*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, which was disallowed in the accounts of the School Board for London by the Auditor for the Metropolitan Audit District, at the audit held for the year ended at Lady Day 1878, and having duly inquired into and considered your appeal, they have found that such disallowance and surcharge have been lawfully made, but that the subject-matter thereof was incurred under such circumstances as make it fair and equitable that the same should be

be remitted; and they do hereby direct such disallowance and surcharge to be remitted accordingly.

As witness my hand this 5th day of March 1879.

(signed) *John Lambert*, Secretary,

Acting on behalf of the said Board,
under the authority of the General
Order, dated the 26th day of
May 1877.

Hugh Owen, Jun., Assistant Secretary.

— No. 5. —

(22,524—79.)

The Clerk of the School Board for London to the Secretary to the Local Government Board.

School Board for London,
Victoria Embankment (W.C.), 17 March 1879.

Sir,
THE School Board for London have had before them your letter of the 5th instant, addressed to Sir Charles Reed as Chairman of the Board, and Mr. Freeman as Chairman of the Finance Committee. No. 76,355 C— 1878.

The Board have been advised by their solicitors from the beginning that they were within their legal right in borrowing money at interest for temporary purposes. The question has also been submitted to counsel, who have advised in the same sense. The Board now find that, although the Solicitor General is opposed to the view which the Board have taken, the Attorney General has advised that School Boards "possess the powers which they contend is vested in them."

The Local Government Board now say that, "having regard to the difference of opinion of the law officers" of the Crown, although they are willing to remit the present disallowance, they "will not be prepared to continue to adopt a similar course in regard to a future disallowance of like expenditure."

This makes it necessary that the Board should explain the consequences which must inevitably ensue from the action of the Local Government Board.

The School Board have at the present time in the hands of their treasurers a balance of less than 5,000 *l.* The weekly requirements of the Board, for the fulfilment of the engagements entered into in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them by law, and sanctioned by the Education Department, involve a cash expenditure of about 20,000 *l.* per week, of which about 7,000 *l.* is for salaries of teachers. Some weeks must elapse before the monies to be received from precepts and loans will be sufficient to cover this expenditure; and therefore if the Board are prevented from borrowing in the mean time, the work of the Board must stop, their building operations be interrupted at great cost, and the teachers remain unpaid.

If it be asked how it has happened that the Board now find themselves in this financial condition, they would explain, that during the current half-year there has been delay on the part of the Education Department in forwarding to the Public Works Loan Commissioners the recommendations for loans to the extent of 91,000 *l.*, in cases where the Department had already passed the plans, and where much of the expenditure had been already incurred. This money has not yet been received, and although the Department are now prepared to recommend the loans, some time must elapse before the money is actually in hand.

With a view to obviate similar difficulties which may be expected during the ensuing half-year, the Board have issued their precepts two months before the usual time, and have required the rating authorities to pay the first instalment on the 25th of March, but they already know that some of the rating authorities, owing to their local arrangements, will be unable to pay the sums due until a later date. What the state of things will be in the meanwhile has been explained above.

Under these circumstances, and having regard to the serious consequences which must ensue if the Local Government Board act in accordance with their letter of the 5th instant, the School Board have desired me to express their earnest hope that your Board will, in the exercise of their equitable jurisdiction, consent to remit any surcharge which may be made in respect of interest on

temporary loans incurred up to the 29th of September next, with the exception of one surcharge upon which the members surcharged will appeal against the decision of the auditor, or the School Board will move the Education Department to procure a settlement of the law.

As the question at issue is one of public interest, and one upon which the law officers of the Crown differ in opinion, it would be manifestly unfair that individual members should obtain a decision of the High Court of Justice, which will settle the law of the whole country, at their own private risk, and I am therefore instructed to ask that your Board will either agree to a special case being stated by the School Board itself at the expense of the School Fund, or that the Local Government Board will consent to remit any surcharge that may follow from the costs of the appeal by the surcharged members being paid out of the School Fund.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. H. Croad,*
Clerk of the Board.

— No. 6. —

(22,524 C—1879.)

The Secretary to the Local Government Board to the Clerk of the School Board for London.

Local Government Board, Whitehall (S.W.),
24 March 1879.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, and to state that the President has carefully considered the statements of the School Board for London, as well as the representations which have been since made to him by Sir Charles Reed with the view of inducing the Board, in the exercise of their equitable jurisdiction, to remit any surcharge to which any of the members may become liable in respect of temporary loans contracted by the School Board up to the 29th of September next, with the exception of one surcharge upon which the decision of the High Court of Justice is to be obtained.

In reply, I am to point out that the object of the equitable jurisdiction vested in the Board is to enable them to relieve persons surcharged from the effect of the auditor's certificate, in cases where payments, which are in themselves illegal, have been made either in ignorance of the law, or under circumstances of an exceptional character in a particular instance. It is obvious, however, that where the Board have arrived at a definite conclusion that any expenditure is illegal, and have so informed the authority by whom it is incurred, it would be an abuse of the power entrusted to the Board to continue to remit without limit future disallowances of expenditure of the same kind, and for this reason the School Board were informed in the Board's letter of the 5th instant that they would not be prepared to grant remissions in regard to subsequent disallowances of interest on temporary loans.

Inasmuch, however, as the School Board now clearly intimate that it is their intention to arrange that the question of law involved in these disallowances shall be brought before the High Court of Justice for decision, the Board will not consider themselves precluded by the letter above referred to from exercising their equitable jurisdiction in relation to any such disallowances pending the decision of the Court.

Of course it must be understood that the appeal to the High Court of Justice will be prosecuted with all despatch, and that the case will be argued exclusively on its merits.

The President quite concurs with the School Board that the question as to the legality of interest on temporary loans is one of considerable public importance, and having regard to the fact that the law officers differ in opinion upon it, he considers it highly expedient that it should be settled by a decision of the superior court. Moreover, he is sensible that the matter is one which necessarily affects the administration of the business of the School Board in a very important particular, and, consequently, that there is much force in the contention that the cost of the appeal should be defrayed out of the school fund, and not by the individual member surcharged. Although, therefore, the

President

President could not properly anticipate any decision at which the Board might arrive in the event of the costs of the appeal being disallowed, he will undertake that the circumstances which have been so clearly laid before him shall receive every consideration when the surcharge is dealt with by the Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Lambert*,
Secretary.

G. H. Croad, Esq.,
Clerk of the School Board for London,
Victoria Embankment (W.C.).

— No. 7. —

(24,820—79.)

The Clerk of the School Board for London to the Secretary of the Local Government Board.

Sir,
School Board for London,
Victoria Embankment (W.C.), 25 March 1879.
I HAVE to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of yesterday's date. It will be placed before the Board at their meeting to-morrow.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. H. Croad*,
Clerk of the Board.
The Secretary,
Local Government Board, Whitehall (S.W.).

— No. 8. —

(25,279—79.)

The Clerk of the School Board for London to the Secretary of the Local Government Board.

Sir,
School Board for London,
Victoria Embankment (W.C.), 27 March 1879.
YOUR letter of the 24th of March was laid before the Board at their meeting yesterday.

I am directed to request that you will convey the thanks of the School Board to the President of the Local Government Board for the favourable consideration given to the representations placed before him.

I am to add that immediate steps will be taken to bring the legal question at issue before the High Court of Justice for decision.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. H. Croad*,
Clerk of the Board.
The Secretary,
Local Government Board, Whitehall (S.W.).

— No. 9. —

OPINIONS of the ATTORNEY GENERAL and SOLICITOR GENERAL.

In re The London School Board.

The opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown is solicited upon the following points:—

1. Whether any School Board, including the London School Board, can legally resort to other means for supplying deficiencies in their respective school funds than those specified in the enactments relating to the subject?

2. Whether any school board, including the London School Board, can legally borrow money for purposes other than those specified in Section 10 of the 36 & 37 Vict. c. 86, or can borrow it otherwise than upon the security of the school fund and local rate, as provided by that section.

OPINION of the ATTORNEY GENERAL.

As the views of the Solicitor General and myself are not in entire accord with regard to the questions submitted to us, it has been arranged that we should write separate opinions.

I do not find anything in the 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75, or the 36 & 37 Vict. c. 86, which expressly or impliedly prohibits the borrowing by School Boards—when the funds raised under the provisions of the former Act happen to be exhausted—of sums of money which they may require to enable them to carry on the schools under their charge and perform the duties confided to them, and I therefore am of opinion that the School Boards possess the power which they contend is vested in them.

Temple, 22 January 1879.

(signed) *John Holker.*

OPINION of the SOLICITOR GENERAL.

I DOUBT very much whether any light is thrown upon the question which arises here by reference to any of the decisions upon what are the ordinary rights and powers of corporations.

The creation by statute or charter of a legal personage does not necessarily give any implied powers to the personage so created. It must depend in each case upon the object of the incorporation, and where it is sought to establish that implied powers are given, it is necessary to show that the powers sought to be insisted on were in the contemplation of the creating authority, and the mere fact of the creation of a corporation involves the possession of the powers in question.

There is no doubt that in modern times the courts have been extremely liberal in their construction of the powers of corporations which have been created for the purposes of trade. So where bodies are incorporated for the purpose of trade, power to draw, accept, and endorse bills and notes, and to enter into contracts for the purposes of their trade, has been held to be impliedly given to them. "It is essential to, and results from the object of their incorporation." See *Broughton v. Manchester Waterworks Company*, 3 B. and Ald. 12; *Shears v. Jacobs*, L. R. 1. C. P. 513, and *South of Ireland Colliery Company v. Waddle*, L. R. 3. C. P. 463. But it will be observed that those words which I have quoted from Best J., "essential to, and result from the object of the incorporation," limit even with reference to a trading corporation the degree to which powers are to be implied. So where corporations are created by the Legislature with the object of constructing works, or engaging in any other commercial pursuit in which the object is to give a corporate character to a number of persons who would otherwise be partners in an adventure. It is intelligible that with some limitation not relevant to the question with which I have to deal, the widest possible authority may be intended to be conferred upon bodies created for the purpose of carrying on works which are to result in a profit to be divided among the corporators, such incorporations are in truth legislative sanctions to trading adventures.

A different class of question arises when one is dealing with corporations entrusted with public duties, but even in those cases, if the duty is cast upon the public body, and it is left, so to speak, free to create its own machinery and provide its own administration, it may well be that the Legislature must be taken

taken to have invested it with all the powers that a natural person would possess, if he, like the corporate body, had been entrusted by the Legislature with the performance of the duty. In the case, however, with which I have to deal, it seems to me that neither of the considerations at which I have glanced can properly effect the solution of the question.

A School Board is undoubtedly made a corporation, but, as I have pointed out, the mere making of it a corporation does not necessarily imply that it was to be entrusted with all the powers which other corporations possess; regard must be had both to the object contemplated and to the mode in which the Legislature has pointed out the object is to be carried out. Now, so far from allowing the School Board to regulate its own administration and provide its own machinery, the Legislature has, in Sections 53 to 58 inclusive (subject of course to the amendment of the 57th Section, which for this purpose is not material), provided a complete, and, I am of opinion, an exhaustive code for the finance of the School Board, and upon the 53rd Section alone it seems to me to be extremely difficult to contend that the School Board can borrow for the purpose of providing their school fund. The school fund by that section consists of monies received as fees from scholars, monies provided by Parliament, monies raised by way of loan, which I think obviously refers to the express power of borrowing given by the Statute itself, and if the receipts equal the expenditure, there will be no deficiency. As I understand the contention on the part of the School Board, it is alleged that in the ordinary course of things deficiencies will arise which may be more conveniently, and even more cheaply, met by temporary loans from their bankers.

But then the Statute goes on to provide in the plainest words that the deficiency shall be raised by the School Board as provided by the Act; it then, by the 54th Section, describes that for satisfying past or future liabilities, the School Board may serve their precept on the rating authority, and require such authority to pay. Looking at these words, and these words alone, I should come to the conclusion that the scheme of the Act was that the School Board should pay ready money, and should not incur debts. The section assumes, I think, that their expenditure and their income balance each other, except when, as must in such an administration occasionally arise, there is a deficiency, upon which it proceeds to give a clear and intelligible mode by which the deficiency is to be met.

But if I depart from the language of the Act itself, and look at the general scheme of finance, as evidenced by the sections to which I have referred, it is impossible not to be struck with the observation that, whereas the Legislature had in its mind the question of a deficiency, and even the question of the borrowing under certain circumstances, it has provided no machinery for such borrowing as that now sought to be put into operation, and if I am right in supposing that the code of finance was intended to be complete and exhaustive, the absence of any such power amounts to a declaration by the Legislature that such borrowing is *not* to take place.

I am not insensible to the inconvenience which is urged on the part of the School Board, but the inconvenience is not all on one side. It is obvious that if the power to borrow exists, it is a power unlimited in extent, and controlled by no period of limitation, and the observation immediately arises, that whereas the express power of borrowing given by the Statute is carefully limited, and a provision made for the repayment of the money borrowed so as to do justice to the ratepayers, an implied power such as that contended for is under no limitation at all.

Now, as has been said in *Waddington v. Guardians of London Union, Ellis, Blackburn, and Ellis*, 397, the construction of the Poor Law Act, 43 Eliz. c. 2, "has always been that the power of taxation under it could only be exercised to meet prospective expenses, and that it was not lawful to make a poor rate for the payment of a past debt. Judges of the greatest eminence have not only approved of this construction as correct in itself, but have stated that in their opinion this construction is founded upon principles, policy and justice. Of policy, because it enables poor law officers to deal for ready money, and avoid contracting debts, &c., thereby avoiding a great temptation to extravagance and waste; and of justice, because, so far as it is possible, it casts upon the existing ratepayers the burthen of the poor for the time being, and protects them from one which ought to have been borne by their predecessors."

It is true that in the particular Statute with which I am dealing, power is given to make a rate for past expenses, but inasmuch as the Legislature must be taken to be familiar with the state of the law to which I have adverted, and to the due protection of the existing body of the ratepayers, the passage I have quoted is strong to my mind to show that the power sought to be implied is not one which it is likely the Legislature would have given, and given without restriction or limitation. I regret I have in this matter to differ with the Attorney General, but for these reasons I answer both questions in the negative.

(signed) *Hardinge S. Giffard.*

30 January 1879.

**LONDON SCHOOL BOARD
(TEMPORARY LOANS).**

COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE with the LONDON SCHOOL BOARD with reference to TEMPORARY LOANS obtained by that Board; and, of the OPINIONS of the ATTORNEY GENERAL and of the SOLICITOR GENERAL thereon.

(*Sir James Laurence.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
12 May 1879.*

176.

Under 1 oz.

EDUCATION (LONDON SCHOOL BOARD).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons.
dated 1 May 1879 ;—*for*,

“ COPY of CORRESPONDENCE relating to the BORROWING POWERS of the
LONDON SCHOOL BOARD between the EDUCATION DEPARTMENT and the
SCHOOL BOARD for LONDON.”

Education Department, }
26 May 1879. }

F. R. SANDFORD,
Secretary.

(*Mr. Morley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 May 1879.

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE relating to the BORROWING POWERS of the
LONDON SCHOOL BOARD between the EDUCATION DEPARTMENT and the
SCHOOL BOARD for LONDON.

— No. 1. —

From the Clerk of the School Board for London to the Secretary of the
Education Department.

School Board for London, Victoria Embankment,
November 1874.

Sir,

I BEG leave to acknowledge your letter of the 13th instant, which has been
laid before our Finance Committee.

I am instructed, in reply, to thank Lord Sandon for his courtesy, and to state
that the points which the Committee, as a deputation from the Board, desire to
bring before his notice are,—

1st. To ascertain whether greater facilities than those at present existing
for drawing money from the Public Works Loan Commissioners can be
afforded.

2nd. To ask the consent of the Education Department to the accounts
of the School Board for London being made up and balanced annually.

With regard to the first point, I am instructed to refer to a letter from their
Lordships, dated 10th December 1872, in which it is stated that,—

“ It will be well that your Board should make a separate application for an
instalment of the promised loans in the case of each school; when possible such
application should cover the cost of both site and buildings. But when it is
necessary to obtain a loan for the cost of the site separately, their Lordships
will make a special recommendation for the site; but this recommendation
must cover the cost of all the interests to be purchased, as their Lordships
cannot in future make more than two recommendations for each school, one
for the site and one for the buildings.”

In the case of the metropolis, where, in most instances, the land is held under
various and complicated interests, it constantly happens that the Board have
disbursed considerable sums of money, and are in arrear to a corresponding
extent before they can ascertain the total cost of the land, which, in accordance
with their Lordships' letter, must be known before the Board are able to ask for
the recommendations of the Department.

As the Board have no working capital, there are no funds in their hands to
meet this expenditure, and they have to borrow for this purpose from the Bank
of England, the Treasurers of the Board. The auditor has several times
expressed his doubts as to the legality of payments made for interest on these
advances; and at times, when money is scarce, the Board have generally to pay
a higher rate of interest than that charged by the Public Works Loan Com-
missioners.

The Finance Committee venture to suggest whether the Education Depart-
ment would be willing, after their Lordships have sanctioned the provision of a
certain amount of school accommodation in any division or divisions of the
metropolis, and the site has been settled upon, to recommend the Public Works
Loan Commissioners to advance a sum on account of the expenditure that will
require to be incurred of ten pounds (10*l.*) per child accommodated. When
the Board are in a position to forward to the Department Supply Form No. 7,
completed, this loan on account would be deducted from the amount which the
Board estimate they will require; it being always understood that if the Loan

Commissioners require an account of how the sums have been expended, the School Board should furnish a statement.

With reference to the second point, it is found, inasmuch as the accounts of the School Board for London are necessarily most voluminous, that the audit is usually delayed considerably beyond the expiration of the half-year following that to which the accounts are made up. The most serious consequence is that it causes a corresponding delay in the completion of the accounts for the succeeding half-year.

The Board consider that this difficulty would be met, to a great extent, if the Education Department would consent to the accounts of the School Board for London being made up annually, instead of half-yearly, as at present. The Board also consider that an annual balance sheet (as prepared by the Metropolitan Board of Works) would be far more useful for all purposes of reference and information than two half-yearly balance sheets.

They would, therefore, be glad if their Lordships would consent to this proposition, as provided in Section 18 of the Elementary Education Act Amendment Act; and would recommend this alteration to the Local Government Board.

The Secretary, Education Department,
Whitehall, S.W.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. H. Croad*,
Clerk of the Board.

— No. 2. —

From the Clerk of the School Board for London to the Secretary of the Education Department.

Sir,

School Board for London,
Victoria Embankment, W.C., 8 January 1875.

WITH reference to my letter of the 20th of November, and to the interview which a deputation from the School Board for London had with the Education Department on the 19th of December last, I am now instructed by the Finance Committee to thank the Department for the favourable hearing which they received, and, in accordance with the desire of the Department, formally to state the grounds on which the Board are anxious that the Department should recommend the Public Works Loan Commissioners to grant the Board greater facilities for drawing money.

Hitherto the Education Department have been desirous, as far as possible, of making only one recommendation to the Commissioners when a site has been purchased, and the tender for the building has been accepted. They have been willing, however, in special cases to make two recommendations, but no more; one when all the values of the several interests in a site are known, and the second when the tender for the building has been accepted.

Even this latter mode of procedure, however, bears very hardly upon the School Board for London; the chief reason being that land, as a general rule, is held under such complicated tenure in London, that many months may elapse between the purchase of the first and the last interest. The Board, consequently, will have been obliged to disburse considerable sums of money, and to borrow money from other sources at a higher rate of interest than that which is charged by the Commissioners under the Act. A doubt, moreover, has been expressed, whether the Board have a legal power to borrow money for these temporary purposes.

The following may be given as an instance of the mode in which the present plan works:—

The Board have erected a school in Tower-street, Seven Dials, which will be ready for occupation in a short time. They have been able, it is true, to borrow from the Commissioners the money for the building itself, but they are not yet in a position to ask the Department for a recommendation to the Commissioners on account of the site. The site has been a very costly one, and various owners

owners were interested in the property. Up to the present time the Board has disbursed about 13,000 £., and will have to disburse, in all probability, about 7,000 £. more before they will be in a position to obtain the recommendation which will enable them to draw the money from the Public Works Loan Commissioners.

The remedy which the Board would venture to suggest is this, that when a particular site has been approved by the Department, a rough estimate of the cost of the site and of the building should be submitted to the Department, and that upon this statement the Department should at once forward a recommendation to the Commissioners requesting them to advance to the School Board a sum calculated at the rate of 10 £. per child to be accommodated in the school building.

[It has been ascertained in the case of the first thirty permanent schools which have been completed, that the average cost for site, building, fittings, and all other charges, is about 11 £. 15 s. per head.]

When the total cost of the school is approximately known, the Board would lay before the Department a second estimate, and would ask for a second and final recommendation to the Commissioners.

The trouble imposed upon the Department and the Public Works Loan Commissioners would probably be a great deal less than at present, and the two recommendations together would approximate more closely to the actual cost of the site, &c., than is possible according to the present plan. The Board would be prepared, if called upon, to submit to the Commissioners an account of the manner in which the money advanced has been expended.

I am, &c.

(signed) *G. H. Croad,*
Clerk of the Board.

The Secretary, Education Department,
Whitehall, S.W.

— No. 3. —

From the Secretary of the Education Department to the Clerk of the School Board for London.

Sir,

Education Department, 27 January 1875.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant.

I am directed to state that my Lords will be glad to facilitate by all means the work of the School Board, and for this purpose will not object to alter the practice which has hitherto prevailed, as to obtaining loans, in the following manner:—

When a particular site and the number of children to be accommodated there have been approved, my Lords will require a rough estimate, verified by the surveyor and architect of the School Board, to be submitted to the Department. This estimate should include the cost of the site, the buildings and the fittings, the architect's commission and law charges, set out with as much detail as may be practicable, according to Form 7 now used.

Upon this statement, verified as above, the Department will be prepared to recommend the Public Works Loan Commission to make a loan to the School Board to the extent of three-fourths of estimated cost, provided that such recommendation does not exceed 10 £. per child to be accommodated in the school buildings.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. H. Croad, Esq.,* *F. R. Sandford.*
School Board Offices, Victoria Embankment,
W.C.

Supply Form 7.

— No. 4. —

From the Assistant Secretary, Education Department, to the Clerk of the School Board for London.

Sir,

Education Department, 25 March 1879.

THEIR Lordships' attention has been called to a passage in your Board's letter to the Local Government Board, dated the 14th instant. The passage is as follows: "If it be asked how it has happened that the Board now find themselves in this financial condition, they would explain that during the current half-year there has been delay on the part of the Education Department in forwarding to the Public Works Loan Commissioners the recommendations for loans to the extent of 91,000*l.* in cases where the Department had already passed the plans, and where much of the expenditure had been already incurred."

The impression naturally conveyed by this passage is that the Education Department had, after finally approving the plans for the purpose of the required loans, neglected to send the formal recommendation to the Loan Commissioners. I am to point out that such an impression would not be in accordance with the facts. The plans had not been finally approved by this Department; on the contrary, they had been returned to your Board with a request that, after tenders had been obtained but before any contract was signed, the plans and specifications might be sent back, with an estimate. In order to justify this Department in authorising a loan, the amount of estimate is quite as important as the arrangement of the plans, and until the estimate was submitted and approved, the Board was not justified in incurring any expense, nor in assuming that a loan would be recommended. As your Board is aware, the estimates in the case in question were not approved, and the recommendation of the loans was purposely delayed by the Department, until your Board had come to some arrangement by which the cost of building schools in London should be materially reduced. I am directed also to point out that no contract for the buildings should have been signed until the plans, specifications, and estimate were finally approved; and a special warning to this effect was, in each of the cases in question, addressed by this Department to your Board, in accordance with the usual practice.

Lastly, I am to point out that the Act of 1873 contains a special provision, which is sufficient to enable your Board to obtain the funds necessary to meet liabilities which they have been authorised to incur. Section 10 of that Act (amending the Act of 1870) enables School Boards to borrow money for expenditure incurred, and which they require to incur; and therefore, if the proper authority had been obtained from this Department for erecting the schools in question prior to signing the contracts and beginning the work, the School Board would have been in a position to borrow the money as soon as it was required for the completion of the contracts. With respect to the last sentence in the paragraph of your letter to the Local Government Board, which states that "this money has not yet been received, and, although the Department are now prepared to recommend the loans, some time must elapse before the money is actually in hand," I am to add, as you are probably aware, that in order to meet the difficulties in which your Board have involved themselves in reference to the school buildings in question, my Lords have consented to make the recommendation asked for, and have already taken steps to carry this into effect.

G. H. Croad, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Patrick Cumin.*

— No. 5. —

From the Clerk of the School Board for London to the Secretary of the Education Department.

Sir,

School Board for London,
Victoria Embankment, 2 April 1879.

I AM directed by the Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th of March.

The

The main questions raised by the Department are these :—

(i.) When the Board applied for supplemental loans, in the case of 10 schools, on the 10th of August and the 21st of September, respectively, of last year, had the Department approved the plans and tenders in such a manner as to justify the Board in entering into contracts with builders, and incurring the consequent liabilities?

(ii.) When the Board had sent in these applications, were they justified in anticipating that the Department would recommend the loans in due course, and in stating, as they stated in their letter of the 17th instant, to the Local Government Board, that there had been delay on the part of the Department in forwarding the recommendations to the Public Works Loan Commissioners?

I. It is necessary at the outset to recall two facts which appear to have been overlooked, for the moment, by the Department.

In the first place, the School Board for London have invariably, in each case, forwarded to the Department, at one and the same time, the plans for the school buildings and the tender which they proposed to accept.

In the second place, there is a special arrangement, which was sanctioned in the following letter from the Department, of the 27th January 1875 :—

“ Sir,

“ I AM directed to state that my Lords will be glad to facilitate by all means the work of the School Board, and for this purpose will not object to alter the practice which has hitherto prevailed as to obtaining loans. When a particular site and the number of children to be accommodated there have been approved, my Lords will require a rough estimate, verified by the surveyor and architect of the School Board, to be submitted to the Department. This estimate should include the cost of the site, the buildings and the fittings, the architect's commission and law charges, set out with as much detail as may be practicable, according to Form 7 now used (Supply Form, No. 7). Upon this statement, verified as above, the Department will be prepared to recommend the Public Works Loan Commissioners to make a loan to the School Board, to the extent of three-fourths of estimated cost, provided that such recommendation does not exceed 10 *l.* per child to be accommodated in the school buildings.

“ (signed) *F. R. Sandford.*”

“ To G. H. Croad, Esq.”

By virtue of this letter the Department, so soon as they approve a site and have received a preliminary estimate of the cost of site and building, recommend the Public Works Loan Commissioners to advance to the School Board for London a sum on account, for site and building, calculated at the rate of 10 *l.* per head on the number of children to be accommodated. This arrangement, which is still in force, contemplated the provision of a capital fund on which the Board could draw, not only for the site, which on the average costs 5 *l.* per head, but also for the earlier instalments under the building contract; it being, of course, understood that no contract for the building would be entered into until the plans and tender, in accordance with the practice theretofore prevailing, had been submitted and passed as “satisfactory.” The arrangement also contemplated that the Department would recommend a supplemental and final loan at a later date, when the cost of all the interests in the site was accurately known.

The School Board, in the case of the 10 schools in question, have taken precisely the same steps which they had taken in the case of preceding schools. They have applied for, and received, the approval of the Department to the sites selected; they have submitted preliminary estimates of the cost of the sites and buildings; they have obtained the recommendation for loans on account, to the extent of 10 *l.* per head, in accordance with the above arrangement; they have submitted plans, accompanied by the tenders which they proposed to accept, and they have received back the plans, with the usual official certificate that they were “satisfactory,” in the same way as in the case of 251 other schools or enlargements of schools; they have then entered into contracts with builders; and, finally, in August and September last, when all the preceding steps had been taken, they applied for recommendations for the supplemental loans, which recommendations have only now been forwarded within the last three weeks.

Your letter, however, states that the plans had not been “finally approved”

by the Department; that, on the contrary, the plans had been returned to the Board, with a request that after tenders had been obtained, and before any contract was signed, the plans and specifications might be sent back with an estimate. Your letter states, also, that in order to justify the Education Department in authorising a loan, the amount of estimate is quite as important as the arrangement of the plans; that until the estimate was submitted and approved, the Board were not justified in incurring any expense, nor in assuming that a loan would be recommended; and that the Board were aware that the estimates in the cases in question were not approved. Your letter states further that no contracts for the buildings should have been signed until the plans, specifications, and estimate were finally approved, and that a special warning to this effect was, in each of the cases in question, addressed by the Department to the Board.

The natural inferences would be, first, that no tenders had been submitted with the plans, which is at variance with the fact that, in addition to the preliminary estimates of the cost of the buildings, the actual tenders, which it was proposed to accept, had been submitted in each case; and secondly, that some exceptional warning had been given, which the Board had wilfully disregarded; but to this latter clause you add the words, "in accordance with the usual practice," and these words, the Board venture to submit, throw a different light upon the question at issue.

The reply of the Department, stating that the plans are "satisfactory," has (if the first two or three schools be excepted) been always made upon a printed form, which is in general use throughout the country (Supply Form, No. 4). This form, however, is drafted on the supposition that the plans are submitted, in the first instance, *without any estimate*, and the language of the printed circular is, of course, applicable to such cases. But in the case of the School Board for London, where preliminary estimates are furnished in the first instance and the actual tenders are submitted together with the plans, the language is inapplicable; and is, moreover, inconsistent with the special arrangement above referred to, which obtains in London.

The Board accordingly submit that Supply Form, No. 4, which is now appealed to *for the first time*, has no bearing on the question, and that the plans of the 10 schools, with the tenders, having been passed as "satisfactory" in the usual way, the Board were justified in entering into contracts with builders and incurring the consequent liabilities, according to the usual practice between the Department and the Board.

II. The Education Department state that the plans were not "finally approved." The Board therefore ask how it was that when the application for supplemental loans was sent in no communication was made to the Board that the schools were too costly, nor was any request made that the plans should be revised. As a matter of fact the Board received no letter at all from the Education Department with reference to the 10 schools, and the Board only knew, at a later date, that the recommendations were delayed until a question which was raised in a letter from the Department, of the 7th August, should have been settled. This fact is confirmed by a letter of the 11th March, in which it is stated that my Lords are able to agree to the proposal made by the Board as to the limitation of loans to be recommended in future; and that in the case of the 10 schools, my Lords are now willing to recommend loans for the amounts [originally] asked for.

The letter of the 7th August had no reference to the 10 schools in question, of which the plans, accompanied by the tenders, had already been approved in six cases, the approval of the remaining four cases being forwarded, without note or comment, between the 16th and 20th August. It stated generally that my Lords would, in future, be unable to sanction loans [from the Public Works Loan Commissioners] of so large an amount as many of those lately recommended, that they had found it necessary to fix a limit to the amount of a loan, and had decided to refuse, as a general rule, to recommend a loan for school buildings that cost more than 10 *l.* per child. It was added, that if any estimate exceeded this amount the balance must be borrowed in the open market.

The Board contend that, when this letter was received, they had reasonable grounds for drawing the conclusion that the rule would only apply to schools the plans and tenders of which should thereafter be submitted. Even if the rule were retrospective, the Board had reasonable grounds for believing that there

there would be no difficulty about the loans, but that, in that case, part only of the amount would come from the Public Works Loan Commissioners, and the balance from other sources.

Taking all the circumstances into account, the Board contend that they were justified in anticipating that recommendations for supplemental loans in the case of the 10 schools would follow in due course, and that they were further justified in stating, on the 17th March, that there had been delay on the part of the Department in forwarding recommendations to the Commissioners.

III. After the above statement of facts, it will be obvious that the reference to Section 10 of the Act of 1873 does not affect the question. The suggestion that, as the Board had no money in hand they were not justified in entering into contracts with builders until they had proper authority for the erection of the schools, is met by the fact that the Department had passed the plans as "satisfactory," and that, on the recommendation of the Department to the Commissioners, and under the arrangement of the 27th of February 1875, the Board had money in hand wherewith to pay the earlier instalments. When the contracts were entered into, the works could not be stopped, even though the Department delayed to forward recommendations for supplemental loans, inasmuch as the Board were then under legal liabilities to the contractors.

IV. There is one subsidiary point to which the Board must also advert.

It is stated in your letter of the 25th March that the recommendations for loans were purposely delayed by the Department, until the Board had come to some arrangement by which the cost of building schools in London should be materially reduced. I am to point out that, in seven of the 10 cases referred to, the cost of the schools was seriously enhanced by the action of the Department, who have prescribed certain rules without which they will pass no plans whatever, viz.: that there is to be a seat for each child, that rooms are to be 22 feet wide, and that there are to be only five rows of desks; the result of which is that each boy and girl is to have 10·7 superficial feet and 150 cubical feet of space, an amount which is in excess of the nine superficial feet and 125 cubical feet, which the Board think sufficient; which latter amount is again in excess of the eight superficial feet and 80 cubical feet of the Code. Against this rule of the Department the Board have protested up to the present time, but unfortunately without success; and, as the Department know, the original protest was made before the question of the 10 *l.* limit came up for discussion.

The accounts of 161 schools have now been closed, and they show that the average cost of the school buildings is 9 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.* per head, or, including furniture, 10 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d.* per head. If the rule of the Department, however, is to prevail, these figures must necessarily be much increased in the future.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. H. Croad.*

— No. 6. —

From the Secretary of the Education Department to the Clerk of the School Board for London.

Sir,

Education Department, 10 April 1879.

My Lords have carefully considered the letter from your Board of the 2nd instant.

They understand the contention of the Board to amount to this, that under the special arrangement agreed to by my letter of the 27th January 1875, when the Department had sanctioned an advance of a certain sum per head towards the provision of the 10 schools in question, and had passed the plans as satisfactory, they were so far committed to the approval of whatever further expenditure might be required for the completion of these schools, that the Board were justified in commencing to build before the amount of the final loan to meet that expenditure was settled.

Now the object of the arrangement, appealed to in support of this contention, was simply to secure that when the number of children to be provided for, on

a certain site, had been agreed to, the Board should at once be put in possession of a sum of money wherewith to discharge their earliest liabilities, which, as the Board represented, would, generally, accrue in connection with payments for the site.

But the arrangement, which was agreed to in consideration of difficulties peculiar to London, did not contemplate any further deviation from the ordinary treatment of applications for loans to school boards, nor did it sanction any practice in respect of the actual commencement of building operations which would limit the control over expenditure entrusted to the Department.

The Board accordingly further contend that they had not only furnished the Department with due information as to the probable amount of their outlay, but had received such an approval of their plans and tenders as warranted them in signing contracts, and putting the work in hand, in anticipation of the announcement of the total amount of loans to be granted.

There might have been some ground for maintaining this view of the position if the estimates and tenders submitted to the Department had given even an approximate idea of the whole cost of each school, and if these estimates and tenders had ever been approved. But neither of these claims can be properly advanced.

In the first place, the preliminary statement of each application was a purely formal one, and was neither accompanied by, nor had reference to, any plan whatever. It was simply founded on the usual basis of your Board, viz., 10 l. per child, 5 per cent. for architect's expenses, and 7½ per cent. for fittings. The tender which afterwards accompanied the plans was also incomplete, as is shown by the increased charges in the full estimates subsequently sent in when the final loan was asked for.

In the second place, whatever forms may have been used in conducting the official correspondence, my Lords do not find that, in the cases in question, there is any evidence whatever "of the tenders having been passed as satisfactory." On the contrary, they desire me to repeat that, after the preliminary advance was made, though the plans may have been pronounced satisfactory, this was not the case with the tenders, and the Board, who admit that they were not justified in signing contracts until the plans and tenders had been sanctioned, were distinctly warned not to commence operations till a complete estimate had been submitted and accepted.

That such warning was not uncalled for appears from the fact that, while the total cost of the 10 schools in question, shown in the final estimates, amounted to 23 l. 16 s. per child, the cost in two of these schools was no less than 41 l. per child.

The importance of the point at issue between the Board and the Department will be seen on reference to the enclosed detailed Table relating to the 10 schools which form the subject of the present correspondence. This Table shows that, while the preliminary estimate for premises to accommodate some 6,108 children was 67,977 l., or a little over 11 l. a head, the loans eventually asked for amounted to 93,902 l., an increase of 38 per cent. It can hardly be contended (to take one of these schools as an example) that whereas the estimate submitted to the Department for the premises of the Fetter-lane school amounted to 4,950 l., and to 6,594 l. in the subsequent tender, the Board had a right to anticipate that they would receive, as a matter of course, a loan of 9,167 l., or 39 per cent. in excess of a tender which had never been approved.

The delay in the recommendation of the supplementary or final loan for these schools (91,364 l.), and the consequent depletion of the cash balance of the Board, has led to the discovery that the practice of the Board has not always conformed to the intentions of my Lords in sanctioning a preliminary loan, and that building operations have been commenced before the amount of a final loan was announced.

My Lords would regret very much to embarrass the Board in the discharge of their onerous duties, by discontinuing to grant preliminary advances; but it will be necessary for them to do so, unless further procedure in these matters is regulated by the understanding upon which the advances were originally allowed.

Lastly, I am directed to advert to paragraph 4 of your letter, in which you complain that the cost of schools has been enhanced by certain rules prescribed by the Department. In reference to this, my Lords would observe that it is only

only rooms fitted with dual desks that they require to be built 22 feet wide; and that in rooms fitted with parallel desks (an arrangement which many competent judges think as good as that adopted by your Board), a width of 20 or 18 feet is sufficient. Their Lordships have objected, not to the provision and occasional use of six rows of desks (on the contrary, they have allowed it), but to the accommodation being calculated on the basis of six rows. They consider that six rows should represent the maximum number of children ever allowed to be present, while the accommodation and cost to be met by a loan should be calculated on the basis of the average attendance. With respect to the cost, my Lords consider that it should not exceed 10 *l.* on such attendance.

In the case of a room, for example, which could seat 72 children at six rows of dual desks, but in which the average daily attendance must not exceed 60, my Lords think that the cost should be limited to (10 *l.* × 60) 600 *l.*; and they have reason to believe that suitable accommodation can be provided on this basis, at a saving of 120 *l.* on the Board's proposal to spend (10 *l.* × 72) 720 *l.*, or at the rate of 12 *l.* per head of the children in average attendance

G. H. Croad, Esq.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. R. Sandford.*

TABLE.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of Children.	Preliminary Estimate.		Tender.	Amount recommended.	
		Site.	Premises.		Site.	Premises.
		£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Fetter-lane, Greystoke-place - - -	436	10,000	4,950	6,594	9,168 15 -	9,167 5 -
Portland Town, Barrow-road - - -	500	10,350	5,625	6,438	11,850 - -	8,984 4 6
Plumstead-road - - - - -	800	2,500	9,315	*	1,631 10 -	12,407 18 -
Ladbroke-grove, Edinburgh-road - -	802	4,375	9,315	8,150	4,260 - -	11,448 17 -
Notting Hill, Latimer-road - - - -	860	2,880	8,172	8,870	8,478 - -	12,450 10 6
Notting Hill-gate, Silver-street - - -	504	6,325	5,850	5,970 but possibly increased later.	13,465 7 10	8,305 8 6
Fulham, Star-lane - - - - -	802	2,013	9,000	8,430	1,980 - -	11,826 17 -
Walworth, East-street - - - - -	802	7,988	9,315	7,792	7,294 12 -	10,970 13 6
Limehouse, Dalglish-street - - - -	602	7,700	6,435	6,545	7,265 1 -	8,340 16 6
	6,108	54,131	67,977	- -	55,393 5 10	93,902 10 6
St. Pancras, Medburn-street (enlargement) -	256	-	-	- -	- -	2,428 18 -
TOTALS - - -	6,364	-	-	- -	- -	96,331 8 6

* Papers now in hands of Her Majesty's Inspector.

† To the purchase of this site the Board applied, in addition to the amount obtained by a loan, a sum of 2,580 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.*, proceeds of sale of Holland Park school.

— No. 7. —

From the Clerk of the School Board for London to the Secretary of the Education Department.

Sir,

School Board for London,
Victoria Embankment, 23 April 1879.

I AM directed by the Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th April.

1. The Board find that the following facts are not disputed by the Department. First, that it has been the invariable practice of the Board to submit the tender, which they propose to accept, at the same time as the plans of the building;

building; secondly, that when the Department returned the plans of the 10 schools in question, they stated, as on all former occasions (on Supply Form No. 4), that they were "satisfactory," and made no reference to the amount of the tender as being in any way excessive; thirdly, that what has been called the "special" warning addressed to the School Board was the usual warning contained in the (printed) Supply Form No 4, which is applicable to those cases only where tenders have *not* been submitted; and fourthly, that when the application for supplemental loans was sent in, no communication was addressed to the Board stating that the schools were too costly, nor was any request made that the plans should be revised.

2. The Board now learn, for the first time, from your letter of the 10th instant, that in the opinion of the Department the special arrangement of the 25th of January 1875, by which the sum of 10*l.* per head was to be placed at the disposal of the School Board, had reference generally to sites only, but not to buildings. If this be the correct interpretation of the arrangement, the Board submit that it would have been more natural on the part of the Department to have asked simply for a preliminary estimate of the cost of the site, and to have recommended a loan upon that basis. But, inasmuch as the Department required an estimate of the cost, not only of site, but also of buildings, fittings, architect's commission, and law charges; and, inasmuch as the sum which the Department agreed to recommend was a sum not exceeding either three-fourths of the estimated cost of site *and building*, or a sum calculated at the rate of 10*l.* per head, a sum which, in either case (as a rule), is nearly twice as much as is required for the site alone, the Board contend that they were justified in interpreting the arrangement in the sense in which they have acted upon it, without any question, up to the present time.

But the interpretation to be given to the arrangement does not alone depend upon the wording of the letter in which the arrangement was sanctioned. Your letter of the 10th instant seems to imply that the practice of the Board "in respect of the actual commencement of building operations" was altered after the 25th January 1875. This, however, is not the case. The Board, from the very first, began the building of each school, so soon as the plans (with which the tender had also been submitted) were returned as satisfactory. One of the earliest acts of the Department, when the Board began their work, was to recommend the Public Works Loan Commissioners, on the 12th August 1871, to set aside, on account of 20 projected schools, a sum of 100,000*l.*, on which the Board could draw from time to time, so as to reimburse themselves for their expenditure, on *buildings* as well as sites, so soon as such expenditure should have been actually incurred. This arrangement contemplated, of necessity, a supplemental loan in each case after the building should have been begun. From that time down to the 25th January 1875, and again down to the time when the present discussion arose, the Board proceeded on the same system of submitting the plans and the tender together, and of beginning the school so soon as the plans were approved. The arrangement of the 25th January made no change in the procedure of the Board as to the commencement of school buildings—which procedure, on the contrary, it recognised—but it granted facilities (which the Act of 1873 had rendered possible) for drawing money, *beforehand*, to meet liabilities both on site and building. The Board must add that they had every reason to believe that the Department continued to be aware of their mode of procedure, especially as they have more than once written to the Department, in the case of particular schools, asking—on the ground that the builders were waiting to commence work—that the plans might be approved as soon as possible. The Board, therefore, are at a loss to understand how the Department can have only now discovered that which has been the uniform course of procedure.

3. Again, it is now urged by the Department that the tender did not give even an approximate idea of the whole cost of the buildings, and that it was impossible to decide what amount should be recommended as a supplemental loan until the increased charges for extras on the contracts, architect's commission, furniture, &c., should have been submitted for approval. The Board venture to remind the Department that when these increased charges are submitted in the application for a supplemental loan, they practically add nothing to the information which is supplied by the tender itself; inasmuch as they have always been calculated

calculated on a system of per-centages subject to modifications which have from time to time been made, by the direction or with the approval of the Department. In the case of the 10 schools (including the school in Fetter-lane, which is specially named by the Department) these increased charges were calculated precisely as they had been calculated in preceding cases. Under these circumstances, the Board do contend that they had a right to anticipate that the recommendations for supplemental loans would follow in due course.

If, then, the increased charges have been calculated on a fixed basis, it may perhaps be said, Why do not the Board submit the applications for the supplemental loans at the same time as the plans and the tender? The reply is this: the Department have laid down a rule that they will make two recommendations, and two only; and as the application for the second loan must, therefore, set out the cost of the site accurately, it is sometimes impossible (where the site has been taken under Section 85 of the Lands Clauses Act, or the title is doubtful) to send the application in until the school is in course of erection or even completed.

The Board have never disputed the competency of the Department to control their expenditure. But they contend, having regard to the facts set out in the preceding two paragraphs, and also to their invariable procedure from the day when they began to build their first school, that the Department, if they desired to challenge the cost of a school, should have done so when the tenders were submitted, and when the schools were not yet begun.

4. The Board (without here discussing the general question of the arrangement of desks, which is the subject of a separate correspondence) must now refer to the cost of the school buildings. The Department hold, and have stated in their letter of the 10th April, that school buildings, as a rule, should not exceed 10 *l.* per child. The Board, in their previous letter of the 2nd April, pointed out that, in the case of all their own schools where the accounts had been closed, the total cost of school buildings was 9 *l.* 19 *s.* 11 *d.* per head, and, including furniture, 10 *l.* 10 *s.* 4 *d.* per head. But in your letter of the 10th April, you speak of the total cost of the 10 schools now in question as being on an average 23 *l.* 16 *s.* per head, and the cost of two schools as being not less than 41 *l.* per head. To this the Board have to reply, that these figures, as compared with the 10 *l.* a-head, are liable to misapprehension, and have actually been misapprehended; for they include the cost of *the site*, as well as of the buildings; and in six cases, as it happens, the cost of the site was above, and, in the two cases to which you specially refer, considerably above, the average. The Board have further to reply that the application for the supplemental loans (according to the practice which has been explained above) includes a margin for extras, &c., calculated on a liberal scale, so that even in extreme cases the Board may have a sufficient fund to draw upon; but that, as a matter of fact, the amount actually borrowed may, and generally does, fall short of the amount recommended. If the sites be separated it will be seen that the cost of the 10 schools in question will average, not 23 *l.* 16 *s.*, but 15 *l.* 2 *s.* a-head (including the margin for all extras, architect's commission, and furniture), from which, moreover, will have to be deducted the amount of the recommendation which will not be required.

As the Department have given a table of figures with reference to the 10 schools, the Board here state the special circumstances of the Fetter-lane school, to which the Department have called direct attention, and add (in a note) the particular circumstances of the other nine schools.

Fetter-lane School.—The site is on the verge of the City and Finsbury divisions, but may be called a City site. Land being very dear, the Board selected a small site, which, though less than an eighth of an acre in area, will cost 9,168 *l.* 15 *s.* The Department required more land to be scheduled for a playground, and only withdrew their requirement on the proposal of the Board to raise the school on arches, so as to secure a playground underneath and sufficient air. This plan was more economical than the plan of the Department, but of course made the building more costly. The foundations had to be excavated 15 feet deep, and the school is a small one, and therefore proportionately dearer (See supplemental note). It is intended to take the place of the Harp-alley school, which, owing to the formation of new streets and the

shifting of the population, is no longer in a suitable situation. It may be mentioned that the freehold of the Harp-alley site and school was given to the Board. The proceeds of the property when sold will be placed to the credit of the ratepayers, and will practically reduce the cost of the Fetter-lane school by probably one-half.

5. In conclusion, the Board claim that they have now completely vindicated the mode of procedure which they have invariably followed since the year 1872. But, as the Department have the right to determine what the mode of procedure shall be, the Board are willing to accept for the future the interpretation which is now put upon the letter of the 25th January 1875. The Board, however, must point out that the new mode of procedure will cause considerable delay in many cases, and, in particular, will practically abrogate, so far as the Board are concerned, the 85th Section of the Lands Clauses Act, which, by the Education Act of 1870, they are empowered to put in force.

The Secretary, Education Department,
Whitehall, S.W.

I am, &c.
(signed) G. H. Croad,
Clerk of the Board.

NOTE.

(i.) **Fetter-lane*.—Accommodation, 436; cost per head of site, 21 l.; cost per head of building (including margin), 21 l.

This case is dealt with in the letter itself.

(ii.) *Portland Town*.—Accommodation, 500; cost per head of site, 23 l. 14 s.; cost per head of buildings (including margin), 17 l. 19 s.

An open site at half the price was selected by the Board, but objected to by the Department. The Board had to take a site with considerable house property upon it; extra deep foundations; adjoining property had to be made good; and small school.†

(iii.) *Plumstead-road*.—Accommodation, 800; cost per head of site, 2 l. 0 s. 9 d.; cost per head of buildings (including margin), 15 l. 10 s.

A large site (1½ acre) with a small frontage to road. The site was very cheap, 2 l. per head, and the whole of it was taken to avoid cost of severance. On the other hand, there was a large charge for boundary walls and tar-paving, which falls upon the building. The cost was further increased by the fact that the site was on a slope of 30 feet vertical from rear to front. The Department say here, "Papers in hand of H. M. Inspector." This is a mistake. The Department are probably thinking of Plumstead-villas-road. The amount of tender was actually 8,846 l.

(iv.) **Edinburgh-road*.—Accommodation, 802; cost per head of site, 5 l. 6 s.; cost per head of building (including margin), 14 l. 5 s.

Site wholly uninclosed and below level of road. Large expenditure for boundary walls, &c.

(v.) **Latymer-road*.—Accommodation, 860; cost per head of site, 9 l. 14 s.; cost per head of building (including margin), 14 l. 9 s.

Two cheap sites scheduled by the Board. Both objected to by the Department. Necessary to buy house property. The Department give preliminary estimate of site, 2,880 l., and supplemental estimate, 8,478 l. The 2,880 l. refers to a site rejected by the Department.

(vi.) **Silver-street*.—Accommodation, 504; cost per head of site, 6 l. 17 s.; cost per head of building (including margin), 16 l. 9 s.

District crowded with houses; impossible to obtain cheap site. Small school.†

(vii.) **Star-lane*.—Accommodation, 802; cost per head of site, 2 l. 9 s.; cost per head of building (including margin), 14 l. 14 s.

Large but cheap site, wholly uninclosed, 2 l. 9 s. a-head. Large expenditure for boundary walls.

(viii.) **East-street*.

* The schools with an asterisk are the seven schools where the Department have insisted that the space, which the Board think sufficient for 60 boys or girls in average attendance, shall only be reckoned for 50. The Board would give nine square feet and 125 cubical feet to each boy or girl, as compared with the eight square feet and 80 cubical feet which have been the minimum of the Code. But the system of the Department, which requires additional space to the extent of nearly 20 per cent., is necessarily far more costly.

† It has been found, as a rule, that schools to accommodate about 800 children can be built at 10 l. per head to be accommodated. Schools with accommodation for a larger number decrease in cost, but schools for a smaller number increase in cost; the reason being that a certain number of charges are necessary in all schools, whether the number be small or great.

(viii.) **East-street*.—Accommodation, 802; cost per head of site, 9 *l.* 1 *s.*; cost per head of building (including margin), 13 *l.* 13 *s.*

Small site crowded with houses; school includes a cookery centre, not reckoned in the accommodation.

(ix.) **Dalgleish-street*.—Accommodation, 602; cost per head of site, 12 *l.* 1 *s.*; cost per head of building (including margin), 13 *l.* 17 *s.*

Small site crowded with houses. The amount of tender is given as 6,545 *l.*, but the Board left out a cookery centre, and the tender actually accepted was 5,304 *l.* Small school.†

(x.) *Medburn-street*.—Accommodation, 256; the cost is given as 2,428 *l.* 18 *s.* This, however, was under the special circumstances of an enlargement, a second supplemental loan. The actual cost per head of the whole school was 12 *l.* 2 *s.* 1 *d.*

— No. 8. —

From the Secretary of the Education Department to the Clerk of the School Board for London.

Sir,

Education Department, 29 April 1879.

THERE is nothing in your letter of the 23rd instant which, in their Lordships' opinion, makes it necessary to continue the present correspondence. The loans for the schools which have been under discussion have been passed; and your letter does not, in any particular, lead my Lords to modify their views as to the procedure of the Board, either generally or in the cases more immediately in question.

The Board admit that the settlement of the conditions on which loans for providing schools can be granted, necessarily rests with the Department, who would not have been charged with the duty of recommending these loans if they had not been expected to exercise some control over local expenditure. In regard to this point my Lords direct me to repeat that they never approved either the plans, estimates, or tenders submitted to them, so as to warrant the Board in commencing to build when they did.

My Lords believe that the Department, under the direction of successive Ministers, have given every reasonable facility to your Board in carrying on their work; and they will gladly continue to give such assistance as they may feel to be consistent with their public duties, provided that they are furnished with a sufficient and reliable account of the probable cost of each school before they commit themselves to recommending a loan for its erection.

I forward herewith a statement showing how the arrangement made to meet the special circumstances of London will henceforth be carried out.

G. H. Croad, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) F. R. Sandford.

— No. 9. —

From the Secretary of the Education Department to the Clerk of the School Board for London.

Sir,

Education Department, 29 April 1879.

As the letter of this Department, dated the 27th January 1875, has led to misapprehension, I am now to state that as soon as a site, and the number of children to be accommodated thereon, have been approved, my Lords will be prepared to make an advance of 10 *l.* per child towards meeting the cost of the school accommodation required.

But

* The schools with an asterisk are the seven schools where the Department have insisted that the space, which the Board think sufficient for 60 boys or girls in average attendance, shall only be reckoned for 50. The Board would give nine square feet and 125 cubical feet to each boy or girl, as compared with the eight square feet and 80 cubical feet which have been the minimum of the Code. But the system of the Department, which requires additional space to the extent of nearly 20 per cent., is necessarily far more costly.

† It has been found, as a rule, that schools to accommodate about 800 children can be built at 10 *l.* per head to be accommodated. Schools with accommodation for a larger number decrease in cost, but schools for a smaller number increase in cost; the reason being that a certain number of charges are necessary in all schools, whether the number be small or great.

But I am distinctly to point out that no part of this advance must be applied towards defraying any part of the cost of the building, or of any expense beyond the site, until my Lords have finally approved the plans, specifications, and estimates.

Should it afterwards be found impossible to defray the cost of the site and buildings, as sanctioned by the Department, out of the sum of 10 l. per child advanced to your Board, my Lords will be prepared to make a supplementary recommendation (but one only) in respect of such additional expenditure as may be sanctioned.

G. H. Croad, Esq.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. R. Sandford.*

— No. 10. —

From the Clerk to the School Board of London to the Secretary of the Education Department.

School Board for London, Victoria Embankment, W.C.,
22 May 1879.

Sir,

THE Board have had under consideration your letter of the 29th April (No. 10,074-79) with reference to the practice of the Board as to the actual commencement of building operations.

In reply I am instructed to state that the Board agree with the Department that it is unnecessary to continue the present correspondence on the subject. The case of the Board has been fully stated in their letters of the 2nd and the 23rd April. To that statement the Board adhere; and they are now content to leave the whole correspondence, without further comment, to speak for itself.

The Secretary, Education Department,
Whitehall, S.W.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. H. Croad,*
Clerk of the Board.

EDUCATION (LONDON SCHOOL
BOARD).

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE relating to the BOR-
ROWING POWERS of the LONDON SCHOOL BOARD
between the EDUCATION DEPARTMENT and the
SCHOOL BOARD for LONDON.

(*Mr. Morley.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
26 May 1879.*

SCHOOL BOARD SCHOOLS (RELIGIOUS TEACHING).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 2 August 1878;—*for*,

“RETURN of the Provision made by each SCHOOL BOARD in *England* and *Wales* respecting RELIGIOUS TEACHING and RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES in SCHOOL BOARD SCHOOLS, stating Cases in which no such Provision is made; and Copy of BYE LAWS by which such Provisions are regulated (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 452, of Session 1876).”

Education Department, }
28 February 1879. }

F. R. SANDFORD,
Secretary.

(*Mr. Sampson Lloyd.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
4 March 1879.

C O N T E N T S. ---

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RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOL BOARD SCHOOLS.

THE following Circular was addressed to all the School Boards (in England and Wales) which had been formed before the 1st April 1878.

Where a Bye-law, Resolution, or Minute has been passed by the Board, it has been quoted in full. In other cases the answer of the Board to Question 7 in the Schedule to the Circular has been given in the words of the Board clerk or correspondent.

The year in which each School Board was first elected is put opposite the name of the Board.

CIRCULAR 169.

Sir,
THE QUEEN has been pleased to comply with an Address presented to Her Majesty, in pursuance of a Resolution of the House of Commons, dated the 2nd day of August 1878, praying that Her Majesty "will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this House,

"A Return of the provision made by each School Board in England and Wales, respecting religious teaching and religious observances in School Board Schools, stating cases in which no such provision is made, and copy of Bye-laws, by which such provisions are regulated."

To enable my Lords to comply with this Order, so far as your Board is concerned, I am to desire that you will be so good as to return this letter to me, *with the least possible delay*, after you have completed, *as concisely as possible*, the Schedule attached.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
F. R. Sandford, Secretary.

The Clerk to the School Board.

N.B.—In cases where a School Board made a Return, similar to the above, in 1876, a copy of such Return is affixed on the next page. If no change has been made in the practice of the Board since that time, the clerk of the Board need not fill up the Schedule, but simply return this Circular, stating that there has been "*no alteration*."

SCHEDULE to Circular 169.

1. Name of School Board.
2. County.
3. Date of Election.
4. Has the Board any schools under its own management?
5. Is any religious observance or religious instruction practised or given therein?
6. If so, attach a copy of the regulation (if any) of the Board in pursuance of which the religious observances and instruction are carried out.
7. If no formal regulation has been passed, state the practice of the schools under the Board.

Signed _____

Clerk to the Board.

The following Circular was addressed to 65 of the School Boards which were reported as not providing for religious instruction or observances in their schools. After receiving further replies from these School Boards, it appears that, altogether, 49 School Boards in England and Wales provide for secular instruction only.

CIRCULAR No. 172.

(Immediate.)

Education Department, Whitehall, London, S.W.,
5 February 1879.

School Board of _____

County of _____

Sir,

I AM directed to return the enclosed Schedule to Circular 169, from which it would appear that no "religious observance or religious instruction is practised or given" in the schools belonging to your Board.

In case the meaning of Question 5 has been misapprehended by your Board, I am to request that you will give specific answers to the following questions:—

1. Are any hymns or prayers used in the Board Schools?
2. Is the Bible read in the schools (with or without comment thereon)?

I am to ask you to be good enough to return the Schedule with your reply as soon as possible, as the Return must shortly be presented to Parliament.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
F. R. Sandford, Secretary.

To _____

Clerk of the School Board.

No reply to the Circular No. 169 has been received from the following School Boards, after repeated applications:—

ENGLAND.

Palling-next-the-Sea (U.D.), (Norfolk)	-	-	-	-	1875
Bix (Oxford)	-	-	-	-	1876
Stradishall (Suffolk)	-	-	-	-	1875
Colerne (Wilts)	-	-	-	-	1875

WALES.

Llanynghenedl (Anglesey)	-	-	-	-	1875
Llandyssil (Cardigan)	-	-	-	-	1876
Conwil in Elvet (Carmarthen)	-	-	-	-	1878
Llanegwad and Brechfa (U.D.), (Carmarthen)	-	-	-	-	1876
Llanfihangel Abercowin (Carmarthen)	-	-	-	-	1874
Llananno (Radnor)	-	-	-	-	1871
Llanbadarn Fynydd (Radnor)	-	-	-	-	1871

RETURN of the Provision made by each SCHOOL BOARD in *England* and *Wales* respecting RELIGIOUS TEACHING and RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES in SCHOOL BOARD SCHOOLS, stating Cases in which no such Provision is made; and Copy of BYE-LAWS by which such Provisions are regulated (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 452, of Session 1876).

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Bedfordshire.

ARLESEY.—1874.

“Instruction and religious exercises from 9 to 9.30 a.m., and a few minutes in the evening. It consists of singing hymns, prayers, the Bible or Scripture history read and explained by the master. The Lord’s Prayer and the Ten Commandments are learnt by the children.”

BIGGLESWADE.—1873.

Scripture is read for 20 minutes in the morning of each day.

CAMPTON (U.D.).—1875.

“Prayers, hymns, and religious instruction from 9.20 to 9.45 a.m. Prayers are read by the mistress, and the Bible read by children, and explained by her. A hymn is sung at the close of the teaching.”

COPLE.—1876.

“The Bible is read from 9.15 to 9.45, but without any doctrinal comments.”

DEAN.—1877.

(Copy of Minute of the Board.)—“That the hours of school shall be from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 2 to 4.30 p.m., so that an opportunity may be given at 11.30 a.m. for a chapter of the Bible to be read verse and verse by the children themselves, without comment, provided that there be any children who wish, or whose parents wish them, to remain for the said Bible reading.

“Also that the prayer known as the ‘Lord’s Prayer,’ and no other, be read by the teachers at the beginning of each school, that is, at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.”

EASTCOTTS.—1873.

At opening of morning school, reading Scripture (New Testament) by children, followed by explanations, extempore prayer, and Lord’s Prayer, by the master.

At the close of afternoon school, reading Scripture (Old Testament) by the master, followed by the Lord’s Prayer, and singing a hymn.

EATON SOCON.—1872.

Regulation.—The Bible is read before the commencement of ordinary school work, and before the ordinary school hours.

ELSTOW.—1873.

“The school shall be opened in the morning with prayer, and by the reading of some portion of the Bible.

“The school shall be closed in the afternoon with prayer, and the singing of a hymn.”

Bedfordshire.

EVERTON AND TETWORTH (U.D.).—1873.

Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday the children read some portion of Holy Scripture, simple explanation being given. Infants have a Bible story read to them. The schools are opened every day by repeating the Lord's Prayer and singing a hymn. Closed with the same.

FLITWICK.—1872.

Reading and explanation of the Bible in strict accordance with Section 7 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

GOLDINGTON.—1872.

"The Scriptures read once a day, and simple explanations given by the principal Teacher."

HARLINGTON.—1872.

The religious instruction in the school (transferred) is given by the teacher between 9 and 10 a.m., every school day, assisted occasionally by the vicar of the parish, and others.

KEMPSTON.—1876.

Hymns and prayers are used, and the Bible is read, with comment thereon.

KEYSOE.—1873.

"The reading of the Holy Scriptures."

LANGFORD.—1873.

The Langford School Board has not made any bye-law respecting religious teaching, but has allowed religious teaching to be given at the times and in the manner as before its election; viz., for 35 minutes before the closing of the morning school.

LIDLINGTON.—1874.

Reading and explanation of the Bible in strict accordance with Section 7 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

LITTLE STAUGHTON.—1873.

Resolution.—"That the ministers of religion connected with this parish shall, if they please to do so, enter the schoolrooms, and there instruct their classes in the Holy Scriptures without interruption from 9 o'clock a.m. to 9.45 a.m., due regard being paid to the requirements respecting religious teaching set forth in the Elementary Education Act of 1870."

LUTON.—1874.

On the 14th April 1874, the Luton School Board passed the following resolution: "That in all the schools under the management of this Board the Bible be read and taught on the system adopted and practised by the British and Foreign School Society."

MARSTON MORETAINE.—1875.

The practice is to open the school by reading one or more of the short prayers from the Church Service, and to read from the Bible the first hour after the school is opened, the teacher giving such explanations as may be necessary to make the subject intelligible to the children.

MAULDEN.—1873.

Former national school transferred for secular instruction only to the Board. No provision has been made by the Board. Bible teaching three days in the week, from 11.30 a.m. to 12. No doctrine is used. Church Catechism to Church children only, by the rector or curate, is given for the same time the other two days.

MILLBROOK.—1873.

Reading and explanation of the Bible in strict accordance with Section 7 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

POTTON.—1875.

The Bible is read every morning from 9 to 9.30.

RIDGMONT.—1878.

A short Collect and the Lord's Prayer, and Bible instruction.

SHARNBROOK.—1871.

Extract from Regulations.—"The schools shall be opened in the morning and closed in the afternoon, by the reading of some portion of the Bible, and the repeating of the Lord's Prayer as found in the Gospel of St. Matthew, chap. 6, ver. 9-13. The reading of the Bible shall be without note or comment, and no religious hymns shall be sung or used in the schools. That in the reading of the Bible and offering of the Lord's Prayer, the provisions in Section 7 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, be strictly observed. During the time of such religious observance, any children withdrawn from such observance shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects."

SHEFFORD (U.D.).—1875.

"The practice is to have religious instruction from 9.15 to 9.45 a.m., and from 4 to 4.10 p.m., and consists of a hymn and prayers at opening and closing; reading and examination of Bible, conducted in the morning by the curate, and in the evening by the teacher."

SHILLINGTON OR SHITLINGTON.—1874.

The schools are opened in the morning, and closed in the afternoon, by singing a hymn and prayer. The Bible is read daily till 9.45 a.m., and explained by the master and mistresses.

SOULDROP.—1877.

The school opens each day with prayer, and a psalm is sung by the children, who then read the Bible verse by verse, after which they are questioned by the schoolmistress on what they have read. The reading is from the Old Testament on Monday and Tuesday, and from the New Testament on Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday the children learn to repeat verses from Scripture or Scripture Geography. Those children who are too young to read from the Bible have lessons given them from Scripture prints. The school closes each day with prayer, and a psalm or hymn is sung. No Scripture is read at the close of the school. The time allowed for religious observances is three-quarters of an hour per day.

STANBRIDGE, EGGINTON, AND TILSWORTH (U.D.).—1874.

"No formal resolution has been passed, but the school time-table provides from 9 to 9.20 daily for 'opening school and Scripture.'"

STEPPINGLEY.—1874.

"The Lord's Prayer is repeated and the Bible read every morning from 9.5 to 9.40."

STEVEINGTON.—1874.

"The school is opened in the morning with prayer, the reading of a portion of the Bible and the singing of a hymn, and is closed in the afternoon with prayer and the singing of a hymn. The Bible is read and questions asked upon the subject read from 11.30 to 12 every day."

SUNDON.—1872.

The Bible is read without note or comment.

THURLEIGH.—1875.

"Prayers and religious instruction exactly as before the transfer of the existing elementary school to the Board, no religious catechism or formulary having been taught in it."

WILLINGTON.—1875.

The Bible is read, and historically explained (Old Testament and New Testament, on alternate mornings), from 9.10 to 9.45.

WOBURN.—1873.

Religious instruction is given by the teachers from 9.10 a.m. to 9.45 a.m. each day the schools are open.

Bedfordshire.

WOOTTON.—1875.

“Reading of the Bible.”

The undermentioned School Board has no schools under its management :—

Streatley - - - - 1875.

Berkshire.

BERKSHIRE.

READING.—1871.

The Bible is ordered to be read and taught, and the schools are required to be opened and closed with a hymn and prayer.

Extracts from Minutes of Meetings of the Board relative to the use of the Bible in the schools provided by the Board, and the opening and closing of the schools with a religious observance.

7th June 1871.—*Resolved*, “That in all public elementary schools under the control of this Board, the Bible shall be read and explained; that the masters or mistresses of these schools shall undertake in all good faith to give their explanations in such a manner as will be in accordance with the spirit of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, expressed in paragraph 2 of Clause 14.”

3rd January 1872.—A Committee of the Board reported as follows :—“Your committee have taken into consideration the advisability of the Board schools being opened and closed with a religious observance. They are unanimous in recommending that this should be done, and that it should consist of singing a hymn, to be selected by the teacher from the book known as ‘Curwen’s Child’s Own Hymn Book,’ and the reading by the teacher of some prayers approved by the Board.”

The Board unanimously resolved, “That the recommendations of the committee with respect to religious observances in the Board schools be adopted.”

A definite portion of the Bible is fixed each half year for uniformity of instruction in all the Board schools, and an examination therein is held annually by members of the Board, to test the efficiency of the instruction given.

Members of the Board also visit the schools monthly in rotation at the times when the religious observances and Bible teaching should be going on, to ascertain that the regulations of the Board are duly complied with.

CHIEVELEY.—1873.

The practice is to open and close each school with prayer or hymns, and one hour per diem, from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m., is set apart for religious instruction previous to the commencement of secular instruction.

The Board has not yet passed any bye-law in reference to this matter.

CHOLSEY.—1874.

Resolved, “That Article 14 of the Education Act of 1870 be exhibited in the school as well as Article 7. That a form of prayer at opening and closing school be submitted to the Board. That a time table with a syllabus of subjects to be taught from the Old and New Testament be submitted to the Board. Also that a selection of simple hymns which the children may learn and sing in the school, both for instruction and also as a religious exercise, be made and approved; also that Varty’s series of coloured prints illustrating the Old and New Testament, with glazed box frame, be procured for the instruction of the junior classes, and that the chairman co-operate with the master in carrying out the method of instruction as agreed upon by the Board.

EARLEY.—1873.

The provisions made respecting religious teaching and religious observances in this school are the same as those made for the schools of the School Board of the borough of Reading.

EAST ILSLEY.—1872.

Short prayers and singing at opening and closing school.

30th September 1872.—*Resolution*, “That adequate instruction be given daily at the Board school, East Ilsley, in the Holy Scriptures, or in lessons taken from the Holy Scriptures, suitable to the age of the pupil.”

Berkshire.

INKPEN.—1875.

“Simple instruction is given in the Old and New Testament and on the Lord’s Prayer and the Ten Commandments for three-quarters of an hour each day.”

LECKHAMPSTEAD.—1876.

The practice is to open and close the school with prayer or hymns, and one hour a day, viz., from 9 to 10 a.m., is set apart for religious instruction.

The following School Boards have no schools under their management:—

Balking - - - 1875 | Sutton Courtney - - - 1874.

Buckinghamshire.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

BUCKINGHAM.—1871.

The Bible read and explained at the opening of the school every day, and the Lord’s Prayer used before reading the Bible.

CHIPPING WYCOMBE (Borough).—1870.

Extract from Regulations.

Boys’ School: “That a chapter, or a portion of a chapter, of the Holy Scriptures be read at the opening of the school by the principal teacher, or by one of the pupil teachers under the direction of the principal teacher. It is particularly desired that those portions of the Scriptures should be most often read to the children which inculcate ‘Love to God,’ ‘Speaking the Truth,’ ‘Duty to Parents,’ ‘Obedience to Magistrates,’ ‘Honesty,’ and ‘Civil and obliging behaviour to all all around them.’ That a hymn be sung, and a short and suitable prayer, to be approved by the managers, be offered, followed by the general repetition of the Lord’s Prayer, at the opening of the school in the morning, and another hymn to be sung at the closing of the school in the afternoon; the hymns to be selected from a book to be approved by the managers.”

Girls’ School: “That in the opening of the school in the morning a hymn be sung by the children, a suitable chapter or portion of the Holy Scriptures be read, and a short prayer offered by the principal teacher, followed by the general repetition of the Lord’s Prayer; and that a hymn be sung on closing the school in the afternoon.”

Infant School: “At the opening there is a hymn sung, and a prayer offered by the principal teacher, followed by the Lord’s Prayer. During two mornings there are Bible lessons, one morning singing hymns, and one morning the Commandments are taught.”

ADSTOCK.—1875.

“Reading the Scriptures from 9 o’clock in the morning till a quarter to 10.”

BLEDLOW.—1873.

Hymn and prayer at the opening of school; half-an-hour’s instruction in Scripture every morning during the week (Friday excepted), when the half hour is devoted to learning and singing hymns.

BOW BRICKHILL.—1874.

The scholars have a Bible lesson from 9.10 to 9.50. The school opens with singing and prayer, and closes at 4 with the same.

CHESHAM.—1876.

That in the schools provided by the Board a portion of the Bible shall be daily read: that the same shall be explained in such a manner as shall be suited to the capacities of the children; and that the latter shall afterwards be fully questioned thereon; provided always, that such explanation as shall be given, and such questions as shall be asked, shall in no case have reference, either direct or indirect, to any subject involving or touching upon a disputed point of religious practice or doctrine; that the provisions of “The Elementary Education Act” of 1870, in Sections 7 and 14, shall at all times be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt shall be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

That the Bible instruction shall be imparted only by the responsible teachers of the school, or by such other persons as shall be duly authorised by the Board.

That a syllabus of subjects of Bible instruction for one month in advance shall be prepared by the teacher and forwarded to the Clerk of the Board before the commencement of every month.

Buckinghamshire.

'That in connection with every school there shall be held half-yearly examinations of the children in Bible knowledge, and that the Board shall request one or other of the Ministers of Religion of the district, or such other person or persons as may be appointed by the Board, to conduct every such examination; that the principal subjects of examination shall be those of the Bible instruction for the preceding six months.

That during the time of Bible instruction, any children withdrawn from such instruction shall receive separate teaching in secular subjects.

CHIPPING WYCOMBE (Parish).—1873.

Resolved, "That in accordance with the spirit of the Elementary Education Act, the Bible be recognised for use in all schools under the control of this Board."

DORNEY (U.D.).—1875.

Religious instruction of an undenominational character from 9.15 to 9.40 a.m. four times per week.

DRAYTON PARSLow.—1877.

In the school transferred to the Board by the memorandum of arrangement the managers reserve an hour daily from 11.30 a.m. to 0.30 p.m., during which religious instruction is given.

ELLESBOROUGH.—1874.

Resolved, "That the syllabus of religious instruction drawn up by the Manchester School Board be adopted for use in the Ellesborough Board School as far as may be practicable."

The above is a copy of a resolution passed by the Board on 16th May 1878, and extracted from their minute book.

EMBERTON (U.D.).—1874.

The time table allows from 9 to 9.35 a.m. for religious instruction.

Three Bible readings by children and two Scripture lessons by master per week, followed by prayer and singing of a hymn.

HADDENHAM (U.D.).—1873.

"The Scriptures are read every morning."

HANSLOPE.—1871.

Extracts from Regulations.

"The religious teaching and observances in each department are subject to the principles of the resolution passed by the Board on the 16th day of August 1871, which is in the words following: 'That in the school provided by the Board the authorised version of the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanation and instruction therefrom in the principles of religion and morality as are suited to the capacities of the children: provided always, that in such explanation and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.'

"Any child withdrawn from religious teaching or observance is to receive instruction in secular subjects in another room during the continuance of such religious teaching or observance.

"All religious instruction given to children in the mixed school, and to children over six in the infant school, shall be given by the principal teacher alone, in accordance with the following scheme, viz.:—

"(a.) The singing of a hymn, or the repetition of some text given out by the teacher.

"(b.) A short prayer, followed by the Lord's Prayer read by the teacher; the children to join in the 'Amen.'

"(c.) The remaining portion of the time allotted to religious instruction or observance is to be employed in giving a Bible lesson, the selection of the portion read being left to the teacher, whose aim shall be to choose such parts as are most intelligible to the children. The Bible may be read by the children at the discretion of the teacher, who is expected to instruct by question and answer.

"The times for religious teaching or religious observance are fixed as follows: in the morning from 9 to 9.55; in the afternoon from 4 to 4.10.

"The prayers and hymns used during the time fixed for religious teaching or observance shall be such as are sanctioned by the Board."

HAVERSHAM (U.D.).—1876.

Religious instruction carried on in the mornings under the superintendence of the Rector or his deputy.

Buckinghamshire.

LANGLEY MARISH.—1874.

"At the Central School for children above seven years of age, school opens with a hymn and prayer, followed by instruction in the Old Testament on Mondays and Thursdays, in New Testament on Tuesdays and Fridays, and in hymns on Wednesdays, from 9 to 9.35. School breaks up with Lord's Prayer and hymns, from 3.45. to 4. The same practice prevails at the two infant schools, only in the morning from 9.10 to 9.45, and in afternoon from 3.35 to 3.45."

LINSLADE.—1871.

Abstract from Scheme of Education :—"Prayers at 9 a.m.; 9.10 to 9.45, religious instruction throughout the schools, confined to Bible teaching."

In the girls' and infants' schools, the Bible teaching is from 9.10 to 9.40.

LONG CRENDON.—1873.

A Scripture lesson is given every morning by the master from 9.15 to 9.45.

OLNEY (U.D.).—1875.

Regulation.—"That the religious instruction to be imparted in the schools consist of the reading of the Scriptures, together with such explanations and instruction therefrom as are suited to the capacities of children, and are in accordance with the provisions of the Act as indicated in Sections 7 and 14."

"That the schools be opened every morning with prayer, or with singing and prayer, and closed every afternoon with the singing of a hymn."

SHENLEY AND LOUGHTON (U.D.).—1873.

Arrangements have been made for the religious teaching of the children of this district during one hour each school-day, quite independently of the School Board with regard to management, school-room, or expense, and yet with their knowledge and consent.

STOKE POGES (U.D.).—1874.

Scripture lessons every morning, and prayer morning and afternoon.

TINGEWICK.—1873.

Prayers at the opening and closing of the school. Bible lesson every morning for three-quarters of an hour.

WEST WYCOMBE.—1872.

The Board have directed that the schools be opened with prayer and singing.

WOUGHTON-ON-THE-GREEN AND SIMPSON (U.D.).—1875.

School is opened with the Lord's Prayer, followed by a chapter in the Bible; two days in each week the master reads the Ten Commandments, and makes what remarks thereon he may feel disposed. The Apostles' Creed is similarly treated one day in each week.

WYRARDISBURY.—1872.

The Bible is read by the schoolmaster and children daily, and the schools are let, both morning and afternoon of Sundays, for Sunday-school teaching.

The following School Board has no school under its management :—

Chearsley - - - - 1876.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Cambridgeshire.

WISBEACH.—1876.

Scheme of Religious Instruction for the Year 1878.

Infants' School.

History and biographies in the early part of the Old Testament, and the life of our Lord, to be taught with the help of pictures.

Cambridgeshire.*Boys' and Girls' Schools.*

Lower Half :—Old Testament.—Outline of history and biographies to the death of Abraham.

New Testament.—The birth and early life of our Lord, and his death, resurrection, and ascension.

Upper Half :—Old Testament.—The same carried on to the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

New Testament.—Full account of the life of our Lord, with the Parables and Miracles. The children to learn portions of Scripture by heart, especially the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments.

Also, to learn hymns from Curwen's Child's Hymn Book, or Watts's Divine Songs.

ASHLEY-CUM-SILVERLEY.—1874.

The mistress makes an agreement with the Board that she shall on each day give religious instruction during such time as a compliance with the Government requirements leaves at her disposal, about one hour. No bye-laws as yet.

BASSINGBOURN AND KNEESWORTH (U.D.).—1874.

Scripture reading, hymns, and prayer at the beginning, and hymns and prayer at the end, of the meeting of the schools, according to the time tables.

BENWICK.—1871.

The Bible is read and explained by the teacher, but no attempt is made to attach children to any particular denomination. Short passages are daily read by the master at the opening and closing of the school. At a meeting of the Board, dated 21st July 1873, it was proposed by the Rev. W. Hardy Wood, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Hughes Jones, and carried by three against two, "That the Bible shall be read, with such explanations and instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of the children: provided that Sections 7 and 14 of the Act be strictly observed in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any denomination."

BOTTISHAM.—1872.

"Lord's Prayer and grace are recited in the morning and evening before school begins, and after its close."

CHATTERIS.—1873.

Instructions have been verbally conveyed to the master of the Board School that the Bible should be read at the opening or close of each school meeting. Suitable comments should be made upon it, but no instruction of a sectarian character.

COTTENHAM.—1873.

Bible lessons are given daily, and a hymn is sung at the opening and closing of the schools.

DODDINGTON.—1876.

School opens at 9 a.m., hymn and prayer, Bible read, or oral Scripture lesson given till 9.40. The Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments, and Apostles' Creed committed to memory. School closes with hymn and prayer.

DULLINGHAM.—1875.

Hymns and prayers are used, and the Bible is read, with comments.

GAMLINGAY.—1874.

Religious instruction given from 9 o'clock to 9.20 a.m. Reading and prayer.

GREAT AND LITTLE ABINGTON (U.D.).—1873.

School is opened and closed with singing and prayer.

Religious instruction, according to the principles of the Church of England, is given before each morning meeting, but not by authority of the Board, and at a time when, according to lease, the Board has not the use of the schoolroom.

HADDENHAM.—1874.

From 9 to 10 every school morning is devoted to Biblical instruction.

HARSTON.—1875.

"A small portion of Scripture and the Lord's Prayer are read at the opening of the school."

HAUXTON.—1876.

Religious instruction is given one half-hour every day before the secular instruction.

IMPINGTON.—1875.

"The first lesson of the day is a Scripture Lesson, which is left entirely in the hands of the mistress."

LEVERINGTON.—1875.

Regulations.

- "1. That school be opened and closed with prayer, and singing a hymn.
- "2. That in school the Bible be read, and taught.
- "3. That the children learn portions of Scripture by heart, especially the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments.
- "4. That the children learn hymns."

LITTLEPORT.—1874.

Four of the schools are transferred, and the religious instruction remains in the hands of the managers. In the fifth, religious instruction is given for one hour in the morning. In all the schools, grace is said before leaving in the morning, and a short prayer is used before dismissal in the afternoon.

The religious instruction given by the Board consists of lessons in the Holy Bible, Watts' First Catechism, Curwen's Hymns, Watts' Scripture History, and some small S.P.C.K. books, entirely in the words of the Bible, viz., Parables, Miracles, and Discourses of our Lord, the Sermon on the Mount, the Faith and Duty of a Christian, and Watts' Divine and Moral Songs.

Every book used is examined and seen by every member of the Board, and the teacher gives the instruction in accordance with clause 14. All religious instruction and religious observances are quite distinct from the secular instruction.

MANEA.—1876.

Hymns and prayers are used, and the Bible is read without comment.

MARCH.—1871.

Regulation.—From 9 to 9.45 a.m., "Reading and explanation of the Bible by the responsible teachers, such explanation and such instruction in the principles of religion and morality as are suited to the capacity of children, provided that in such explanation and instruction the provisions of the Acts, sects. 7 and 14, be strictly observed both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any school to attach children to any particular denomination."

PAMPISFORD.—1875.

Religious instruction is given on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday mornings from 9.15 to 9.40, mostly by the incumbent, and on Friday mornings the same time is given to singing.

PARSON DROVE.—1875.

"Simple reading by the master of the Old and New Testaments, and prayers, for half an hour before the beginning of the secular instruction."

RAMPTON.—1874.

"Simple Bible teaching, with prayer and singing of hymn."

SAWSTON.—1872.

Open and close with a hymn and the Lord's Prayer.

SOHAM.—1871.

Resolved, "1st. The schools shall be opened in the morning and closed in the afternoon with prayer by the head teachers, according to forms to be supplied.

"2nd. Half-an-hour daily at the beginning of the school shall be devoted to religious exercise and instruction.

"3rd. The Bible shall be read and explained, but all controversial teaching shall be avoided,

Cambridgeshire.

avoided, and the attention of the scholars directed mainly to the history and the moral truths of the Bible.

"4th. Such other religious books shall be used as may be approved by the Board."

STAPLEFORD.—1875.

Regulation.—"Reading of Scripture with explanation. Repetition of Creed, Commandments, and Lord's Prayer. Repetition and singing hymns."

THORNEY.—1875.

"Three times each week for 30 minutes religious instruction is given by the master and mistresses of the Thorney schools; and five days each week for 30 minutes by the mistress of Wrydecroft School. The religious instruction consists of facts of Old and New Testament, with moral lessons."

WATERBEACH.—1875.

The Bible read and explained and short lectures given.

WHITTLESEY, ST. MARY AND ST. ANDREW.—1875.

Religious instruction (time from 9.15 to 9.45 a.m.). Reading and explanation of the Bible by the responsible teachers, and such explanation and instruction in the principles of religion and morality as are suited to the capacity of children, provided that in such explanation and instruction the provisions of the "Elementary Education Act, 1870," Sects. 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

WICKEN.—1876.

The vicar imparts religious instruction from 9 a.m. till 9.45, when the Board teachers commence with secular instruction.

WILLINGHAM.—1873.

Reading the Bible.

The following School Board has no School under its management:—

FOXTON.—1876.

Cheshire.

C H E S H I R E.

ASTON (U.D.).—1877.

Resolved, "That religious instruction, not distinctive of any denomination, be given in the school at Aston, from 11.30 a.m. to 12 o'clock at noon each day."

BRAMHALL.—1874.

Simple facts from the Old and New Testaments are given every morning according to the time-table from 11.30 a.m. to 12 a.m.

BRINDLEY and FADDILEY (U.D.).—1875.

"Reading of the Bible by the children for a short time."

BULKELEY AND RIDLEY (U.D.).—1874.

Religious instruction, Tuesday morning, Old Testament lesson; Thursday morning, New Testament lesson; Friday, repetition of hymns and texts; each lesson occupying the space of 20 minutes.

BURWARDSLEY.—1875.

Two Bible lessons each week are given in the school.

CHURCH COPPENHALL.—1873.

Regulation.

That the school be opened and closed with prayer, and that the Scriptures be read daily.

DARESBUY (U.D.).—1875.

- (1.) Prayers at opening and close of schools.
- (2.) Grace before and after dinner.
- (3.) Bible read and explained.
- (4.) Hymns taught.

DISLEY STANLEY (U.D.).—1875.

The school is opened by the singing of a hymn selected from the hymn book published by the Manchester School Board, and a short prayer, and at the dismissal the doxology and a prayer.

DUTTON.—1874.

The children have Scripture every morning from 9 a.m. to 9.45 a.m.

OVER.—1876.

Regulation of the Board.

"That the Board schools be opened with prayer, of which the Lord's Prayer shall form a part, followed by Bible reading, with simple explanation; and that the school be closed with the singing of a hymn, to be selected by the master."

SHAVINGTON.—1874.

That the Bible be read and explained by the teachers until half-past 9 o'clock each morning.

SUTTON (Extra Municipal).—1874.

Regulation.

From 9 to 9.50 a.m., and from 1.30 to 1.40 p.m., shall be occupied with singing, prayer, and religious instruction, and 10 minutes at the close of the afternoon teaching shall be devoted to singing and prayer.

When any children are withdrawn from religious instruction, provision shall be made for their instruction in secular subjects during the time of such religious teaching.

WHITLEY (U.D.).—1873.

Prayers and Graces.

WILLASTON (NANTWICH).—1874.

Lord's Prayer repeated on assembling every morning. Bible lesson of Scripture history for first half hour in morning every day, except Monday, when the Ten Commandments are usually repeated.

WRENBURY-WITH-FRITH (U.D.).—1874.

Regulation of the Board.

"That the schools be opened with the Lord's Prayer, the Benediction, and the reading of a portion of Scripture to be selected by the masters, and that afterwards the Bible be read by the children for half-an-hour, the masters to explain the meaning of words only."

The following School Boards have no schools under their management:—

CONGLETON	-	-	-	1870	Dukinfield	-	-	-	-	1871
MACCLESFIELD	-	-	-	1871	Runcorn	-	-	-	-	1875
STALEYBRIDGE	-	-	-	1871	Wimboldsley, Clive and Occles-					
STOCKPORT	-	-	-	1870	ton (U.D.)	-	-	-	-	1874

C O R N W A L L.

LAUNCESTON.—1871.

The following resolution on the subject was passed by the Board on the 6th September 1871:—"That in the School Board school the Holy Scriptures shall be read daily at the commencement of morning school; but no religious teaching, distinctively denominational, shall be allowed in the school.

BOSCASTLE (U.D.).—1875.

Resolved, "That in the school provided by the Board, the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and instructions therefrom, in the principles of morality

Cornwall.

morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children; provided always, that in such explanations and instructions, the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, in Sections 7 and 14 (referring to the Conscience Clause and to the prohibition of any denominational catechism) be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination; and that the morning and evening prayer used heretofore in the national school, and any undenominational hymns shall be used by the master, at the opening and close of the school."

BOYTON AND NORTHCOTT (U.D.).—1874.

"Religious instruction is given twice each day,"

BREAGE.—1871.

"Simple reading of the Scriptures."

CALSTOCK.—1874.

The teachers have directions to say school prayers, and the Bible is read.

CAMBORNE.—1873.

Each school to be opened with singing and prayer, both morning and afternoon.
Scriptures to be read every morning for half-an-hour, but without note or comment.

COLAN.—1874.

Reading of the Scripture and repetition of Lord's Prayer 9 to 9.15 a.m. Repetition of Lord's Prayer with hymn at morning dismissal. Repetition of Lord's Prayer at evening dismissal.

CRANTOCK.—1874.

Bible lesson every morning.

CROWAN.—1874.

Copy of Minute, 21st May 1878:—

Resolved, "That in addition to the daily reading of prayers and hymns, now used at the Crowan Board Schools, the Holy Scriptures be daily read by the children, and such explanations given by the head teachers as may be deemed necessary for the children understanding the meaning of what they read."

DAVIDSTOW.—1874.

Resolved, "That morning school should commence with the Lord's Prayer and reading the Bible, and that the children should be dismissed with prayer."

EAST AND WEST LOOE (U.D.).—1871.

The religious observances at the opening of the Board Schools consist of a hymn and the Lord's Prayer, and a hymn at the conclusion. The religious instruction consists of reading the Scriptures, with such explanations as are suited to the capacity of the children.

ENDELLION (or ST. ENDELLION).—1874.

School opened in the morning by singing a hymn, and repeating the Lord's Prayer. From 9.10 to 9.30, part of Bible read, and explained by master. School closed in the afternoon by singing (hymn), and repeating Lord's Prayer.

FOWEY.—1875.

"The schools are opened and closed with prayer. Scripture knowledge is taught daily, except in the infants' school, before the secular instruction commences."

GERMOE.—1871.

The school is opened and closed by singing and prayer, and the Bible is read daily for half-an-hour, from 9.10 a.m. to 9.40 a.m.

GORRAN.—1876.

An allowance of 20 minutes is made in the school time table for religious instruction every morning.

GUIVAL.—1871.

Scripture history and religious knowledge.

GWENNAP.—1874.

The schools are opened with singing and prayer, and a Bible lesson given afterwards.

ILLOGAN.—1871.

Schools opened with prayer. The Scriptures read, and explained by head teachers.

JACOBSTOW.—1874.

At a meeting of the School Board, held 22nd March, it was resolved,—“That this Board, recognising it as a part of their duty to provide for the religious as well as the secular education of the children under their charge, require that the school be daily opened with a hymn, the Collect for Grace, and the Lord's Prayer; after which a lesson in the Bible shall be read, and such explanation given in the principles of religion and morality as are suitable to the capacities of the children. The school shall be closed with a hymn, the Collect (Lighten our Darkness, &c.), and the Lord's Prayer.

“That in such explanation and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made, and no influence used, tending to attach the children to any particular denomination or place of worship. The Board also desire that each child admitted into the school be taught the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, and the Ten Commandments, subject to the same conditions as are prescribed above.”

KEA.—1875.

Resolved, “That the schools belonging to this Board shall be opened and closed with prayer and hymns, and that for the first half-hour the teacher shall give such instruction in the Bible and in the principles of religion and morality derived therefrom, as shall be suitable to the age and attainments of the children, care being taken strictly to observe that clause of the Act forbidding catechisms, or the endeavour to attach the children to any particular sect.”

KENWYN (U. D.).—1875.

Hymns and prayers are sung and said in the Board schools.

The Bible is read without comment, but the schools have been examined by the Diocesan Inspector of Schools of the Church of England.

LANIVET.—1875.

Prayers said morning and evening, and the Bible read without comment.

LANTEGLOS-BY-FOWEY.—1875.

Scripture is read for one half-hour each day with no comment thereon.

LEWANNICK.—1873.

The master is instructed to read a portion of the authorised version of the Scriptures (without comment) at the opening of the morning school.

LEZANT.—1876.

The Bible is read without any explanation or comment.

LINKINHORNE.—1875.

The Bible is read once a day.

LUDGVAN.—1875.

The Board have authorised the mistress to give religious instruction in certain parts of the Old and New Testament, which will be varied from time to time.

LUXULYAN.—1875.

Bible reading, without comment, each day from 9.10 to 9.40 a.m.

MAWGAN-IN-PYDER.—1877.

Religious instruction given from 9.15 to 9.50 a.m.

MEVAGISSEY.—1874.

Resolution.—“That the schools shall be opened with reading the Scriptures, prayer, and singing a hymn. The head master shall give such explanation in Scripture as shall suit the capacities of the children, and no subject shall be introduced of a controversial nature, or which would be likely to lead to the withdrawal of any child during such instruction.”

MULLION.—1872.

“Prayer at opening of school, and reading of the Scriptures daily, without note or comment.”

Cornwall.

NORTH TAMERTON.—1875.

Open and close with prayer.

PADSTOW.—1873.

According to the time table as approved by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, religious instruction is given for about 30 minutes. During this time the Bible is read, and those matters which do not involve doctrine are explained in a general way. If involving doctrine, as for example, such passages as the 6th chapter of St. John's Gospel, the passage is read and passed over.

Hymns edited expressly for School Boards are sung.

POUNDSTOCK.—1874.

"Bible reading and lessons in Bible truths, by the master only."

REDRUTH.—1872.

"The Bible is read daily, or nearly so, and Scripture lessons are given by the teachers."

ROCHE.—1872.

Bible lessons are given every morning from 9.15 to 9.45, without note or comment as to any particular religion or creed.

ST. AGNES.—1871.

"That all the Board Schools be opened with Scripture without explanation, except so far as concerns history, geography, and grammar."

ST. ALLEN.—1875.

No formal regulation has yet been passed, but Scripture is taught without comment, except so far as regards history, geography, and grammar.

ST. AUSTELL.—1871.

Extract from Regulations..

"In all schools provided by this Board, a portion of Scripture shall be read at the opening of morning and the close of afternoon school by the principal teacher, and that a record of such portions shall be kept in a register provided for the purpose; and such explanations may be given of the geography, history, manners, and customs referred to, as shall be deemed necessary and suitable by the principal teacher; provided always, that there shall be no attempt whatever made to attach children to any particular religious denomination, and that the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, in regard to religious teaching, shall not be infringed either in letter or in spirit.

"All senior scholars are to be provided with Bibles, in order to follow the reading of the principal teacher.

"The Lord's Prayer is to be said by the principal teacher after Bible reading."

ST. BLAZEY.—1871.

The Bible is read daily in the schools, but no further religious instruction is given.

ST. BREOCK AND EGLOSHAYLE (U.D.).—1875.

The master has been requested to use the Lord's Prayer, and to read a portion of Scripture.

ST. CLEER.—1874.

The schools are opened with singing and prayer; after which the Bible lesson is given; the whole to occupy only the first 30 minutes, as shown on the time table, as approved by H. Cowie, Esq., Her Majesty's Inspector.

ST. COLUMB MAJOR.—1872.

Resolved, "That at 9 a.m. the school commence by singing the Morning Hymn with the Doxology, concluding with the Lord's Prayer and the Blessing, 2 Cor. xiii.

"That the principal teacher read a portion of the Bible suitable to the comprehension of the children, accompanied by such explanations in history and geography as are necessary for the better understanding of the same; but the teacher is not allowed to enter upon those doctrines which are the subject of dispute among the professed Christians, and which may lead them to withdraw from the religious denomination or communion to which the parents belong.

"At

" At 12 o'clock, that the usual Grace be sung for a blessing before meat.
 " At the close, 4 p.m., the Lord's Prayer shall be said, then the Evening Hymn,
 Doxology, to be followed by the Grace, 2 Cor. xiii."

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ST. COLUMB MINOR.—1875.

Reading of the Bible without comment.

ST. EEME.—1875.

Morning from 9 to 9.50, Scripture lesson by head teacher from Old and New Testaments.

Friday mornings, repetition of Scripture and Hymns.

ST. ERVAN.—1875.

Scriptures are read and explained.

ST. EVAL.—1875.

Religious instruction is given the first hour in the morning without doctrinal comments, but accompanied by such comments as is explanatory, geographically, &c.

ST. EWE.—1876.

The old system, as under the former private management, is still adhered to, with the exception that the following resolution, in reference to the Church Catechism, was carried April 1876:—

" That the Church Catechism be eliminated from the list of subjects taught in the school, and that the master, at his discretion, be requested to substitute in its stead Scripture History, or any other subject."

The Scriptures are read and explained, and the Ten Commandments taught in both schools under this Board.

ST. GENNYS.—1874.

" That the school be daily opened with a hymn and the Lord's Prayer; after which a lesson in the Bible be read and such explanation given in the principles of morality and religion as are suitable to the capacities of the children. That the school be closed with a hymn and the Lord's Prayer. That in such explanation and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made, and no influence used, tending to attach the children to any particular denomination or place of worship."

ST. GLUVIAS.—1875.

Prayers morning and afternoon.

Bible reading with comment, but no particular creed is taught.

ST. JUST IN PENWITH.—1875.

The school is opened by prayer and the reading of a portion of Holy Scripture.

ST. KEVERNE.—1875.

Morning and evening prayers and hymns, and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays religious instruction. In the senior classes, reading the Bible and explanation of difficult words and phrases; in the junior classes, oral Scripture lessons, and repetition of hymns.

ST. LEVAN.—1872.

Regulation adopted at a meeting held 10th January 1873:—" This Board now resolves that the Bible be read in the school, and also that instruction be given therefrom, suited to the capacities of the children, by the teacher only, subject to the regulations contained in the 7th and 14th sections of the Education Act."

ST. MERRYNN.—1874.

The school is opened and closed with prayer.

The Holy Scriptures are read and simply explained.

ST. MEWAN.—1872.

Resolutions of the Board.

" That the school be opened and closed daily with prayer and singing a hymn.

" That the religious instruction, in accordance with the Education Act, 1870, shall consist of reading the Bible, and giving such explanation as shall be suitable to the age and capacity of the scholars, and examining the children therein."

Cornwall.

ST. NEOT.—1876.

The Lord's Prayer is said at the commencement and close of school.

ST. STEPHEN IN BRANNEL.—1876.

The schools are opened and closed with a short prayer by the teacher, and the Bible is regularly read by the children.

ST. STEPHENS-BY-SALTASH.—1871.

The first half hour of the day is occupied in reading the Bible without comment.

ST. STYTHIANS.—1871.

The Bible is read from 9 to 9.15, without note or comment.

ST. TEATH (U.D.)—1875.

The Bible is read with explanations of historical parts.

SALTASH.—1871.

"The daily religious instruction given in each school shall consist of, and be carefully restricted to, the following:—

"The reading of a portion of the Scriptures from the authorised version without note or comment.

"The use of the Lord's Prayer.

"The singing of a hymn from a selection approved by the Board."

SITHNEY.—1876.

Reading the Bible only.

STOKE CLIMSLAND.—1874.

"A portion of time is given to religious instruction, which is confined to Holy Scripture, and such explanations as are deemed necessary; and the Board sanctions diocesan inspection as to these subjects."

TALLAND (U.D.)—1875.

Resolved, "That Scripture be read in the school in the mornings from 9.10 to 9.40, and that the master be allowed to give explanations thereon."

TREGONY (U.D.)—1875.

Regulation.—"That the Bible be read without comment, and that Curwen's Child's Own Hymn Book" be used.

"The time table provides that such observance be carried out every morning from 9 a.m. to 9.30 a.m."

WEEK, ST. MARY.—1874.

Religious Observances.

Prayers before school in the morning. The General Confession, a Collect, and Lord's Prayer. Sing Grace at the close of morning school. Prayers at the close of the school in the afternoon, a Collect, Lord's Prayer, and Benediction. All the prayers are taken from the Common Prayer Book.

Religious Instruction.

Reading Bible without note or comment.

WENDRON.—1874.

The Bible is read without note or comment.

The following School Boards have no schools under their management:—

BODMIN - - - -	1871	Perranuthnoe - - - -	1875
FALMOUTH (U.D) - - - -	1876	Perranzabuloe - - - -	1874
HELSTON - - - -	1871	St. Clether - - - -	1875
ST. IVES - - - -	1876	St. Hilary - - - -	1875
Alternon - - - -	1875	St. Stephen's by Launceston -	1875
Blisland (U.D.) - - - -	1875	Sennen - - - -	1876
Cardynham - - - -	1872	Uny Lelant - - - -	1875
Lanlivery - - - -	1875	Warbstow (U.D.) - - - -	1875
Morvah - - - -	1875	Warlegggon - - - -	1877
Paul - - - -	1875	Whitstone - - - -	1874
Perranarworthal - - - -	1876		

CUMBERLAND.

CARLISLE.—1871.

Resolved, “1. That in the schools provided by the Board, the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children: Provided always, that in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination; that in regard to any particular school the Board shall consider and determine upon any application by parents, or ratepayers of the district, who may show special cause for exemption of the school from the operation of this resolution, in whole or in part.

“2. That such explanations and instruction as are recognised by the foregoing resolution shall be given by the responsible teachers of the school.

“3. That in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns in schools provided by the Board at the time or times when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised.

“4. That the arrangements for such religious observances be left to the discretion of the teacher of each school, with the right of appeal to the Board by teachers, parents, or ratepayers of the district: Provided always, that in the offering of any prayers and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.”

An examination of the scholars and pupil teachers in scriptural knowledge, according to a syllabus of instruction in use during the previous 12 months, is held at each of the Board Schools in the month of March in every year.

ARLECDON AND WEDDICAR (U.D.).—1876.

The question of religious teaching is not quite settled so far as the schools of the above Board are concerned.

ARTHURET AND KIRKANDREWS-UPON-ESK (U.D.).—1873.

Scriptures read 30 minutes every morning, and such explanation given as the master deems fit.

ASPATRIA AND BRAYTON.—1874.

Copy Minutes.—“That the Bible, with simple explanations, constitute a portion of the religious teaching in the Board Schools, without sectarian comment.

“That the Bible lesson be read on each day at the commencement of school, such lesson not to exceed half an hour.”

BASSENTHWAITE.—1872.

The Scriptures are read with undenominational explanations for half an hour each morning.

BEWCASTLE.—1876.

The Bible is read.

BOWNESS.—1873.

The schools are opened and closed with simple collect and the Lord's Prayer, by the head teachers. Systematic instruction is given in the Holy Scriptures as per time table, and according to a scheme approved of by the School Board.

BRAMPTON.—1874.

Resolution.—“That the religious instruction in the school consist of lessons in the Old and New Testaments, with remarks, the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and that the prayers and hymns hitherto used be continued.”

BURGH-BY-SANDS.—1874.

Resolved, “That in schools under the management of this Board the Bible shall be read, and instruction in religious subjects shall be given from the Bible, it being understood that in such instruction due regard shall be had to the letter and spirit of Section 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.”

Cumberland.

CALDBECK.—1873.

Resolved, "That the Bible shall be read in the Board Schools, and there shall be given such explanations and instructions therefrom in the principles of religion and morality as are suited to the capacities of the children: Provided always, that in such explanations and instruction, the provisions of the Education Act (1870), in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination; and that such explanations and instruction be given by the responsible teachers of the schools."

COCKERMOUTH.—1873.

Regulation.

"From 9 o'clock to 9.45 shall be occupied with singing, prayer, Scripture lessons, and calling the roll, and 10 minutes at the close of the afternoon teaching shall be devoted to singing and prayer.

"Teachers must pay particular attention to the following instruction:—That in all schools under the conduct of the Board, the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanation and such instruction therefrom, in the principles of morality and religion, as are suited to the capacities of the children:

Provided always,—

That in such explanation and instruction, the provisions of the Elementary Education Act of 1870, in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination.

That in accordance with the general practice of existing Elementary Schools, provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns at the time or times when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act of 1870, religious observances may be practised.

That in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Act, in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to, or detach them from, any denomination.

"When any children are withdrawn from religious teaching, provision shall be made for their instruction in secular subjects, during the time of such religious teaching."

The Board prescribes the course of instruction in religious knowledge.

CUMWHITTON AND CARLATTON (U.D.).—1874.

Regulation.

"Time allowed for religious instruction and observance not to exceed a quarter of an hour per diem."

DALSTON.—1876.

Religious instruction may be given 30 minutes before and after Board hours, viz., from 9 to 9.30 a.m., and from 4 to 4.30 p.m.

DEARHAM.—1871.

Resolved, "That the Board Schools be opened with prayer and singing each day, and closed in a similar manner.

"That the Bible be used as a class-book, and that the master be authorised to give such explanations as may be suited to the capacities of children, also that a form of prayer for opening and closing the schools be prepared."

DISTINGTON.—1876.

The teachers and children repeat the Lord's Prayer morning and evening, and one half hour is given to Bible reading three mornings during the week.

EGREMONT.—1877.

Bigrigg School.

The Bible is occasionally used with comment.

Girls' and Infants' School.—Hymns and prayers are used.

ELLENBOROUGH AND EWANRIGG.—1875.

Infants: Prayers and hymns every morning and evening. Scripture lessons for half an hour each morning.

Boys and girls: Prayers at opening. First half hour each morning religious instruction. Hymn sung before dismissal in evening.

FLIMBY.—1873.

Copy of Regulations.

“Prayers and hymns shall be used at the opening of the Board Schools and also at the close thereof, and the Bible read daily, and there may be given from the latter, by the responsible teacher or teachers of the schools, such explanations and instruction in the principles of religion and morality as are suited to the capacities of children :

Provided always,—

That in the selection of the prayers and hymns (which shall be made from books approved by the Board), and in explanations and instruction from the Bible, the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1870 (especially in Sections 7 and 14), shall be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, viz., that no attempt shall be made to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination.

“During the time of religious teaching or observances, any children whose parents object to their attending such teaching or observances under the conscience clause, may be withheld from the school.

- (a.) If the object of withholding them be that they may receive religious instruction at the same time in some other place, or
- (b.) If the school be so arranged that they cannot receive secular instruction in a separate room, or
- (c.) If the religious instruction or observances immediately precede the closing of the school.

All children who may attend school during the religious teaching or observances and are withdrawn from them, shall receive secular instruction in a separate room.”

GAMBLESBY.—1873.

The master gives a Bible lesson daily, alternately from the Old and New Testament, and opens and closes the school with prayer.

GREAT BROUGHTON (U.D.).—1876.

Resolved, “That the master of the Wyndham-row Board School be authorised and required to cause the Scriptures to be read by the boys and girls in the school from one half to three quarters of an hour each morning.”

HARRINGTON.—1873.

Resolved, “That a portion of the Scriptures (to be chosen by the teachers) be read every day by the children at the beginning of school hours, subject to the provisions of the Elementary Education Acts.”

HAYTON AND OUGHTERSIDE (U.D.).—1875.

Hymns and prayers are used in the Board schools.

The Bible is read in the schools, with comment thereon.

HOLME ST. CUTHBERT.—1871.

The Board confine themselves to secular instruction ; but the minister and churchwardens give religious instruction daily in the school transferred to the Board.

IRTHINGTON.—1874.

Scripture lessons from 3.40 to 4 p.m.

KIRKANDREWS-ON-EDEN (U.D.).—1874.

Resolved, “That in the schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children : Provided always, that in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination. That in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns provided by the Board, at the time or times when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised. That the requirements for such religious observances be left to the discretion of the teacher : Provided always, that in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.”

KIRKBRIDE.—1874.

The practice is to read the Holy Bible as a class book, and give the historical comment thereon, but no religious dogmas are taught.

Cumberland.

KIRKLAND AND BLENCARN.—1876.

School opens with prayer and Scripture reading, and Bible lessons according to discretion of teacher.

LOW HOLME.—1874.

Resolved, "That in the schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanation and such instructions therefrom, in the principles of morality and religion, as are suited to the capacities of children: Provided always, that in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination. That such explanations and instruction as are recognised by the foregoing resolution shall be given by the responsible teachers of the school."

LOWSIDE QUARTER.—1874.

The school is transferred on conditions that leave the Church managers free for 50 minutes twice a week and on Sundays.

MILLOM.—1877.

Regulations.

On opening the school 50 minutes in the morning and 10 in the afternoon shall be occupied with singing, prayer, and religious instruction, and 10 minutes at the close of the afternoon teaching shall be devoted to singing and prayer.

The religious instruction shall not be confined to the reading of a passage of Scripture before the whole school, with instructions thereon by the principal schoolmaster or schoolmistress, but shall consist of a graduated course of teaching, as per Schedule 2, to be carried on by means of oral instruction, passages of Scripture committed to memory, and suitable exercises in reading or writing.

An examination in religious knowledge, as per syllabus, shall be held by the Board, or whom they may appoint, about the middle of the school year, on a day specially set apart for that purpose.

(The Schedules are not printed in this Return.)

NETHER DENTON.—1873.

That religious instruction be given from 11.30 to 12 a.m., and that the Rev. J. B. Kayes visit the school to see this carried out.

ORTON.—1874.

The Scriptures are taught, and school is opened and closed with prayer.

PENRITH.—1875.

The regulations are adopted from the regulations of the Manchester School Board.

RENWICK.—1875.

In the school under the Board, the practice is to open school in the morning with singing and prayer, to close with the Grace before meat; to re-open school in the afternoon with the Grace after meat, and to close in the evening with singing and prayer.

ST. BEES (U. D.).—1873.

Bible read and explained on four days of week for 30 minutes. Schools opened and closed with prayer.

SEBERGHAM.—1873.

Resolved, "That in the school under this Board the proceedings each day be opened and closed with prayer, and the Bible be read and taught daily."

THURSBY.—1875.

The school is opened with a prayer taken from the Collects of the Established Church. There is no special religious instruction given, and it is not included in the time-table approved by Her Majesty's Inspector.

WAVERTON.—1873.

"The school is opened and closed with singing and prayer. After opening, a lesson in the Old or New Testament is read by the higher section, and explained. General truths bearing on piety and morality are brought out, and points of controversy avoided.

"The lower section are instructed orally,"

WETHERAL.—1875.

Resolved, "That in the schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instructions therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children: Provided always, that in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination. That such explanations and instruction as are recognised by the foregoing resolution shall be given by the responsible teachers of the school. That in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns in schools provided by the Board at the time or times when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised. That the arrangements for such religious observances be left to the discretion of the teacher of each school, with a right of appeal to the Board by teachers, parents, or ratepayers of the district: Provided always, that in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach to any particular denomination."

WORKINGTON.—1873.

"Half an hour in the forenoon of each school-day the Bible is read and explanations thereon given by the teachers."

The following School Boards have no schools under their management:

Abbey Holme	-	-	-	1873	Papcastle	-	-	-	1876
Lamplugh	-	-	-	1877	Seaton (U.D.)	-	-	-	1875

DERBYSHIRE.

CHESTERFIELD.—1871.

Resolution of the School Board, passed 25th May 1871:—"That in schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read and explained; that in such instruction the provisions of the 14th section of the Elementary Education Act (which states that 'no religious catechism or religious formulary, which is distinctive of any particular denomination, shall be taught in the school') shall be strictly observed both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination, and that such reading and explanation be subject to the conscience clause of the Act."

DERBY.—1871.

Extract from "Scheme of Education."

"In schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given therefrom such explanations and instructions as are suitable to the capacities of children: Provided always,—

"(a.) That in such explanations and instructions the provisions of the Act in Section 14 ('no religious catechism or religious formulary, which is distinctive of any particular denomination, shall be taught in the school') be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such school to attach children to any particular denomination.

"(b.) That the Bible lesson be given by the responsible teacher of the school."

ASHOVER.—1875.

The school is opened and closed with singing and the Lord's Prayer; and a chapter is read daily without comment.

BEARD, OLLERSETT, WHITLE, and THORNSETT.—1875.

Resolved, "That in all day schools the Bible be read, and such explanations and instruction given therefrom in the principles of religion and morality as are suited to the capacities of children: Provided always,—

"(a.) That in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Elementary Education Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

"(b.) That religious teaching shall be at the opening of the school in the morning not exceeding 15 minutes, and at the closing of the school in the afternoon not exceeding 10 minutes."

Derbyshire.

BELPER.—1876.

Copy Resolution.

That in the time table provision be made for religious instruction and observances, to consist of Bible reading, hymns and prayers, with such explanations and instructions as are suited to the capacities of children; having strict regard to the provisions of the Education Act in Sections 7 and 14, both in letter and spirit, which stipulate that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

That a syllabus of subjects of Bible instruction and religious observances be prepared by each teacher, and be forwarded annually to the clerk of the Board for the Board's approval.

That the religious instruction be given by or under the direction of the responsible teacher of the Board School.

BRADWELL.—1871.

The Bible is read. School is opened and closed with prayer.

BRAMPTON (U. D.).—1876.

There is no regulation, but it is the custom to read the Bible without note or comment for 15 or 20 minutes after 9 o'clock in the morning, and to sing a hymn in the afternoon.

BRIMINGTON (U. D.).—1876.

Regulations.

1. From 9 to 9.50 a.m. shall be occupied with singing, prayer, and religious instruction, and 10 minutes at the close of the afternoon teaching shall be devoted to singing and prayer.

2. The religious instruction shall not be confined to the reading of a passage of Scripture before the whole school, with instruction thereon by the principal schoolmaster or schoolmistress, but shall consist of a graduated course of teaching, as per Schedule II., to be carried on by means of oral instruction, passages of Scripture committed to memory, and suitable exercises in reading or writing: Provided always, that in such instruction the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that the explanation be confined to geography, natural and political history.

3. When any children are withdrawn from religious instruction, provision shall be made for their instruction in secular subjects during the time of such religious teaching.

(The Schedules are not printed in this Return.)

BUXTON.—1874.

Resolved, "That the religious instruction in the Board Schools consist of singing, the audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer after the master, the saying of a form of prayer by the master, and the reading of the Bible, accompanied by such explanations as may be consistent with the clauses of the code referring thereto; all such exercises to be conducted by the head master or mistress."

CHELLASTON.—1876.

Simple Bible reading.

CHURCH GRESLEY.—1875.

Boys' School.—Singing, prayer, two Bible lessons per week.

Girls' School.—Singing, prayer, two Bible lessons per week.

Infants' School.—Bible lesson, hymn and prayer.

CLAYLANE (U. D.).—1873.

Regulation.

The religious instruction shall be confined to the reading of Scripture before the whole school, by the principal schoolmaster or schoolmistress, without instruction or comment thereon (except geographical explanations); passages of Scripture may be committed to memory, and suitable exercises given in reading and writing.

CLOWN.—1876.

From 9 to 9.30, singing a hymn, prayer, reading the Scriptures.

From 4 to 4.5 p.m., singing and prayer before leaving.

DRONFIELD.—1871.

Resolved, "From 9 o'clock to 9.45 shall be occupied in singing, prayer, and Scripture lessons, and 10 minutes at the close of the afternoon teaching shall be devoted to singing and prayer. Teachers must pay particular attention to the following resolution: That the Bible be read and explained in all schools under the conduct of the Board, and that all teachers provided by the Board be enjoined not only to adhere strictly to terms of 14th Section of Education Act, which provides that no religious catechism, or religious formulary which is distinctive of any denomination, shall be taught in the schools, but also to abstain from all denominational teaching."

ECKINGTON.—1871.

Regulations in regard to Bible Instruction and Religious Observances.

"1. In the schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such simple instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of the children: Provided always, that in such explanations and instructions the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

"2. All explanations and instructions as are recognised in the preceding resolution shall be given by the head teachers only; all assistants and pupil teachers entrusted with any part of the instruction, to give only the simple Bible narrative, or teach hymns, &c., under the direction of the head teacher.

"3. In accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, provision may be made for offering up prayer, and using hymns, &c., in schools provided by the Board, at the time or times when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised."

FOSTON and SCROPTON.—1872.

Bible read, but no denominational teaching given. School entirely unsectarian.

HARTINGTON, UPPER QUARTER.—1878.

Scripture reading from 9.15 to 9.45 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, according to the school time table.

LONG EATON.—1873.

"The schools are opened by singing and repeating the Lord's Prayer, and the Bible is read with comment at discretion of the teacher."

MARSTON MONTGOMERY.—1876.

"Morning prayers conducted by the rector at 9 a.m., and Bible teaching by the head teacher till 9.50 a.m."

MELBOURNE (U. D.).—1876.

"The only thing of a religious nature is the opening of the school by reading a brief form of prayer, and teaching Biblical history."

MICKLEOVER.—1874.

Resolved, "That the schools be opened by a short prayer, and the singing of a hymn, and the reading of the Scriptures by the children, and closed with hymn and prayer."

NORTON.—1872.

Extract from Regulations.

"From 9 o'clock to 9.45 shall be occupied in singing, prayer, and Scripture lessons, and 10 minutes at the close of the afternoon teaching shall be devoted to singing and prayer.

"Teachers must pay particular attention to the following Resolution of the Board:—That the Bible be read and explained in all schools under the conduct of the Board, and that all teachers provided by the Board be enjoined not only to adhere strictly to the terms of the 14th section of the Education Act, which provides that "No religious catechism or religious formulary which is distinctive of any denomination, shall be taught in the schools;" but also to abstain from all denominational teaching."

"The course of instruction for boys and girls shall include reading and explanation of the Bible.

"When any children are withdrawn from religious teaching, provision shall be made for their instruction in secular subjects during the time of such religious teaching."

Derbyshire.

PINTON.—1876.

Regulation.

Opening and closing schools with singing a hymn and a prayer.
First half hour during day devoted to reading Scripture, or repetition according to class; committing to memory special passages and learning hymns.

SANDIACRE.—1876.

Regulation.

Bible read and explained as best suitable to the capacity of the children.

SHIRLAND and HIGHAM.—1871.

Extract from Regulations.

"A portion of Scripture, selected by the principal teacher, shall be read daily in every school, either by a teacher or by the children, and such explanation and instruction therein given as are suited to the capacities of children: Provided always, that special care be taken that the provisions of the Elementary Education Act (Sections 7 and 14) relating thereto be observed both in letter and in spirit; that nothing contained in such explanation or instruction is calculated to attach children to any particular religious denomination.

"Religious instruction and observance shall take place at the beginning of the morning meeting of the school. The order shall be as follows:—(a.) The principal teacher shall offer up a prayer or prayers, approved by the Board; (b.) The children shall repeat the Lord's Prayer; (c.) The Grace; (d.) A hymn sung by the children, from a collection approved by the Board; (e.) Reading of Scripture, as appointed by Regulation 7. The time devoted to such instruction and observance shall never exceed 30 minutes. The afternoon meeting of the school shall close with prayers and singing."

SOUTH NORMANTON.—1876.

"The religious observance to be practised, or instructions in religious subjects given at any meeting of the school, shall be as follows, viz.:—The reading of the Scriptures, committing to memory of Scripture passages, with historical and geographical explanations in accordance with Schedule II. of the Regulations of the Manchester School Board, and that the Hymn and Moral Song Book of that Board be adopted by this Board."

SOUTH WINGFIELD.—1874.

Resolved, "That the time during which religious observance shall be practised or religious instruction given be at the beginning of every meeting of the school, and continue for 40 minutes, and that the time table embodying this resolution be submitted for the approval of the Education Department.

"1. That the Bible shall be read in the schools, and that there shall be given such explanations therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of the children: Provided always, that in such explanations and instructions the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed.

"2. That such explanations and instructions as are recognised by the foregoing resolution shall be given by the responsible teachers of the school.

"3. That in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, prayers and hymns shall be offered and used at the time above provided when religious observances may be practised."

UNSTONE.—1871.

The schools are opened with an hymn and prayer; also, an hymn is sung at the dismissal of the children (at noon and night), and the Bible is read during the first half-hour every morning.

The following School Boards have no schools under their management:—

Beighton	-	-	-	-	1877	Killamarsh	:	-	-	-	-	1877
Heage	-	-	-	-	1875	Normanton	-	-	-	-	-	1876
Hilton (U.D.)	-	-	-	-	1876							

DEVONSHIRE.

Devonshire.

BIDEFORD.—1871.

The School Board have not adopted any bye-law respecting religious instruction in their schools, but the masters and mistresses of the schools under their control daily read and explain to the pupils the Scriptures. The schools are opened with prayer, and in some of them with prayer and singing, which are carried out by the order and to the satisfaction of the Board.

DARTMOUTH.—1871.

The religious teaching consists of portions of the Bible, comprising the four Gospels and the Psalms, being read without note or comment, and simple lessons on the historical portion of the Bible being given by the teachers. The religious observances were to commence and close schools with a hymn and the Lord's Prayer.

DEVONPORT.—1871.

Prayers are read at the opening and close of the schools for the day, and a hymn is sung at the beginning and end of the morning and afternoon school.

Extract from Regulations of the Board.

"In all day schools the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children : Provided always,—

"That in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

"In all schools provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns at the 'time or times' when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, 'religious observances' may be 'practised.' The arrangements for such 'religious observances' are to be left to the discretion of the teacher and managers of each school, with the right of appeal to the Board by teacher, managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district: Provided always,—

"That in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

"During the time of religious teaching or religious observance, any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects."

EXETER.—1871.

Extract from the Regulations of the Board.

"During the time of religious teaching or religious observance any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance may be required to receive separate secular instruction.

"All day schools under the management of the Board shall be opened and closed daily with prayer and singing of hymns; the form of prayer to be used and the hymns to be sung having been first approved by the Board.

"The authorised version of the Bible shall be daily read in all the schools, and such explanation and instruction in the principles of religion and morality shall be given as are suited to the ages and capacities of the children; any books or apparatus to be used having been first approved by the Board.

"Such explanations and instruction shall be given only by the master, mistress, and regular teachers of the various schools; and in carrying out the said Regulations, the letter and spirit of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, especially Sections 7 and 14, shall be strictly adhered to.

"The time for religious observance and religious instruction shall be from 9 a.m. to 9.45 a.m.; 4 to 4.10 p.m. in infant schools; and 4.20 to 4.30 p.m. in other schools."

GREAT TORRINGTON.—1871.

Extract from the Regulations of the Board.

"In each of the three schools the Bible shall be read daily for a period defined in the time table at the beginning of the morning school-time, by the principal teacher or elder scholars,

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scholars, and there shall be given within such period such explanation and instruction in the principles of Biblical history, and of religion and morality, as are suited to the capacities of children, such passages being selected as shall illustrate and enforce duty towards God, obedience to parents, kindness, truthfulness, honesty, sobriety, industry, and the like virtues, and shall condemn profane swearing, disobedience to parents, cruelty, intemperance, falsehood, theft, idleness, and the like vices: Provided always, that no religious catechism or religious formulary shall be taught, and no attempt be made to attach children to any denomination.

"As a part of the religious observance, held at the beginning of the morning school-time the principal teacher in each department shall commence school with a form of prayer to be approved by the Board, and a hymn: Provided always, that in this use of hymns and prayers, as in the Bible lesson, the provisions of Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act be strictly observed in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

"During the period of religious instruction or observance, any children who may be withdrawn on notice by their parents from such teaching or observance, shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects."

PLYMOUTH.—1871.

Extract from Regulations of the Board.

"In the schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion, as are suited to the capacities of children: Provided always,—

"That in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

"That in regard to any particular school, the Board shall consider and determine upon any application by managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district, who may show special cause for exception of the school from the operation of this Resolution, in whole or in part.

"In all schools provided by the Board, in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns in schools provided by the Board at the 'time or times' when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, 'religious observances' may be 'practised.'"

TIVERTON.—1874.

Copy Resolution passed by the Board, 22 December 1874.

"That in the schools provided by the Board, the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given by the teachers such explanations and instructions therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children: Provided always, that in such explanations and instructions, and also in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination."

TOTNES.—1871.

Resolution passed by the Board:—"That in all schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given therefrom such explanation and such instruction in the principles of religion and morality as are suitable to the capacities of children: Provided, that the provisions of the Education Act, in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach the children to any particular denomination."

ABBOTS KERSWELL.—1875.

Religious instruction (by the mistress only) for half an hour twice a day.

ALPHINGTON.—1875.

The Old and New Testament read half an hour each day.

ASHWATER.—1875.

The Scriptures are read.

AXMINSTER.—1874.

The schools are opened and closed with prayer, and the Scriptures are read and explained simply.

AYLESBEARE, HARPFORD, and VENN-OTTERY (U.D.).—1875.

"That there be religious instruction in the schools, and that the Bible shall be read, and such explanations and such instruction shall be given therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children, and that such instruction be given by the responsible teachers of the schools, and that a short form of prayer with hymn be used at the beginning and end of each school meeting."

This religious instruction is given at the commencement of the morning school meetings from 9 to 9.30 a.m.

BAMPTON.—1875.

At the Shillingford and Petton Schools the first half hour in the morning is set apart for reading and explaining the Scriptures in an unsectarian manner, and at the infant board school such religious unsectarian instruction as the infants are capable of understanding.

BISHOP'S NYMPTON.—1874.

Copy of Resolutions.

"That the schoolmaster supply the Board from month to month in advance with a syllabus of religious instruction of an undenominational character."

"That the religious inspector be allowed to inspect the schools, but only in strict accordance with the religious teaching allowed by the Board in the schools, and in accordance with their monthly syllabus."

BLACKAWTON.—1874.

Resolved, "That the times during which any religious observance is practised or instruction in religious subjects shall be given at the meetings of the school shall be from 9 to 9.30 a.m., and from 3.45 to 4 p.m."

"And that the Rev. D. S. Chater's offer to superintend such religious instruction be accepted."

BOW (or NYMET TRACEY).—1875.

Resolved, "That the Bible be read in the school."

BRATTON CLOVELLY.—1874.

"Prayer a few minutes every day before and after school. Bible instruction half an hour a day, three days in every week. No religious catechism or religious formulary which is distinctive of any particular denomination is taught in the school."

BRAUNTON.—1871.

"The Bible read only."

BRIDFORD.—1875.

Resolved, "That the religious instruction in the school be carried on as heretofore by the school teacher, subject to the regulations required by the Act of 1870, and that the rector of the parish and Mr. J. Pike be the superintendents and directors thereof; that the religious instruction be confined to the reading and explanation of Scripture in an undenominational sense; that the time of such religious instruction shall be the first half-hour in the morning meeting of the school, or the first half-hour of the afternoon meeting, or both of them, as shall be settled by the said superintendents."

BRIXHAM.—1874.

Regulations.

"During the time of religious teaching or religious observance, any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance may be required to receive separate secular instruction."

"The schools shall be opened and closed daily, with prayer and singing of hymns. The form of prayer to be sanctioned by the Board."

"The authorised version of the Bible shall be read daily, and such explanation and instruction in the Christian religion shall be given as shall not include the introduction of any distinctive sectarian dogma."

Such religious instruction and observance must be given by the master, mistress, and regular teachers of the schools only, from 9 a.m. to 9.30 a.m., and from 4 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. daily, and that a portion of God's word be committed to memory daily."

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BROADHEMPSTON.—1875.

The Bible read without comment.

BUCKFASTLEIGH.—1871.

Regulation as to Religious Observances in Schools :—"From 9 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. on each day, the Bible shall be read, provided that Sections 7 and 14 of the Education Act, 1870, be observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination. During the time of the Bible reading, any children, whose parents desire it, may be withdrawn."

CADELEIGH (U.D.).—1875.

The first half-hour in the morning is occupied in reading Scripture, and giving explanations thereon.

CHAWLEIGH (U.D.).—1873.

The religious instruction in the school is managed by the master, who gives it in accordance with the bye-law in that behalf, and teaches lessons from the Bible. The vice-chairman, at the unanimous but not recorded request of the Board, has given the master a syllabus of Bible subjects for each quarter of the year.

CHERITON BISHOP.—1875.

Regulations.

"Forms of prayer are appointed to be used at the beginning and end of the school day, and private prayers to be taught the children for home use.

"The Bible is to be read and explained at the commencement of morning school."

CHERITON FITZPAINE and STOCKLEIGH ENGLISH (U.D.).—1875.

"School meetings in the morning invariably commence, and in the evening close, with prayer; also the first hour at each morning meeting is given to religious instruction."

CHIVELSTONE.—1874.

Old and New Testament, Apostles' Creed, and Lord's Prayer with the Ten Commandments.

Prayers and a hymn both morning and evening.

Twenty minutes for religious instruction every morning, according to time table.

CHRISTOW and DODDISCOMBSLEIGH (U.D.).—1875.

"Scripture one half hour daily."

CHULMLEIGH.—1871.

Resolution passed by the Board :—"That the schools shall be opened in the morning and closed in the evening of every day with prayer; that the prayers used shall always be the Collect for the preceding Sunday, with the Lord's Prayer, at which time a psalm or a chapter from the Old or New Testament shall be read, without any doctrinal note or comment."

CHURCH STANTON.—1875.

Prayers morning and evening, and Scripture reading.

CLAWTON, TETCOTT, and LUFFINCOTT (U.D.).—1874.

Extract from Regulation.

"The Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanation and such instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children: Provided always,—

"1. That in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

"In all schools provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns at the 'time or times' when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances 'may be practised.' The arrangement for such 'religious observances' are to be left to the discretion of the teacher of each school, with the right of

of appeal to the Board by teacher, parents, or ratepayers of the district: Provided always,—

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“That in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.”

CLOVELLY.—1873.

Resolution passed by the Board:—“That the school commence every morning at 9 o'clock by reading a chapter in the Old or New Testament, and repeat the Lord's Prayer, such reading and prayer not to exceed at any time half an hour.”

COFFINSWELL and HACCOMBE (U.D.).—1874.

The schoolmistress instructs daily in Scripture from 9.30 to 10 a.m.

COLEBROOKE.—1873.

School is opened and closed with praise and prayer; half-an-hour's Bible instruction daily.

COLERIDGE.—1872.

The teacher is instructed to use the Bible in school for one hour, but not to explain it in a manner distinctive of any particular sect of religion.

COLYTON.—1874.

The school is opened with prayer and a hymn, and is closed in the same way. The children read the Bible and learn the Ten Commandments.

CREDITON.—1874.

The time table provides for two and-a-half hours (weekly) religious instruction in reading Scriptural history and narratives throughout the three divisions of the school, before the commencement of secular instruction.

CULMSTOCK.—1874.

Reading the Scriptures daily.

DAWLISH.—1874.

Resolved, “That the regulations in regard to Bible instruction and religious observances, as adopted by the School Board of London on the 8th March 1871, with the exclusion of second clause of Resolution 6, be adopted by this Board.”

DENBURY (U.D.).—1875.

Minute of the Board:—“That a portion of the Bible, to be selected by the schoolmistress, be read every morning, at the beginning of the morning meeting, without comment.”

DREWSTEIGNTON.—1871.

Minute of the Board:—“The Second Standard and upwards read the New Testament on three mornings of the week for half-an hour, and the Old Testament on two mornings for the same time, and questions are asked on the portions read. The First Standard and infants take orally on three mornings for half-an-hour the Birth and Life of our Lord generally, and the Creation, Flood, and Life of Abraham on two mornings.”

DUNSFORD.—1871.

Rules in reference to Religious Instruction.

“Prayers, approved by the School Board, to be read at the beginning and end of the school day, and private prayers to be taught the children for home use.

“The Bible to be read and explained at the commencement of the morning meeting of the school, according to the time table, and to Sections 7 and 14 of the Act.”

EAST and WEST TEIGNMOUTH (U.D.).—1875.

Resolved, “1. That in the schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instructions therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capabilities of children: Provided always,—

84. “(a.) That in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections

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tions 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

"2. That such explanations and instruction as are recognised by the foregoing Resolution shall be given by the responsible teachers of the schools.

"3. That in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns in schools provided by the Board at the time or times when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised.

"4. That the arrangements for such religious observances be left to the discretion of the teachers and managers of each school, with the right of appeal to the Board by teachers, managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district: Provided always, that in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Act of Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

"5. That during the time of religious teaching or religious observance, any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects.

"6. That a copy of Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and also of the Regulations 1, 2, 3, and 4, must be hung up in a conspicuous part of the school-room.

"7. That a syllabus of Bible instruction for three months in advance must be prepared by the teacher, and forwarded to the clerk of the Board."

EAST and WEST WORLINGTON.—1874.

"The master commences the school with reading and explaining the Scriptures for 30 minutes, after which the master engages in prayer for five minutes."

EAST STONEHOUSE.—1874.

Regulations.

"All day schools under the management of the Board shall be opened and closed daily with prayer and singing of hymns; the form of prayer to be used and the hymns to be sung having been first approved by the Board.

"The authorised version of the Bible shall be daily read in all schools, and such explanation and instruction in the principles of religion and morality shall be given as are suited to the ages and capacities of the children, any books or apparatus to be used having been first approved by the Board: Provided, that such explanations and such instruction shall be given only by the master, mistress, and regular teachers of the various schools; and in carrying out the said regulations, the letter and spirit of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, especially Sections 7 and 14, shall be strictly adhered to, and no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

"The time for religious observance and religious instruction shall be from 9 to 9.45 a.m.; 3.50 to 4 p.m. The arrangement of such 'religious observances' shall be left to the discretion of the teacher and managers of each school, with the right of appeal to the Board, by teacher, managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district."

ERME and AVON (U.D.).—1873.

The Bible is read regularly in all the schools, and a portion of each day is regularly set apart for simple religious instruction. A form of prayer and hymns, drawn up by the Rev. F. C. H. Randolph, Rector of Ringmore, and Chairman of the Board, was printed by order of the Board for daily use, morning and evening, in all the Board schools. The Board is unanimously in favour of religious, as distinct from merely secular, education.

ERMINGTON.—1872.

The Bible is read daily from 9.10 a.m. to 9.40 a.m. There is no distinctive religious teaching.

EXMOUTH (U.D.).—1875.

Instruction is given by all the teachers in the schools from 9 to 9.30 a.m. It consists of previously selected passages (Scripture narratives and parables) from the Old and New Testaments read by the children and explained by the teacher. All sectarian teaching avoided.

GERMANSWEEK.—1874.

Thirty minutes each day are devoted to reading and oral lessons on the Bible from 9.30 to 10 o'clock a.m., the school being opened and closed with a hymn and prayers.

HALBERTON.—1871.

Religious, unsectarian, teaching is practised half-an-hour at the commencement of every meeting of the school; that is to say, the schoolmaster selects portions of the Bible proper for children to read. Bible and Gospel histories are also read, and unsectarian hymns are sung.

HALWELL and BEAWORTHY (U.D.).—1875.

Resolved, "That religious instruction should be given from 9 to 9.45 a.m., consisting of Bible reading with short explanation, the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the Apostles' Creed, and that the school be opened with a prayer and closed with a hymn."

HALWELL and MORELEIGH (U.D.).—1875.

Resolved, "That in the school the Bible shall be read, and that there shall be given thereupon such explanation and such instruction in the principles of religion and morality as are suitable to the capacities of children; provided, that Sections 7 and 14 of the Education Act be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach the children to any particular denomination."

HARTLAND.—1874.

The practice of the school is that the Scriptures be read between 9 and 9.30 a.m., with a general explanation given by the head master.

HATHERLEIGH.—1874.

Regulation of the Board:—"That in the schools the Bible shall be read, and that there shall be given therefrom by the teachers such explanations and such instruction in the principles of religion and morality as are suitable to the capacities of children: Provided always, that in such explanation and instruction the provisions of the 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75, Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination."

HEANTON PUNCHARDON and ASHFORD (U.D.).—1874.

Copy of Time Table of Religious Instruction.

"Monday.—Repetition from memory of portions of Scripture, to be selected by the master (with explanation thereof).

"Tuesday.—Old Testament History.

"Wednesday.—Hymns for use in school to be learnt.

"Thursday.—New Testament History.

"Friday.—Recapitulation of the first four days' instruction and general examination."

HEMYOCK.—1875.

Religious instruction given the first half-hour of every morning meeting of school.

The religious instruction is left to discretion of teachers, and as long as parents do not complain respecting the religious instruction given therein the Board does not wish to interfere, in either limiting or authorising amount or particular parts to be taught.

HENNOCK.—1875.

Biblical instruction and suitable prayers, with singing of hymns, one hour a day; half-an-hour at the opening of the school and half-an-hour at the close.

HITTISLEIGH.—1874.

The children are taught the Bible and Apostles' Creed.

HOLBETON.—1871.

The Board permits its teachers to give religious instruction at their discretion; and also allows the diocesan inspector to hold an annual examination of the pupils in religious knowledge confined to the Bible.

HORWOOD and NEWTON TRACEY (U.D.).—1875.

"Religious instruction by schoolmistress given one hour daily."

INSTOW.—1874.

Religious instruction, consisting of Bible reading daily, from 9.15 a.m. to 9.50 a.m.

Devonshire.

INWARDLEIGH.—1877.

Religious instruction given from 9 a.m. to 9.45 a.m. daily, when school open.

IPPLEPEN.—1872.

Bible lessons are given four half hours in the week.

KENTON.—1875.

Religious instruction for three-quarters of an hour at the beginning of each day, commencing and ending with hymns.

LAPFORD and NYMET ROWLAND (U.D.).—1873.

From 9 a.m. to 9.55 a.m. religious instruction is given by the master :—on Mondays and Wednesdays in old Testament; Tuesdays, repetition of texts; Thursdays and Fridays in New Testament; this instruction is preceded by singing and prayer, conducted by the master.

LUSTLEIGH.—1875.

“ On 14th March 1876, school rules were unanimously adopted, No. 11 of which is thus worded :

“ 11. The religious instruction to be daily reading and explanation of the Bible; and occasionally, as the Government Inspector may sanction, special instruction in the great verities of Christian faith and practice as set forth in the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments.”

LYDFORD.—1875.

The school is opened and closed with prayer, and the Bible is read and explained by the schoolmaster.

MARWOOD.—1874.

Bible lesson.

MEMBURY.—1875.

The school is opened and closed with prayer, and there is reading from the Old and New Testament, with simple explanation of passages, from 9 to 9.45 every morning.

MILTON ABBOT.—1877.

“ The schools open and are closed with prayer and singing a hymn; religious instruction is confined to Bible reading, with explanations given by head teacher.”

MILTON DAMERELL.—1874.

“ Sing a hymn and pray at the close of the school.”

MODBURY.—1875.

From 9.30 to 10 a.m. on each day the Bible is read.

MORETONHAMPSTEAD.—1874.

“ Oral instruction is given for 20 minutes daily on the Old and New Testament narrative.

MORTHOE.—1875.

Resolved, “ That henceforth the hour which has hitherto been devoted to religious matters be divided thus :—

“ Half-an-hour at the commencement of the morning meeting, and half-an-hour at the commencement of the afternoon meeting.”

MUSBURY.—1875.

The Manchester rules and regulations as far as applicable.

NEWTON ST. CYRES.—1875.

The schools open and close with prayer.

NORTH MOLTON.—1874.

Religious instruction is given in the three schools under this Board in Scripture, the Lord's Prayer, Commandments, hymns, and prayers, on every morning from 9.20 to 9.55.

NORTH PETHERWIN.—1873.

The Bible is read. Prayers at opening and closing of school.

NORTH TAWTON.—1872.

Resolution :—" That the Bible be read and explained by the teachers daily, without any doctrinal or denominational teaching."

OKEHAMPTON.—1872.

Religious instruction given in boys' school from 9 a.m. to 9.45 a.m. daily. In girls' school from 9.10 a.m. to 9.35 a.m., and in infants' school from 9.15 a.m. to 9.55 a.m.

OTTERY ST. MARY.—1874.

Resolved, " That the Board Schools be daily opened with a hymn and the prayer commencing ' Almighty and Everlasting God, who has safely brought us,' &c., and the Lord's Prayer; after which a lesson in the Bible to be read, and such explanation given in the principles of morality and religion as are suitable to the capacities of the children.

" That the schools be closed with a hymn and the prayer ' Lighten our darkness,' &c. That in such explanation and instructions, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made, and no influence used, tending to attach children to any particular denomination or place of worship."

PAIGNTON.—1874.

Minute of the Board.—" That in the schools provided by the Board, the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instructions therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children: Provided always, that in such explanation and instruction the provision of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

2. That such explanations and instructions as are recognised by the foregoing resolution shall be given by the responsible teachers of the school.

3. That in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns provided by the Board at the time when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of Elementary Education Act, " religious observances may be practised ": Provided always, that in the offering of any prayers and in the use of hymns, the provision of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

4. That the arrangements for such religious observances be left to the discretion of the teachers of each school, with the right of appeal by teachers, parents, or ratepayers in the district.

5. That a syllabus of Bible instruction for three months in advance must be prepared by the teachers and forwarded to the clerk of the Board.

6. That the School Board hymn book compiled by the Huddersfield School Board be the one used in the Board schools of the district.

7. That the Lord's Prayer be used by the principal teacher.

PARKHAM.—1873.

" No regulation of the Board on the subject exists, nor has the subject been discussed by the Board.

" The master, who until quite recently conducted the school as a National School, continues the religious instruction as before."

PLYMSTOCK.—1871.

The Old and New Testaments are read on alternate mornings, and needful explanations given. The Lord's Prayer said, and the children who cannot read have to repeat the Ten Commandments.

Devonshire.

ROMANSLEIGH and MARIANSLEIGH (U.D.).—1875.

The Bible is read in the school and religious instruction given by the schoolmistress. Portions of Holy Scripture and hymns are learnt by the children. The school is open to the resident clergy of the parishes forming the district, and to the annual inspection of the diocesan inspector.

ROSE ASH.—1875.

On Monday and Thursday instruction in New Testament, on Wednesday in Old Testament, from twenty minutes past 9 o'clock until ten minutes to 10.

ST. GILES-IN-THE-HEATH (U.D.).—1875.

Resolved, "That such religious teaching as is allowed by the Education Act (Section 14) be given in the school; and that, with the exception of prayers on opening school, such teaching be taken after the secular teaching."

ST. NICHOLAS.—1874.

School opens with singing, prayer, and reading the Scriptures, and closes with singing and prayer.

ST. THOMAS-THE-APOSTLE.—1871.

Regulations of the Board.

Morning.—One or two Psalms read by the children: prayer for the school, for parents and friends. The Lord's Prayer; hymn. Chapter, or part of a chapter, from the Gospels, from the Acts of the Apostles, or from selected parts of the Old Testament, read by the children or the teacher, and explained by the teacher in a manner suitable to the ages and capacities of the children: Provided always, that such explanations are given in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the Elementary Education Act, Section 14. That parents or guardians who do not wish their children to attend the religious teaching and observances must give notice to that effect to the clerk of the Board, when arrangements will be made to give their children a secular lesson during the hour of religious teaching.

Evening.—Hymn.

SAMPFORD COURTENAY and HONEYCHURCH.—(U.D.).—1874.

Resolution of the Board:—"Religious instruction daily from 9.25 to 9.55 by reading the Old and New Testament. School opened at 9 o'clock with prayers selected from the Book of Common Prayer, and dismissed with a prayer read from a collection of prayers for use of Sunday schools."

SHAUGH PRIOR.—1874.

The first half-hour in the morning is devoted to religious instruction.

SHEBBEAR (U.D.).—1874.

"First half hour in the morning devoted to reading the Bible."

SHERFORD.—1875.

"The children are taught to read the Bible."

SHUTE.—1875.

Prayers are read by the master at the commencement of meeting, as also when the school-day closes. The Bible is read according to a syllabus, arranged for the year; the children are questioned upon each day's reading therefrom, and the youngest children are taught orally the Bible history.

SLAPTON.—1874.

"The Bible read and explained by the master."

SOUTH BRENT.—1874.

Regulation.—From 9.15 a.m. to 9.45 a.m. on each day the Bible shall be read, and instruction given thereon by the teachers, provided that Sections 7 and 14 of the Education Act, 1870, be observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination. During the time of the Bible reading any children whose parents desire it may be withdrawn.

SOUTH TAWTON.—1872.

Half an hour at commencement of each school-day is devoted to reading and explaining the Bible.

SPREYTON.—1876.

It is the custom for the mistress to devote the first hour of the day to religious instruction, at which, of course, no child is compelled to attend, and the school is examined once a year by the diocesan inspector.

STOKE FLEMING.—1874.

Prayers are read, and religious instruction is given for the first three-quarters of an hour in the morning.

STOKE GABRIEL.—1873.

The schoolmaster has been directed by the School Board to have the Bible read, and explain it so as not to infringe the provisions of the Act.

STOKEINTEIGNHEAD.—1875.

Resolved, That the children be taught, at least, the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments.

STOKENHAM.—1874.

The Stokenham School time-table shows that religious instruction is given every day from 9.40 a.m. to 10.20 a.m.

The Huckham School time-table shows that religious instruction is given every day from 11.55 a.m. to 12.25 p.m.

STOKE RIVERS.—1875.

Religious instruction is given by the mistress every morning from 9.15 to 9.45.

SUTCOMBE.—1874.

Scripture instruction half an hour every morning.

TAVISTOCK.—1874.

In all schools under the care of the Board, on four days of the week, the first half hour after opening the schools in the morning is spent in hearing the children read the Bible, and in explanation given by the teachers, with a strict avoidance of all sectarian teaching. The schools are opened with singing and prayer.

TEDBURN ST. MARY.—1875.

The school opens and closes with the Lord's Prayer, and a hymn, Bible reading with simple explanation, or a short Scripture lesson.

THROWLEIGH and GIDLEIGH (U.D.).—1875.

The Bible is read, but without comment.

TOPSHAM.—1872.

Provisions made by the Board respecting Religious Teaching and Religious Observances.

"All day-schools under the management of the Board shall be opened and closed daily with prayer and singing of hymns, the form of prayer to be used and the hymns to be sung having been first approved by the Board.

"The authorised version of the Bible shall be daily read in all the schools, and such explanation and instruction in the principles of religion and morality shall be given as are suited to the ages and capacities of the children; any books or apparatus to be used having been first approved of by the Board.

"Such explanations and instructions shall be given only by the master, mistress, and regular teachers of the various schools, and in carrying out the said regulations, the letter and spirit of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, especially Sections 7 and 14, shall be strictly adhered to.

"The time for religious observance and religious instruction shall be from 9 a.m. to 9.30 a.m., 4 to 4.10 p.m. in the infant schools, and from 4.20 to 4.30 p.m. in other schools.

"In addition to the special instruction (New Code, Schedule 2), the principal teacher in each school shall give to the pupil teachers instruction in religious knowledge during one hour per week, such religious teaching to be in conformity with the Elementary Education Act, 1870."

Devonshire.

UFFCULME.—1872.

Prayers and hymns at opening and closing school, according to the form adopted by the Exeter School Board. Certain parts of the Old and New Testament to be taught according to the spirit of the Act, with a view to an examination being held thereon.

UGBOROUGH.—1874.

Resolved, "From 9.20 a.m. to 9.50 on each day the Bible shall be read and instruction given thereon by the master and the chairman of the Board, Rev. J. F. Fixen: provided that Sections 7 and 14 of the Education Act, 1870, be observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination. During the time of the Bible reading and instruction, any children whose parents desire it, may be withdrawn.

"In addition to the above, a form of prayer and set of hymns has been approved by the Board for use in the schools."

UPOTTERY.—1872.

The school is opened in the morning and closed in the evening by prayer and singing a hymn. Thirty minutes are set aside each day for reading and simple explanation of the Bible.

WEMBURY.—1874.

The Bible is read half an hour each morning.

WESTLEIGH.—1872.

Religious instruction from 9 to 9.30 a.m., daily, as per time-table approved by Her Majesty's Inspector, consisting of reading and explanation of the Holy Scriptures.

WHITCHURCH.—1874.

The Bible is read and explained according to a syllabus adopted by the Board.

WIDECOMBE.—1875.†

School is opened and closed with prayer, Bible instruction by mistress, and occasionally by clergyman.

WILLAND.—1872.

The mistress is understood to have the Bible read, and a simple explanation is given by her before the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.

WINKLEIGH.—1874.

In addition to the Bible being read daily, the Ten Commandments have been introduced.

WOOLFARDISWORTHY.—1874.

"The school is commenced and concluded with morning and evening prayers of the Church of England."

WOOLFARDISWORTHY, WASHFORD PYNE, and KENNERLEIGH (U.D.).—1876.

Bible reading, with short explanation, for half an hour, the first thing every morning.

YARNSCOMBE.—1877.

The Old and New Testaments are taught, and the chapter explained, from 9.5 to 9.35 every morning.

ZEAL MONACHORUM.—1875.

"Bible reading and questions."

The following School Boards have no schools under their management:—

BARNSTAPLE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1871
Broadwoodwidge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1874
Buckland Brewer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1875
Charles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1872
Clayhidon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1875
East Anstey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1875
East and West Putford (U.D.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1874
Littleham and Landcross (U.D.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1875
South Leigh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1875

DORSETSHIRE.

Dorsetshire.

BOTHENHAMPTON.—1872.

“ Religious instruction given the first three-quarters of an hour in the morning three times a week.”

CHIDEOCK.—1872.

The Board professes to give no religious instruction in the school, so that the Roman Catholic children who wish to go there may not be interfered with. By far the largest proportion of the rates is paid by Roman Catholic ratepayers; but the Board do not object to the master reading Scripture lessons for the half-hour before the names are called for the commencement of morning attendance, and this is done.

FIFEHEAD MAGDALEN.—1872.

The Scriptures are read at least three times a week by the teacher (but he is not to endeavour to attach the scholars to any denomination), and a short and simple prayer is read before and after each meeting of the school.

GILLINGHAM.—1874.

A Scripture lesson is given every morning; prayers are used both at opening and closing the school.

HANDLEY.—1873.

Bible teaching only is allowed by the School Board.

LYTCHETT MATRAVERS.—1873.

Resolved, “ I. That in the school provided by this Board, the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instructions therefrom, in the principles of morality and religion, as are suited to the capacities of children: Provided always, that the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed.

“ II. That provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns at the time or times when, according to Section 7 Sub-section 2 of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised.

“ III. That neither in religious explanation or instruction, nor in any religious observance, shall any attempt be made to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination, but that the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit.

“ IV. That during the time of religious teaching or religious observance, any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects.

“ V. That such religious explanations, instruction, and observances as are recognised by the foregoing resolutions, shall be given and conducted by the responsible teachers of the school.”

MORDEN.—1874.

The Board have entrusted to the rector the duty of instructing the children in religion.

STOWER PROVOST.—1874.

To read the Bible, and teacher to explain and question on simple matters; children to learn the Creed and Ten Commandments; instruction in above from 9 to 10 a.m.

STRATTON.—1874.

Morning.—Prayers from 9 a.m. to 9.15 a.m. Instructions from the Bible from 9.15 to 9.50 a.m. Grace at 12.

Afternoon.—Grace at 2 p.m. Prayers from 4.50 to 5 p.m.

The Gospel for the following Sunday is learnt on Tuesday and Thursday mornings by those who attend the Parish Sunday School.

STURMINSTER MARSHALL.—1874.

Bible teaching only.

Dorsetshire.

SWYRE.—1874.

"Bible read and taught, also Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Commandments; prayers at opening and closing of school."

WAREHAM (U.D.).—1873.

The practice is to open the school with prayer, followed by Bible reading.

WEST CHICKERELL.—1874.

Resolved, "1. That in the schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instructions therefrom, in the principles of morality and religion, as are suited to the capacities of children; provided always, that in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit; that in regard to any particular school, the Board shall consider and determine upon any application by managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district who may show special cause for exemption of the school from the operation of this resolution in whole or in part.

"2. That such explanations and instruction as are recognised by the foregoing resolution shall be given by the responsible teachers of the school.

"3. That in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, provisions may be made for offering prayer and using hymns in schools provided by the Board, at the 'time or times' when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, 'religious observances' may be practised.

"4. That during the time of religious teaching or religious observance, any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects.

"5. That a copy of Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and also of the Regulations 1, 2, 3, and 4, must be hung up in a conspicuous part of the school-room.

"6. That a syllabus of Bible instruction for three months in advance must be prepared by the teacher and forwarded to the clerk of the Board."

The following School Boards have no schools under their management:—

Caundle Purse	-	-	-	-	-	-	1876.
Winterbourne Zelstone, and Almer (U.D.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1874.

Durham.

D U R H A M.

DARLINGTON.—1871.

Extract from Regulations.

"The Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of the children: Provided always,

"1. That in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

"2. That in regard to any particular school, the Board shall consider and determine upon the application by managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district who may show special cause for the exemption of the school from the operation of this resolution in whole or in part.

"All such religious teaching shall be given by the teachers only of each school, at its opening in the morning,

"In accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns in schools at the time or times when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised.

"The arrangements of such religious observances shall be left to the discretion of the managers of each school, with the right of appeal to the Board by the teacher, managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district: Provided always, that in the use of any hymns, and in the offering up of any prayers, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination. During the time of religious teaching or observances any children withdrawn shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects."

GATESHEAD.—1870.

Resolution, 12th June 1872 :—" That a committee be appointed to make a selection of prayers and hymns, and to compile a table of Scripture readings for the use of schools to be connected with this Board, and that an endeavour be made to present such scheme of Scripture readings as shall give the whole of the Scripture history and a full view of the teaching of Jesus Christ, suitable to the capacity of the children, and that the committee consist of the whole Board."

HARTLEPOOL.—1871.

Regulations in regard to Religious Instruction.

" In every school under the control and management of the Board the Bible shall be read and taught daily ; but that due care be taken that all the provisions of the Elementary Education Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

" In accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, there shall be some simple religious observance (such as the singing of a hymn, the offering of a simple prayer, or both), daily at the beginning of the morning school, but due care shall be taken that the provisions of the Elementary Education Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

" That whenever there shall be not less than 10 Roman Catholic children in any one of the Board schools the teacher shall daily read or cause to be read a portion of the Douay version of the Bible to them, in some part of the school, separate from the other children, as prescribed by this scheme.

" During the time of religious teaching or religious observance, any child withdrawn from such teaching or observance shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects."

SOUTH SHIELDS.—1871.

Extract from Regulations.

" In all day schools provision shall be made for giving effect to the following Resolution :—

" That in the schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given by the teachers such explanations and such instruction thereupon in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children : Provided always,—

" That in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

" That in regard of any particular school, the Board shall consider and determine upon any application by managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district who may show special cause for exception of the school from the operation of this resolution, in whole or in part.

" In all schools provision may be made for giving effect to the following Resolution of the Board :—

" That in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, provision may be made for offering the Lord's Prayer and using hymns in schools provided by the Board at the 'time or times' when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, 'religious observances' may be 'practised,' and that the time for such offering the Lord's Prayer, singing hymns, and reading and explaining the Bible, be at the opening of the school in the morning of each day, and shall not exceed three-quarters of an hour.

" That the arrangements for such 'religious observances' be left to the discretion of the teacher and managers of each school, with the right of appeal to the Board by teacher, managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district : Provided always,—

" That in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination."

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.—1870.

Minute by the School Board :—" That the school be opened each day with the Lord's Prayer and the singing of a hymn (from a selection to be approved of by the Board), after which a portion of the Scriptures shall be read and explained by the principal teachers, but all teaching of a sectarian, doctrinal, or dogmatic character shall be completely avoided."

Durham.

SUNDERLAND.—1871.

The Bible to be read and explained in all schools provided by the Board.

BARMSTON.—1875.

Prayers and religious instruction from 9 a.m. till 9.30 a.m.

BOLDON.—1876.

Bible is read and explained without reference to sect or creed, and schools begun and closed with prayer.

CASSOP.—1875.

The only religious observances take place at the opening of the school, and consist of hymn, Bible lesson, and Lord's Prayer.

CHILTON.—1876.

The schools are opened and closed every day with prayer. A Bible lesson is given every morning from 9 to 9.30.

COWPEN BEWLEY and BILLINGHAM (U.D.).—1873.

In the girls' school, under Roman Catholic mistress and Protestant assistant mistress, the children are divided every morning, prayers are read, and Christian doctrine and sacred history are taught by the respective teachers for 30 minutes.

CROOK AND BILLY ROW (U.D.).—1875.

Regulation.—"Singing of a hymn and extempore prayer. Reading of the Scriptures without note or comment."

EDMONDBYERS.—1874.

That Bible lessons be read in the morning, and instruction given by the schoolmaster on the subject. School opened and closed by singing and prayer.

ELVET ST. OSWALD (Extra Municipal).—1875.

Resolved, "That it be an instruction to the several teachers in the two schools connected with this Board that the Bible be read, unaccompanied by any sectarian explanation by the teachers."

FORD.—1875.

Boys' and girls' schools are opened with a short prayer, and there is Bible reading from 11.30 to 12.

FRAMWELLGATE ST. OSWALD (Extra Municipal).—1875.

Regulations.

In all schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given by the principal teachers such instructions therefrom as are suited to the capacities of children, provided always that in such instructions the provisions of the "Education Act, 1870," in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination.

In all schools under the direction of the Board arrangements shall be made for offering prayer and using hymns, provided always that in the use of such prayers and hymns, the conditions of the Act, especially in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular religious denomination.

The time to be devoted to Bible reading, the offering up of prayer, and singing of hymns, shall be within the first half hour of the morning's attendance, and previous to the close of the school in the afternoon.

FULWELL.—1875.

Half an hour is set apart for Bible reading prior to the commencement of each attendance.

GREAT and LITTLE USWORTH.—1875.

Resolved, "That in schools provided by the Board prayers and hymns shall be used and the Bible read and taught daily, such explanations and instructions in the principles of religion and morality being given therefrom as are suited to the capacities of children: provided always, that in the selection of the prayers and hymns (which shall be approved by the Board), and in explanations and instruction from the Bible, the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, in Sections 14 and 7, shall be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, viz., that no attempt be made to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination; that from 9 to 9.45 a.m. shall be occupied with singing, prayer, and religious instruction, and 10 minutes at the close of the afternoon teaching shall be devoted to singing and prayer."

HEALEYFIELD and COLD ROWLEY (U.D.).—1876.

The Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanation and such instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of the children: provided always, that in such explanation and instruction the provisions of the Elementary Education Act of 1876, in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit; and that no attempt be made to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination.

HEDWORTH, MONKTON, and JARROW.—1871.

Extract from Scheme.

"That the school be opened with singing a hymn and prayer.

"That the authorised version of the Scriptures be read, and such explanation be given therein by the head master or mistress in each school as is suited to the capacities of the children.

"That Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act be strictly enforced and observed in the school.

"That 30 minutes be allowed for religious instruction.

"That children who, in compliance with the provisions of the Conscience Clause, may be withdrawn from the Bible lesson, shall receive instruction in secular subjects separately.

"That these rules shall not be enforced in any schools which may be transferred to the Board, without the sanction of the managers of such schools."

Directions as to the Training of Children.

The Board particularly desire and direct that constant, earnest, and careful attention be given to the training of children as well as to their instruction.

Reverence for God is to be inculcated, and all children, of whatever age, are to be taught to seek after and to do what is right and good; to attend to the monitions of their own consciences as in the sight of God; and to cultivate feelings of love and duty towards Him and towards their fellow men.

All profanity or coarseness of language, indecency of behaviour, deceit, untruth, speaking evil of others, fighting, cruelty, dishonesty, wilful damage or destruction of property, carelessness, and recklessness, are to be reprov'd, and when necessary, offenders are to be discreetly punished.

The Board wish to have all the scholars encouraged in thrift, cleanliness, neatness, order, punctuality, self-respect, honesty, truthfulness, fortitude, unselfishness, and gentleness, and to acquire habits of industry, sobriety, obedience, self-reliance, self-control, self-denial for the good of others, good manners, and gracefulness.

Teachers should endeavour, both in the Scripture lessons, in the classes, and in the playground, to train the minds of the children under their care in the direction indicated, and to respectful and considerate treatment of each other, of their teachers, their parents and guardians, their superiors, their inferiors, and all persons of whatever condition, nation, or position.

Parents and others having the charge of children are earnestly requested to assist the teachers and the School Board by their example and influence, out of school hours, in this important part of education.

HEWORTH (Extra Municipal).—1875.

Extract from Regulations.

1.—Bible Reading and Explanation.

"In all schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given by the principal teachers such instructions therefrom as are suited to the capacities of children: Provided always, that in such instructions the provisions of the 'Education Act, 1870,'

Durham.

1870,' in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to, or to detach them from, any particular denomination."

2.—Prayers and Hymns.

"In all schools under the direction of the Board, arrangements shall be made for offering prayer and using hymns: Provided always, that in the use of such prayers and hymns the conditions of the Act, especially in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular religious denomination.

"The time to be devoted to Bible reading, the offering up of prayer, and singing of hymns, shall be within the first half-hour of the morning's attendance, and previous to the close of the school in the afternoon."

HYLTON.—1876.

Resolved, "That in the schools provided by this Board the Bible be read, and there shall be given such explanation and instruction therefrom, in the principles of morality and religion, as are suited to the capacities of children; and that provision may be made in the schools by the Board for the offering the Lord's Prayer, and using hymns at the time or times when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, such observances may be practised."

KYO.—1875.

Hymns and prayers are used in the Board schools.

MIDDLESTONE.—1875.

Bible reading.

NORTH BEDBUEN.—1875.

Bible lesson in morning for half or three-quarters of an hour.

Teacher is left to his discretion as to the choice of lesson, providing no dogmas be propounded.

NORTON.—1872.

"A hymn (selected from 'A Book of Sacred Songs for School Boards') is sung, and the Lord's Prayer repeated by the children at the opening of the schools in the morning. The Bible is read by the children, and such explanations and instruction given therefrom as are suited to their capacities."

PENSHAW AND OFFERTON (U.D.).—1876.

Resolved, "That the first half hour after the school is opened in the morning be set apart for the teaching of religious subjects."

SOUTHWICK.—1874.

Half an hour in the morning, and half an hour in the afternoon, prior to the commencement of each attendance, is set apart for Bible reading.

STANHOPE.—1874.

A resolution has been passed by the Board that the Bible shall be read without note or comment. The schools are opened in the morning with prayer and singing.

STRANTON.—1875.

Resolved, "The Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and instructions therefrom as are suited to the capacities of the children: provided always, teachers must pay particular attention to the following, and strictly observe that both in the letter and spirit no violation takes place, viz.:—That in all schools under the control of the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanation and instruction therefrom as are suited to the capacities of the children. Provided always—

"(a.) That in such explanation and instruction the provisions of the Education Act, 1870, Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, and that no attempt be made in any school to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination.

"(b.) That in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns at the time or times according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Act, 1870. Religious observances may be practised, provided that in offering prayers, and in using hymns, no attempt be made to attach children to, or detach them from, any denomination.

(c.) Any

"(c.) Any parent, by written request to the principal teacher of any department, may withdraw his child or children from such religious instruction, and a class-room in each school shall be set apart for such children, where they shall receive instruction in secular subjects during the time religious instruction is given in the rest of the school.

"(d.) If there are more teachers in any department than are occupied in giving religious instruction, such teachers shall not be engaged in any secular work, but shall observe the manner in which the principal teacher or assistants give their lessons."

THORNLEY.—1875.

Extract from time tables of boys and girls' departments:—"9 to 9.45, prayers and Scripture; and 4 to 4.5, prayers and dismissals." Time in infants' department, 9 to 9.30.

Religious observance.—A printed form of versicles and prayers, appointed by the Board. Religious instruction.—Plan of religious instruction appointed by the Board.

THROSTON.—1873.

"Singing and Bible reading at opening of school; no instruction."

WHICKHAM.—1873.

Extract from Minutes of Meeting held 2nd November 1874.

"Religious Teaching."

Resolved, "That the schools be always opened with a simple form of prayer (hereafter to be decided upon), together with the Lord's Prayer and a hymn, and to conclude with a prayer and the Benediction, a hymn to be used at the opening or conclusion, or both."

"Bible Reading and Explanation."

Resolved, "That the Bible shall be read by the children, and the teacher shall give such explanation, for the better understanding of its meaning, as he shall think fit, subject, however, to the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14, which must be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and no attempt shall be made to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination."

"No child shall be required to attend any Biblical instruction, or instruction in religious subjects, or any religious observance, contrary to the wish of his or her parents."

Resolved, "That the children have the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer explained to them on a day separately set apart in each week for that purpose."

WHITTON.—1874.

"Bible reading from 9 to 9.45 each morning, with explanation."

"That the schoolmaster open and close the school each day by a form of worship, consisting of a suitable hymn, and one or two collects from the Book of Common Prayer, and the Lord's Prayer, and the Grace."

WINGATE.—1876.

From 9 to 9.50 a.m., and from 1.30 to 1.40 p.m. are occupied with singing, prayer, and religious instruction. The syllabus of the Manchester School Board followed as far as practicable.

WINLATON.—1875.

"That the Bible be read in the schools half an hour each day, with such simple explanation from the teachers as in their opinion is suited to the capacity of the children."

"That the forms of prayer (as used in schools under the management of the Newcastle School Board) be adopted for use in the schools of this Board."

WITTON LE WEAR.—1871.

Resolved, "The schools shall be opened each morning and closed in the afternoon by the singing of a hymn, from a collection approved by the Board, and prayer. The prayer in the morning shall consist of the Lord's Prayer, in which the children may join (prefaced or supplemented by a few extempore petitions from the head master, if so disposed), and in the afternoon by pronouncing the Benediction."

"Immediately after the opening observances of the schools in the morning, the head master shall read a portion of the Bible in the authorised version, and he may give explanations thereof, and instruction therefrom, on the principles of morality suited to the capacities of the children. The portions of Scripture read each morning shall be entered in the log-book. Such religious teaching and opening observances shall not exceed 25 minutes in the morning, nor 10 minutes in the afternoon, and shall, in letter and spirit, be strictly in accordance with Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870. No attempt shall be made in this or any other teaching in the school to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination. Any children withdrawn by the wish of their parents or guardians from such religious observances and instruction shall receive secular instruction in a separate room during the time."

Durham.

WOLVISTON (U.D.).—1875.

Regulation.

That the Bible be read in the Board school, and there shall be given such explanations and instructions therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of the children: provided that in such explanations and instructions the provisions of the Elementary Education Act with respect to religious instruction be strictly observed.

That the school be opened and closed each day with the Lord's Prayer, and the singing of a hymn, to be approved by the Board, and that Grace before and after meat be sung when the schools break up for dinner and re-assemble.

The following School Boards have no schools under their management:—

DURHAM - - - - 1871	Greencroft - - - 1875
Benfieldside - - - 1876	Medomsley - - - 1876
Cornforth (U.D.) - - - 1877	Newbottle - - - 1877
Coxhoe - - - - 1875	Quarrington - - - 1875
Croxdale (U.D.) - - - 1875	Tudhoe (U.D.) - - - 1876

The undermentioned School Board provides secular instruction only:—

Willington - - - - - 1877.

Essex.E S S E X.

ALPHAMSTONE.—1875.

The school has been opened and closed with prayers, and the Bible has been taught and read every morning from 9 to 9.45.

ASHEN.—1875.

The history of the Bible is taught and the words of the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments, without comment. Prayers are said before and after school time, and religious instruction is given twice a day out of school time.

BARDFIELD SALING.—1877.

The Bible is read daily by the children.

BIRDBROOK.—1872.

The school is opened by prayer, and singing a hymn, repeating the Collect and Lord's Prayer, and a Scripture Lesson, till 9.55.

BLACKMORE.—1875.

Singing, prayer, and Bible reading.

BOCKING.—1872.

No provision has actually been made by the Board; yet the religious instruction which was pursued by the British School before it was transferred to the Board, the teacher (who is the same as was with the British School) has continued and still continues to give to the present school.

BORLEY (U.D.).—1876.

The school is opened and closed with prayer. The Bible is read. The Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments are taught.

BRAINTREE.—1875.

Resolution, "That such a course of Bible instruction shall be conducted by the master and mistress of the respective schools as is calculated to give the children a good knowledge of the contents of the Scriptures: provided always, firstly, that in such instruction Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act be strictly observed; and that, secondly, there shall be no infringement of the School Trust Deed."

CHIGNAL (U.D.).—1875.

"The practice is for religious teaching to be given from 9 to 9.20 in the morning, consisting of prayer and reading of the Scriptures."

CHIGWELL.—1871.

Essex.

Extract from Regulations.

“(1.) In all schools provided by this Board, that portion of the authorised version of the Bible appointed for the day, as set forth in Schedule 1, hereunto appended, shall be read, and there may be given therefrom by the head or assistant teachers, but not by the pupil teachers, such explanations and instructions of the principles of religion and morality as are suited to the capacities of the children: provided always, that in such explanations and instructions the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, especially Sections 7 and 14, be observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made thereby to attach the children to, or to detach them from, any particular denomination.

“The Apostles’ Creed, the Lord’s Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, in addition, form part of the religious instruction in the Board schools.”

DAGENHAM.—1874.

Beacontree Heath Boys’ School.

From 9.10 to 9.40 daily—Religious instruction, consisting of Bible reading and explanation.

Beacontree Heath Girls’ School.

From 9.5 to 9.45 daily (except Mondays), Scripture.

Dagenham Village, Church Lane, Infants’ School.

From 9.15 to 9.40. Tuesdays and Thursdays, simple narratives from books of Genesis and Exodus. Wednesdays and Fridays, chief events in the life of our Saviour.

DUNTON.—1873.

School opens with prayers, singing hymns, and Scripture lessons, every morning.

EAST HAM.—1873.

The same regulations as have been adopted by the London School Board with regard to religious teaching have been introduced and maintained by the East Ham School Board.

GOOD EASTER.—1872.

In the school transferred to the Board, a chapter from the New Testament is read at the close of the morning meeting, and the children are afterwards catechetically examined thereon.

GREAT AND LITTLE STAMBRIDGE (U.D.).—1874.

Extracts from the Minutes.

At the suggestion of the schoolmistress the Board stated that they had no objection to three-quarters of an hour being set aside in the morning for Scriptural teaching.

GREAT BARDFIELD.—1872.

The Bible is read and explained by the master half an hour daily.

GREAT BENTLEY.—1872.

The Old and New Testament is read and explained from 9.5 to 9.25 a.m. The school opens and concludes with the Lord’s Prayer.

GREAT BURSTEAD.—1873.

Regulations.—Religious instruction is given to the children for three-quarters of an hour every morning, and the schools are opened and closed at night with prayers.

GREAT LEIGHS (U.D.)—1875.

The practice is to commence the school duties in the morning with the reading of Scripture, singing, and prayer.

GREAT SAMPFORD.—1874.

Regulations.—That the Bible be read, and explained by the teacher.

GREAT TOTHAM.—1875.

From 9 o’clock to 9.40 a.m. the Scriptures are read by the children, and explained by the master. Hymns are also learned by the children during the said 40 minutes, and the master offers a short prayer.

Essex.

HAVERHILL (U.D.).—1873.

Hymn and prayer at opening and closing of school, ordinary Scripture lessons and Commandments.

HENHAM (U.D.).—1874.

Resolved, "That religious instruction be given to the children the first half hour after assembling, and that this religious instruction consist in the offering a short prayer, the singing of a hymn, and the reading of the Scriptures, with such explanations by the teacher as shall be necessary to give the sense of a Scripture lesson; the instruction to be unsectarian."

LAINDON.—1873.

The practice is, with the sanction of the Board, for the schoolmistress to read a short prayer, and for the children to join in singing a hymn at the opening and close of the school, and for the children to read the Scriptures for some portion of the first hour.

LAMBOURNE (U.D.).—1874.

From 9 o'clock in the morning to 9.45.—Prayers and religious instruction.

LANGENHOE.—1875.

Reading the Bible, and questioning on it.

LANGHAM.—1872.

The Bible is read by the children every day without comment. No religious observances.

LINDSELL.—1875.

Reading the Scriptures, with explanation of the same. Prayer and hymns.

LITTLE MAPLESTEAD.—1874.

Resolved, "That half an hour every day be set aside for the purpose of religious instruction from the Bible, and that the Lord's Prayer be used every day at opening and closing school."

LOW LEYTON.—1874.

Extract from Regulations.

Subjects of Instruction.

I. Infant Schools.

"(1.) The principles of morality and religion."

II. In Boys' and Girls' Schools.

"(1.) The principles of morality and religion, including reading selections from the Old and New Testament, with only such explanations as are suited to the capacity of the children, which lesson shall be given strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Act, in Sections 7 and 14, both in letter and spirit, and no attempt be made to teach children any special tenets of any denomination.

"In accordance with the general practice of elementary schools, provision shall be made for opening the school at 9 o'clock punctually by singing a hymn, to be followed by a short prayer, always including the Lord's Prayer, such prayers and hymns having been previously approved by the Board; and provided always that the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to inculcate any special tenets of any particular denomination.

"All such religious teaching and observances may be conducted either by the master or mistress of each school, but the head master alone shall be held responsible for the same.

"That during the time of religious teaching or observance, any children withdrawn by their parents from such teaching or observance shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects.

"That a syllabus of the lessons selected to be read from the Old and New Testament in each class must be prepared by the head master and forwarded to the clerk of the Board from time to time for the approval of the Board."

MANUDEN.—1875.

The Scriptures are read and explained in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 and 14 of the Education Act, and the Manchester School Board hymn and prayer book is used in the school.

MAYLAND AND ALTHORNE (U.D.).—1875.

Resolution of the Board.

"That the religious instruction in the school be placed under the superintendence of the Rev. W. Carus-Wilson (chairman)."

Religious instruction is fixed for the first hour in the morning, and consists of Bible reading, with explanation, &c.

NEWPORT.—1874.

The Holy Scriptures are read in the morning from the time of the assembling of the children till the marking of the attendances. But first there is prayer, with the singing of a hymn. There is also a hymn sung at the close of the school in the morning, and prayer at the close in the evening.

NORTH FAMBRIIDGE.—1874.

"Bible reading and the Lord's Prayer at the beginning and close of school."

PANFIELD.—1875.

"The practice is for the teacher to read the Bible and explain it as he thinks right."

RAYLEIGH.—1872.

Bible reading, with explanations (undogmatic), and moral teaching; hymn with short prayer morning and evening.

RETTENDON.—1875.

The practice is to open the school in the morning with reading of the Scripture; singing a hymn and prayer.

ROCHFORD.—1873.

Resolution :—"In each school the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given therefrom such explanations and such instruction in the principles of religion and morality as are suited to the capacity of children: Provided, that in such explanation and instruction the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach the scholars to, or to detach them from, any particular denomination."

ROMFORD.—1872.

From 9.15 to 9.45 prayers and religious instruction.

ROYDON.—1874.

Morning prayer, Bible reading, and exposition, pursuant to the Board's order.

TOLLESHUNT MAJOR.—1873.

Bible lessons given from 9.15 to 10 a.m.

VANGE.—1874.

Religious instruction is given for one hour each day.

WAKEBING (U. D.).—1874.

Religious instruction is taught every morning from 11.30 to 12. It consists in reading, with explanations, and learning certain passages and chapters of the Old and the New Testaments. In the morning and evening, the school is opened and closed by the master reading a passage from the New Testament, and the children repeating the Lord's Prayer.

WALTHAM ABBEY.—1872.

The practice is that school is opened and closed with prayer, and that a Scripture lesson is given each morning for 40 minutes at the commencement of school hours, when the Bible is read, with explanation.

WENNINGTON.—1875.

The Bible shall be read daily in the school, and such explanation and such instruction thereon shall be given in the principles of morality and religion, as are suitable to the capacities of children: provided always, that the provisions of the Education Act of 1870, in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit.

Essex.

The school shall be opened in the morning with a brief prayer and simple hymn, and closed with a grace before meat, and shall be opened in the afternoon with a grace after meat, and closed with prayer and hymn; the prayer used shall be one approved by the Board.

During the time of religious teaching or observance, any children withdrawn by their parents from such teaching or observance shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects whenever practicable.

WEST HAM.—1871.

Regulations of the Board.

"In all day schools provision shall be made for giving effect to the following Resolution of the Board passed on the 8th August 1871:—

"That in the schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there may be given such explanation and such instruction therefrom, in the principles of morality and religion, as are suitable to the capacities of children: provided always,—

"That in such explanations and instructions the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made, and no influence used, tending to attach children to any particular denomination or place of worship.

"That in regard of any particular school, the Board shall consider and determine upon any application by managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district who may show special cause for the exception of the school from the operation of this resolution, in whole or in part.

"Provision may be made, at the discretion of the managers and teacher of each school, for briefly offering prayer and using simple hymns at the 'time or times' when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Act, 'religious observances' may be 'practised'; subject to the right of appeal to the Board by teacher, managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district.

"All such religious teaching and observances shall be given or conducted by the head teacher, or by the assistant teacher, on the express authority of the head teacher, who shall be held responsible for the same; and who shall carefully see that the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 are strictly observed, and that no attempt be made to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination.

"During the time of religious teaching or observance, any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance, shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects in a separate room."

The following Resolution was passed 21st May 1878:—That the religious instruction provided for in the regulations be given in a systematic manner, both to scholars and pupil teachers, and that it may be included, by the Board's Inspector, amongst the other subjects of his examination.

WEST THURROCK.—1876.

"Bible reading with explanation, but no distinct teaching."

WEST TILBURY.—1875.

"Chapters from the Bible are read, and instruction given therefrom."

WHITE ROTHING.—1873.

"Reading the Scriptures, with explanation of the same."

WIMBISH.—1874.

"The school is opened by a repetition of the 3rd Collect of the Morning Service, and the Lord's Prayer being repeated, the Scriptures being read and explained, and the singing of a hymn, for 50 minutes altogether; the Ten Commandments, with the duty to God and our neighbour, are also taught."

WOODFORD.—1872.

Copy of Minute passed by the Board.

"That the Board schools be daily opened with a hymn and the prayer commencing 'Almighty and Everlasting God, who has safely brought us,' &c., and the Lord's Prayer; after which a lesson in the Bible will be read, and such explanation given in the principles of morality and religion as are suitable to the capacities of the children.

"That the schools be closed with a hymn and the prayer 'Lighten our darkness,' &c.

"That in such explanations and instructions, the provision of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made, and no influence used, tending to attach children to any particular denomination or place of worship."

The

The following School Boards have no schools under their management :—

Essex.

Ashdon - - - - 1877	Kelvedon Hatch - - 1875
Asheldham - - - - 1875	Nazeing - - - - 1875
Eastwood - - - - 1874	Prittlewell - - - 1877
Felstead and Rayne (U..D) - 1877	Stebbing - - - - 1876
Heybridge - - - - 1871	

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Gloucestershire.

BRISTOL.—1871.

“The Bible shall be read in the schools, and there shall be given such instruction therefrom and such explanations as are suitable to the capacities of the children : Provided always,—

“(a.) That in such instruction and explanations the provisions of Section 7 and 14 of the Act be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to give the teaching a denominational character.

“(b.) That in the event of an application by managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district, showing special cause for the exception of any particular school from the operation of this regulation in whole or in part, the Board shall consider such application and determine thereupon.

“In accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, arrangements may be made for offering prayer and using hymns at the time or times when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised.

“Subject to the approval of the Board, the arrangements for such religious observances shall be left to the discretion of the managers and the teacher of each school, with the right of appeal to the Board by any manager, teacher, or parent, or by any ratepayer of the district: Provided always,—

“That in the offering of prayer, and in the use of hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly adhered to, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to give to such religious observances a denominational character.

“During the time or times when any religious observance is practised or instruction in religious subjects is given, any children withdrawn from such observance or instruction shall receive instruction in secular subjects in a separate room.”

GLOUCESTER.—1876.

That school will open in the morning and close in the evening with prayer, the prayers to be used being such as are approved by the Board.

At 11.50 grace shall be sung.

Scripture lessons shall be given every morning. The lesson to commence immediately after morning prayers, and to conclude at 9.40. The lessons shall be given from the Old and New Testament alternately.

The children shall be expected to learn by heart—

1. The Lord's Prayer.
2. The Ten Commandments.
3. Selections from the New Testament and from the Psalms.

The teachers are to be informed that—

No allusions are to be made by them to the Sacraments, or to the differences which exist between Christian bodies.

ASHCHURCH.—1871.

School is opened with a prayer and hymn, followed by reading, with explanation, of portions of Scripture.

BARTON ST. MARY (U.D.).—1876.

1. Each meeting shall begin with prayer and singing.

2. From 9.15 a.m. to 9.45 a.m., the Bible shall be read, and such explanations and instructions in the principles of morality and religion given by the responsible teachers of the school, as are suited to the capacities of children, but no religious catechism or religious formulary, distinctive of any particular denomination, shall be taught during school hours.

BISHOP'S CLEEVE (U.D.).—1874.

One hour at the commencement of the school is given to religious instruction.

Gloucestershire.

BLEDINGTON.—1874.

"From 9 to 9.30 each school day, Old and New Testament, Scripture narratives, Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments."

BODDINGTON (U.D.).—1875.

"A portion of the Bible is read, and simple explanation of words and phrases given from 9.10 to 9.50 every morning."

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER.—1872.

Copy of Instructions to Master and Mistress.

"In sanctioning the principle of Bible reading and explanation, the managers wish it to be understood by the teachers that they desire to have the principle of the Elementary Education Act faithfully adhered to. They are to remember that the children attending the schools belong to different denominations of Christians, and are to confine themselves to that which is common ground with all. Accordingly their aim should be to train the children in a knowledge of the facts of the Bible, and by question and remark, to see that they understand what they are reading, but not to draw from the facts inferences of a doctrinal character.

"They will do well to engage the attention of the children much in the study of the lives and characters recorded in the Bible for our imitation and guidance.

"And they are to understand by elementary religious instruction the enforcement of the great moral principles which are in universal acceptance upon religious grounds. They are to teach, for instance, truth-speaking, kindness to others, purity of thought and language, as duties required of us by God, and for the performance of which we seek, and may obtain, His help.

"The managers rely confidently on the discretion and good faith of the teachers to act one and all within these limits, which it is believed will allow them ample scope for efficiency to this branch of their teaching. They are to be guided by these general principles in their selection of hymns. The boys' and girls' schools are to be opened in the morning with a hymn and a prayer selected from those printed for the use of the 'Mariners'-lane Board School,' in the City of Norwich."

FOREST OF DEAN (U.D.).—1875.

Religious Instruction.

That in all day schools the Bible be read without note or comment, a hymn sung, and the Lord's Prayer offered: Provided always,

(a.) That any parent may object to his or her child being present during the time of religious teaching or religious observance; and that any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance shall receive instruction in secular subjects in separate room.

(b.) That religious observance shall be at the opening of the school in the morning, not exceeding twenty minutes, and at the closing of the school in the afternoon, not exceeding ten minutes.

That the arrangements of such religious observances be left to the discretion of the School Management Committee, with the right of appeal to the Board by teachers, parents, and ratepayers of the district.

GREAT RISSINGTON.—1875.

"First class taken by the curate; second class taken by the schoolmistress; third class by the pupil teacher; time 9 a.m. till 9.30 a.m. Reading and explanation of the Holy Bible only."

MICKLETON (U.D.).—1871.

Resolved, "That the first half-hour in the morning be devoted to religious instruction from the Bible. A short prayer, and the singing of a hymn at the opening and closing of the school, a.m. and p.m."

NAUNTON.—1873.

From 9 a.m. to 9.30, religious instruction is given, according to the principles of the Church of England. Board school commences at 9.30, and no further religious instruction is given in it.

PAINSWICK.—1877.

The practice with regard to religious observances and instruction in the several schools under the management of the Painswick School Board is as follows:—

Painswick.—All the three schools at this place are opened with a hymn and short prayer, and in each a Bible lesson of half-an-hour is given between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. No doctrinal

trinal teaching is given. The girls' and infants' schools are closed each afternoon with a prayer and hymn. The infants at the close of morning and at the opening of afternoon school sing a grace.

Gloucestershire.

The Uplands.—This school is opened with the Lord's Prayer, a hymn, and grace. 9.15 to 9.40, a Bible lesson on each day, except Friday, when a lesson on the Commandments is given. Nothing doctrinal is taught.

The Slad.—This school is opened with the Confession, Lord's Prayer, and grace. 9.10 to 9.30, a Bible lesson (usually historical) is given.

Sheepscombe.—This school is opened and closed with some of the collects and a hymn, and grace is sung at morning closing and afternoon opening. From 9.15 to 9.45 a.m. each morning a Bible lesson alternately from the Old and New Testament.

ST. BRIAVELS AND HEWELSFIELD (U. D.).—1874.

"School opens with prayer in the morning and closes with prayer in the afternoon."

ST. GEORGE.—1874.

Extract from Board Regulations.

"The teachers shall be the only persons permitted to give instruction in the schools.

"The Bible shall be read in the schools, and such instruction shall be given therefrom with such explanations as are suitable to the capacities of the children: Provided always,—

"(a.) That in such instruction and explanations the provisions of Sections 7 and 14 of the Act be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to give the teaching a denominational character.

"In accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, arrangements may be made for offering prayer and using hymns at the time or times when according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, religious observances may be practised.

"Subject to the approval of the Board, the arrangements for such religious observances shall be left to the discretion of the managers and the teacher of each school, with the right of appeal to the Board by any manager, teacher, or parent, or by any ratepayer of the district: provided always,—

"That in the offering of prayer and in the use of hymns the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly adhered to, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to give to such religious observances a denominational character.

"During the time or times when any religious observance is practised or instruction in religious subjects is given, any children withdrawn from such observance or instruction shall receive instruction in secular subjects in a separate room."

SOUTHAM AND BROCKHAMPTON.—1875.

Regulation: "Reading of the Holy Scriptures; recitation of verses taken from the Bible, and hymns, with occasionally a Bible story to the youngest children. Time occupied from 9 a.m. to 9.35."

TWINING.—1874.

"The Bible is read and explained once a day, and the children then questioned on it."

TYTHERINGTON.—1875.

Reading a portion of Scripture, without comment, and morning prayers, from 9.30 to 10 o'clock.

WELFORD (U.D.).—1873.

"General instruction in the Bible is given at the direction of the schoolmistress."

WINCHCOMB (U.D.).—1875.

Ordered, "That the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and Scripture history be taught in the Board schools."

"The schools are opened at 9 o'clock each morning with prayers and a hymn, and closed at 4 o'clock in the same way. A short hymn or grace is also repeated or sung at close of the morning and opening of the afternoon.

Gloucestershire.

"The Scriptures are also read and explained as follows, in—

Gretton School, daily from 9 to 9.45 a.m.

King's School, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 9 to 9.45 a.m.

Infant School, daily from 9 to 9.55 a.m. simply explained).

WOOLLASTON.—1874.

Bible history two mornings per week.

The following School Boards have no schools under their management:—

Cirencester - - - -	1877	Gotherington - - -	1875
Elmore - - - -	1876	Hinton-on-the-Green -	1874
Elmstone Hardwicke (U.D.)	1875	Stoke Orchard - - -	1877
Filton - - - -	1877		

Hampshire.H A M P S H I R E.NEWPORT.—1873.

Resolved, "That in the schools of this district the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instructions therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacity of children, such explanations and instruction to be given by the responsible teachers of the school. That at the commencement of morning school a form of prayer, to be approved of by the Board, shall be used, and a hymn shall be sung; and at the close of afternoon school a hymn shall be sung and the Lord's Prayer and a form of benediction used: Provided always, that in such explanation and instruction, prayer, and singing of hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination."

PORTSMOUTH.—1871.

Resolved, "1. That in all schools under the direction of this Board, the Bible shall be read and explained in a simple manner, adapted to the capacities of the children in the schools.

"2. That the Bible lesson, not exceeding half-an-hour, be given within the first hour of the day's teaching.

"3. That no attempt shall be made by teachers or managers of schools under the direction of this Board to impart denominational instruction.

"4. That Clause 2, in Section 14, of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, which regulates the religious instruction in the schools, be strictly enforced, both in letter and spirit, in all schools connected with this Board.

"5. That the Lord's Prayer be said by the head teachers at the conclusion of the Bible reading in the morning.

"6. That in all the schools under the Board when any teacher is capable of leading singing, such music and songs be used by the children before the commencement of the day's teaching as shall be approved by the school management committee."

RYDE (U. D.).—1871.

Resolved, "That in schools provided by the Board the Bible be read, with simple explanations, by the principal teachers."

In addition to Bible reading the schools are opened and closed with prayer.

SOUTHAMPTON.—1871.*Extract from Scheme of Education adopted by the Board.*

"The Bible shall be read and taught in accordance with the resolution of the Board (21st September 1871), which is as follows:—

"That in the schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children: Provided always,—

"1. That in such explanations and instruction, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

"2. That

"2. That in regard of any particular school, the Board shall consider and determine upon any application by managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district, who may show special cause for exception of the school from the operation of this resolution, in whole or in part.

"Provision may be made by the head teachers for the use of short prayers and of hymns, always subject to the provisos of the resolution on Bible reading.

"Religious observance and teaching shall take place at the opening of the school in the morning, and shall not occupy more than 30 minutes, and also five minutes after the close of the afternoon school. Children withdrawn by their parents from these shall, during the time thus occupied, be employed separately on a secular subject."

ALDERSHOT.—1871.

At each of the Board Schools the first three-quarters of an hour, from 9 to 9.45, is devoted to religious service conducted by the principal teachers, and consists of singing a hymn, saying a prayer, and reading a portion of the Bible.

BEDHAMPTON.—1871.

Half-an-hour's unsectarian religious teaching is given every morning.

CARISBROOKE (U. D.).—1874.

Resolved, "1. That in the schools of this district the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instructions therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacity of children: Provided always, that in such explanation and instruction, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

"2. That such explanations and instructions shall be given by the responsible teachers of the schools.

"3. That, in accordance with the general practice of elementary schools, provision be made for offering prayers and using hymns at the times when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised.

"4. That the arrangements for such religious observances be subject to the approval of the Board: Provided always, that in offering prayers and in the use of hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in the letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

CHERITON.—1874.

Resolved, "That religious teaching without any distinctive creed be given for one hour per day from 9 to 10 every morning."

CLIDDESSEN (U. D.).—1873.

Portions of Scripture are read each morning from 9.5 to 9.40, and a simple explanation, without any reference to doctrine, is given. School is opened with prayer.

COVE AND HAWLEY (U. D.).—1874.

A hymn and prayers every morning and evening. A Scripture lesson for half-an-hour every morning.

CRONDALL.—1875.

Resolved, "That in the schools under the management of the Crondall School Board, the Bible be read and simple instruction thereon given to the children by the teachers.

"And that certain portions of Scripture be learnt by the children."

EAST AND WEST WELLOW (U. D.).—1873.

Religious teaching is given every morning by the master from 9 a.m. to 9.55 a.m. according to time-table. The school is opened and closed with prayer.

FAREHAM.—1875.

"That the mistresses be required to undertake the religious instruction of the pupil teachers by giving them lessons in the Bible for one hour in the week, abstaining from any denominational bias.

"That the religious teaching of the children in all the schools of this Board consist of instruction in the Scriptures, learning passages of Scripture by heart, and learning hymns out of the 'Sunday School Union Hymn Book.'

Hampshire.

"That in each school the morning opening service be a prayer approved by the Board, followed by the Lord's Prayer, repeated by the children; and the concluding service be a hymn selected by the mistress; and the afternoon school be opened and closed with singing a hymn from the 'Sunday School Union Hymn Book.'"

FARLINGTON (U.D.).—1875.

The children read a chapter of the Bible every morning, and the master asks a few questions, excluding such as in any way bear upon doctrine.

GRATELY.—1876.

Reading of the Scriptures without the teaching of any particular creed.

HAMBLEDON.—1872.

The school is opened and closed daily with prayer and a hymn.
The Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the Apostles' Creed are taught.
Instruction from the Bible is given by the teachers subject to Sect. 7, Education Act, 1870.

HOUND.—1874.

Resolved, by the Board, "That the Bible be read and explained under the same regulations as are observed by the London School Board."

ITCHEN ABBAS.—1873.

"The school is opened and closed with singing and prayer. A lesson in the Bible is given every morning from 11.15 to 12."

LECKFORD.—1875.

"School begins and ends with prayer.
"Half-an-hour each day devoted to Scripture reading and explanation.
"Twice a-week the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments."

LISS.—1871.

Thirty minutes daily, from 9.10 to 9.40, Bible reading or questioning on subject matter.

MICHELMERSH.—1875.

"Subject to the conditions required by law, religious teaching, comprising instruction in the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Ten Commandments shall be given in the Board's schools."

NEWCHURCH.—1871.

Resolved, "That the Bible should be read every morning in the schools, without comment."

NEWNHAM (U.D.).—1874.

Portions of Scripture are read each morning from 9.15 to 9.50, and a simple explanation, without any reference to doctrine, is given. School is opened with prayer and singing.

NEWTON VALANCE.—1875.

Regulation.—That religious instruction be given from 9 to 10 every morning.

OVER WALLOP.—1877.

"Thirty minutes every morning a plain, unsectarian, exposition of God's word, as found in the Bible, and in the Bible only."

OWSLEBURY.—1872.

Instruction in the Bible, and religious knowledge provided in the time-table, to be given at beginning of morning school; form of prayer drawn up by chairman, and printed for use in school; hymns selected from Book of Praise Hymnal; all authorised by minute of the Board.

PETERSFIELD (U.D.).—1877.

Regulation.—"That the Scriptures be read without note or comment, and that the school be opened and closed with prayer."

PORCHESTER.—1873.

Resolved, "That the school be opened and closed with prayer, short reading of Scripture, and the singing of a hymn.

"That the Bible be read, with explanations and undenominational religious teaching, 9.15 to 9.45 a.m."

ST. MARY BOURNE.—1875.

The school is opened every morning with prayer, and three times a week a passage of Scripture is read and explained by the master in addition.

STOCKBRIDGE.—1876.

The school is opened every morning and closed every evening with prayer.

The Bible is read on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday mornings, with explanations by the teacher.

Standards I. and II. have oral instruction in Scripture; and on Wednesday mornings the Ten Commandments, Duty to God and Duty to Neighbour, and the Lord's Prayer are repeated and explained.

WARNFORD.—1875.

Extract from Minutes.

"That in all the schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read and taught, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion, as are suited to the capacities of children."

WIELD.—1875.

Resolved, "That religious instruction be given from 9 a.m. to 9.45 a.m. every morning."

WOOTTON AND TADLEY (U.D.).—1874.

Resolved, "That in the schools of this district the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instructions therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacity of children, such explanations and instruction to be given by the responsible teacher of the schools.

"That at the commencement of morning and at the close of afternoon school a form of prayer, to be approved by the Board, shall be used, and a hymn shall be sung: Provided always that in such explanation and instruction, prayer, and singing of hymns, the provisions of the Education Act, 1870, in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination."

HEREFORDSHIRE.

ADFORTON (U.D.).—1875.

"Opening and closing with hymns and prayers, and Scriptural instruction."

ALMELEY.—1871.

Resolved, "That the chairman be empowered to give religious teaching in the school in accordance with terms of Education Acts, at times allotted for that purpose in time table."

In pursuance of the above Resolution, and of precedent practice, the chairman deduces from such portions of Scripture as children are capable of understanding, moral and religious lessons suited to their age. The Apostles' Creed is also used.

Prayers at beginning and close of school, and singing of a hymn.

AVENBURY.—1875.

Bible reading.

BYTON (U. D.).—1875.

The school is opened and closed with prayer. The Bible read, and explained. The Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments are taught.

Herefordshire.

CUSOP.—1874.

Prayer and Bible reading each morning from 9 to 9.30 a.m.

GRENDON BISHOP (U.D.).—1874.

Instruction from the Old and New Testament, the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and the Commandments.

KINGTON.—1875.

Resolved, "That in the schools provided by the Board religious observance be provided for in the following manner:—

"1. That the Lord's Prayer (or other prayer, if appropriate and strictly unsectarian in its character) be used, and suitable hymns sung at the time when religious observances may be practised.

"2. That the Bible be read, and such instruction and explanation therefrom in the principles of morality and religion be given, as are suited to the capacity of children, prominence being given to the Ten Commandments.

"3. That such religious teaching and observance shall be conducted by the responsible teachers of the schools.

"4. That any member of the Board, or the authorised or acknowledged minister of any registered place of religious worship in the parish of Kington, if so disposed, be at liberty to visit the schools during the time when religious teaching and observance are practised, and also at convenient times to examine the children in Biblical subjects.

"Provided, that in such religious teaching and observance, and examination, the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in the letter and in the spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular religious denomination."

LONGTOWN (U.D.).—1875.

Resolved, "That the schools be opened each day with singing a hymn, followed by reading, and explanation of a portion of the Bible, to finish with a prayer."

MARDEN.—1872.

Resolved, "That religious instruction be given by the teachers daily from 9 to 9.40 a.m. The religious instruction consists principally of reading the Bible, with questions and explanations thereon."

ORCOP.—1877.

One hour's religious instruction is given daily from 11.30 to 12.30.

PENCOYD (U.D.).—1875.

Religious instruction at the last hour, viz., from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.

ROSS.—1872.

The religious instruction is restricted to the reading and explanation of the Scriptures by the teachers.

Extract from Scheme:—"The first half-hour in the morning, and the last quarter-of-an hour in the afternoon, shall be set apart for Bible reading and religious teaching. During these exercises any children withdrawn by order of their parents shall receive separate secular instruction."

STANFORD BISHOP and ACTON BEAUCHAMP (U.D.).—1875.

The Bible is read with comment thereon. Both hymns and prayers are used in the school.

STOKE PRIOR.—1875.

Half an hour's religious instruction daily.

WALTERSTONE (U.D.).—1875.

The Board reports that a regulation will be made.

WOOLHOPE.—1875.

From a quarter-past 9 until a quarter to 10 prayer and reading the Bible (Old and New Testaments).

HERTFORDSHIRE.

ASHWELL.—1875.

Bible lessons are given to the children by the principal teachers at the commencement of school hours.

BERKHAMPSTEAD, ST. PETER.—1871.

Regulation of the Board.

That the Bible shall be read; that the children shall be taught the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments; and that the time for such instruction shall not exceed half-an-hour each day; and that the teaching shall be subject to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

BRAUGHING.—1874.

Resolved, "That all religious instruction shall be carried out as the managers may arrange, subject to the approval of the Board."

CADDINGTON and FLAMSTEAD (U. D.).—1875.

Daily Bible reading.

GREAT GADDESSEN.—1875.

Extract from Regulations.

1. The school to be opened and closed daily with a hymn and prayer.

The Bible to be read daily, and such explanations and instructions therefrom shall be given as are suited to the capabilities of the children: Provided always,—

That in such explanation and instruction the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, and that no attempt be made to attach the children to any particular denomination.

2. Any portions of the Bible may be learnt by the children.
3. Any child who may be withdrawn from the religious instruction shall receive separate instruction in some secular subject.
4. The hymns and prayers used shall be such as are approved by the Board.
5. That the times for religious instruction be from 9 to 9.45, and from 4 to 4.10.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.—1875.

Resolved, "That the school be opened by the singing of a hymn and the reading of the Lord's Prayer, and that the hymns used be subject to the sanction and approval of the Board.

"That the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instructions therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children: provided always, that in such explanations and instructions the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach the children to any particular denomination. That the Board shall consider and determine upon any application by managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district who may show special cause for exemption of the school from the operation of this resolution, in whole or in part.

"That such explanations and instructions as are recognised by the foregoing resolution shall be given by the responsible teachers of the school.

"That during the time of religious teaching, or religious observance, any children withdrawn from such teaching or religious observance shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects.

"That a copy of Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and also of the Regulations 1, 2, 3, and 4, must be hung up in a conspicuous part of the school-room.

"That a syllabus of Bible instructions for three months in advance must be prepared by the teacher, and forwarded to the Clerk of the Board."

HEXTON.—1875.

Regulation.—That there shall be taught Old and New Testament History, the Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments.

Hertfordshire.

HINXWORTH AND EDWORTH (U. D.).—1874.

Resolved, "That the school be opened with prayer, ending with the Lord's Prayer, and that the Bible be read and explained as need be by the teacher."

KING'S WALDEN.—1872.

"Prayers are read morning and evening, and the Bible every morning for half-an-hour."

PIRTON.—1875.

Open and close with prayers. The Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments are taught, and the Bible is read.

THERFIELD.—1876.

In two of the schools, which are let to the Board only from 10 a.m., the hour previous is occupied by religious teaching, given by the principal teacher, under the superintendence of the rector of the parish, by whom they are paid for that purpose.

In the third school religious instruction is given at the commencement of the school by the principal teacher, under the superintendence of the managers.

THORLEY.—1874.

Open and close with prayer; reading from the Bible; Bible lessons; learn hymns and texts of Scripture.

WIDFORD.—1874.

Resolved, "That in the school provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children: provided always, that in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Elementary Education Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, and that no attempt be made in such school to attach children to any particular denomination.

"2. That, in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns in the school provided by the Board at the time or times when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised.

"3. That the arrangements for such religious observances be left to the discretion of the teacher of such school, with the right of appeal to the Board by the parents or rate-payers of the district: provided that in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination."

The following School Board has no school under its management:—

Offley - - - - - 1875.

Huntingdonshire.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

COVINGTON.—1875.

Resolution.—"That the Bible alone be taught in the school."

GRAFHAM.—1872.

No provisions made by Board. The matter is left to school managers. School opens with prayer and a Bible lesson, 9.10 a.m. Closes with prayer in afternoon, 4.30 p.m.

LITTLE STUKELEY.—1874.

The school commences and closes with singing hymns and prayer. The rector, who is a member of the Board, and the schoolmistress, teach from the Bible, which is read by the children.

OFFORD (U. D.).—1875.

"That the Holy Scriptures be read periodically in the school."

Huntingdon.

SAWTRY (U. D.).—1874.

“That the schools be opened in the morning with a hymn and the Lord’s Prayer; the reading of a portion of Scripture, with geographical and historical explanations, and the inculcation of the moral contained therein, and closed with the Evening Hymn.”

STIBBINGTON.—1876.

The Bible is read daily from 9 to 10 a.m.

WOODHURST.—1872.

The master opens the school daily by reading a portion of Scripture.

YELLING (U. D.).—1874.

“Religious instruction from 9 to 9.35 each morning, Holy Scripture, the Creed, the Lord’s Prayer, and Ten Commandments. Explanation of Lord’s Prayer as given in the Church Catechism, and also of the Commandments as given in the same.”

The following School Board has no school under its management:—

Standground - - - - - 1875.

K E N T.

Kent.

CANTERBURY.—1871.

Resolutions relative to Religious Teaching and Observances in Schools under the Canterbury School Board.

“1. That the Lord’s Prayer and ‘The Grace’ be said at the opening and closing of the school.

“2. That a portion of Scripture be read at the opening of school; and at the close of school in the afternoon, the Evening Hymn to be sung, and another portion of Scripture read.

“3. That the Bible be read in class on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and questions asked upon portion read, and general lessons derived from it given: Provided always, that in such explanation and instructions the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

“4. Geography of Palestine to be read, including physical features, divisions, towns, and their associations; the same with the seas and rivers.”

GRAVESEND (U.D.).—1875.

Resolution of the Board, 13th November 1876.—Commence school in the morning with Prayer, Hymn, and Scripture reading. Books recommended, “Bible Epochs and Lessons,” by Rev. D. Morris, and the “Teachers’ Handbook of the Bible,” by Mr. J. Pullblank. Commit to memory texts and passages of Scripture, and Ten Commandments. Close school in the morning with hymn. Commence school in the afternoon with hymn. Close school with prayers and hymn. The Lord’s Prayer to be one of the prayers used morning and afternoon. Religious instruction to be given between the hours of nine and ten in the morning.

MARGATE (U.D.).—1875.

Regulations as to Religious Teaching.

“1. That the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and instructions therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children: Provided always, that in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

“2. That all such explanations and instruction as are recognised by the foregoing regulations shall be given by the responsible teachers of the school.

“3. That provision be made for offering prayer and using hymns at the time or times when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, religious observances may be practised.

Kent.

" 4. That, as far as may be practicable, the children withdrawn by their parents from religious observances or instruction shall receive by themselves instruction in secular subjects during the time or times set apart for religious observances or instruction."

ROCHESTER.—1871.

Extract from Regulations of Board.

" The time during which the children are under instruction shall be five hours per day, of which not less than four-and-a-half hours per day shall be devoted to secular instruction.

" The Bible shall be read, and there shall be given therefrom such explanations and instructions as are suitable to the capacities of children.

" Provided,—

" That in such instruction and explanation the provisions of the Act in Section 14 (no religious catechism or religious formulary which is distinctive of any particular denomination shall be taught in the school) be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such school to attach children to any particular denomination.

" The Bible lesson to be given by the responsible teacher of the school."

SANDWICH (U. D.).—1875.

Copy of Resolutions passed 8 February 1877.

1. That in the new Board schools the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children: provided always, that in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, Sects. 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

2. That such explanations and instructions as are recognised by the foregoing resolution shall be given by the responsible teachers of the schools.

3. That in accordance with the general practice of elementary schools, provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns in the Board schools at the time or times when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870," "religious observances" may be "practised."

There are further provisions for appeals to the Board by parents or persons who may feel aggrieved, and for providing for the instruction in other subjects of children who may be withdrawn from religious instruction, &c.

ACRISSE and PADDLESWORTH (U. D.).—1875.

Reading of the Bible. Unsectarian prayers and hymns are used.

BECKENHAM.—1875.

Regulations of the Board.

" The Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children: provided always, that in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

" In accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, provision shall be made for offering prayer and using hymns at the 'time or times' when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, 'religious observances' may be 'practised,' the arrangements for such religious observances shall be made by the Board.

" In the offering of any prayer and in the use of any hymns the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 shall be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and no attempt shall be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

" During the time of religious teaching or religious observance any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects.

" A copy of Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and also of the above Regulations shall be hung up in a conspicuous part of the schoolroom.

" Religious instruction shall only be given by members of the school staff. A syllabus of Bible instruction for three months in advance shall be prepared by the head teacher, together with the names of all teachers giving such instruction, and shall be submitted to the Board for their approval."

BOUGHTON MONCHELSEA.—1871.

Kent.

No resolution has been passed by the Board; but among other verbal instructions given to the schoolmaster, he was told to have Bible reading every day, without comment for the elder children, and to give a simple Bible lesson every day to the infants, avoiding at all times anything approaching to doctrinal teachings.

The schools commence and close with prayer, consisting of the Collect for the day, Lord's Prayer, and Doxology.

BURHAM.—1875.

Resolved, "That the vicar of the parish, being by the trust deed of the school, confirmed by the deed of transfer, superintendent of the religious education of the scholars, shall have access to the schools at all times, and shall be permitted to communicate with the children as he pleases, and superintend their religious instruction: Provided always, that the provisions of the Education Act, 1870, and of the New Code, 1871, be not infringed."

"That the Bible be read in the schools, with such explanation and instruction in the principles of religion and morality as are suited to the capacities of children."

CAPEL (U. D.).—1873.

Schools are opened and closed with prayer and singing. The Bible is taught for one hour each day, and read with explanations adapted to the ages of the children.

CHARTHAM.—1874.

No arrangement has been made by the Board. The late managers of the schools have the use of room from 9 to 9.45 every morning, and during this period religious instruction will be given.

DARENTH.—1875.

1. In schools provided by the Board the authorised version of the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children.

2. Religious observances and instruction shall take place at the opening and closing of each meeting of the schools, in the following order:—

I. *Hymn*.—On the opening of the morning meeting of the school, the children shall stand and sing a hymn selected from a hymn book approved by the Board.

II. *Prayer*.—After singing, the children shall kneel, and the mistress also kneeling shall say a prayer according to a form approved by the Board, and offer up a few extempore petitions, if so disposed; after which she shall say the Lord's Prayer, which the children shall repeat after her. At the end of each prayer the children shall be taught to answer "Amen," in an audible voice.

III. *Instruction*.—The Scriptures shall be read, questions asked on the portion read, and the general lessons derived from it taught, in the order that follows:—

On Monday and Tuesday, lessons in the Old Testament.

On Wednesday and Thursday, lessons in the New Testament.

On Friday, the Ten Commandments, or the Apostles' Creed, or a form of private prayer for home use shall be repeated from memory.

IV. *At the close of the morning meeting* of the school "The Grace" shall be sung.

V. *The afternoon meeting* of the school shall be opened with "The Grace" being sung; and shall be closed with a hymn, prayer, and the Benediction.

3. Such religious observances and instruction as are recognised by the foregoing regulations shall be practised by the mistress and assistant teachers, and by the pupil teachers on the authority of the mistress, who shall be responsible for the same.

4. The time for religious observances and instruction shall be from 9.15 to 9.45 a.m., and from 4 to 4.15 p.m.

5. The portion of Scripture selected for the lesson shall be entered in the log-book.

6. Special care shall be taken in all religious teaching and religious observances that the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, in Sections 7 and 14, are strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt is made to attach children to any particular denomination or place of worship.

7. During the time of religious teaching or religious observance, any children with drawn from such teaching or observance shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects.

Kent.

DARTFORD.—1874.

1. In schools provided by the Board the authorised version of the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children.

2. Religious observances and instruction shall take place at the opening and closing of each meeting of the schools, in the following order:—

I. *Hymn*.—On the opening of the morning meeting of the school, the children shall stand and sing a hymn selected from a hymn book approved by the Board.

II. *Prayer*.—After singing, the children shall kneel, and the mistress, also kneeling, shall say a prayer according to a form approved by the Board, and offer up a few extempore petitions, if so disposed; after which she shall say the Lord's Prayer, which the children shall repeat after her. At the end of each prayer the children shall be taught to answer "Amen," in an audible voice.

III. *Instruction*.—The Scriptures shall be read, questions asked on the portion read, and the general lessons derived from it taught, in the order that follows:—

On Monday and Tuesday, lessons in the Old Testament.

On Wednesday and Thursday, lessons in the New Testament.

On Friday, the Ten Commandments, or the Apostles' Creed, or a form of private prayer for home use shall be repeated from memory.

IV. At the close of the morning meeting of the school "The Grace" shall be sung.

V. The afternoon meeting of the school shall be opened with "The Grace" being sung; and shall be closed with a hymn, prayer, and the Benediction.

3. Such religious observances and instruction as are recognised by the foregoing regulations shall be practised by the mistress and assistant teachers, and by the pupil teachers on the authority of the mistress, who shall be responsible for the same.

4. The time for religious observances and instruction shall be from 9.15 to 9.45 a.m., and from 4 to 4.15 p.m.

5. The portion of Scripture selected for the lesson shall be entered in the log-book.

6. Special care shall be taken in all religious teaching and religious observances that the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, in Sections 7 and 14, are strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt is made to attach children to any particular denomination or place of worship.

DODDINGTON (U.D.).—1875.

1. The school is to be opened with a hymn, the selection of which shall be left to the master.

2. The master shall read the following prayers from the Church of England Prayer-book, viz., the collect for the day, and the two following collects.

3. The master may select for reading a psalm or chapter.

4. One hymn to be sung before dismissal.

EAST FARLEIGH.—1874.

"During Board hours there is no religious practice, but the trustees of the transferred school provide religious instruction from 9 to 9.50 a.m."

ERITH.—1871.

Extract from Regulations of School Board.

"During the time of religious teaching or religious observance, any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects.

"In schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given by the head teacher such explanations and such instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children: Provided always,—

"That in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

"In such schools prayer may be offered and hymns used at the 'time or times' when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, 'religious observances' may be 'practised':

"Provided

"Provided always,—

"That in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination."

Kent.

FARNBOROUGH.—1871.

Scripture reading and prayers.

FRINDSBURY (Extra Municipal).—1872.

Extract from Minutes of the Board.

"That the school be opened each morning with prayer and the singing of a hymn. That a portion of the Bible be then read, such reading to conclude at half-past nine, that is to say, half an hour from the time of opening the school, and that the school be closed in like manner in the afternoon, with prayer and the singing of a hymn.

"That together with and accompanying such reading of the Bible, there shall be given such explanations and such instructions therefrom, by the responsible teacher, in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children: Provided always, that in such explanation and instruction the provisions of the Elementary Education Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination."

GRAVENEY (U.D.).—1874.

"The school is opened with prayers. The school is divided into two divisions for religious instruction. The first division read a chapter in the Bible, and are questioned thereon. The second division learn and repeat hymns, the Creed, and Ten Commandments, and have a lesson from a Scripture card."

HALLING.—1874.

Religious instruction given daily from 9 to 9.45 a.m., including Old and New Testament history, and hymns.

HEADCORN.—1871.

The Bible to be read publicly by the master at the commencement of the school, without doctrinal note or comment, and in class by all scholars above Standard III.

HOLLINGBOURN.—1875.

No regulation has yet been adopted, but the Bible is read.

HOO ST. WERBURGH.—1874.

Resolved, "That the school be opened each morning with prayer and the singing of a hymn. That a portion of the Bible be then read, such reading to conclude at half-past nine, that is to say, half an hour from the time of opening the school, and that the school be closed in like manner in the afternoon, with prayer and the singing of a hymn.

"That together with and accompanying such reading of the Bible, there shall be given such explanations and such instructions therefrom, by the responsible teacher, in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children: Provided always, that in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Elementary Education Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination."

IGHTHAM.—1875.

"The school is opened with prayer at nine o'clock in the morning; and then follows religious instruction in selections from the Holy Scriptures, which is conducted by the schoolmaster, with the assistance of the rector of the parish, and is continued up to 9.45, when the secular education commences."

LENHAM.—1872.

Religious instruction provided daily from 9 a.m. to 9.50 a.m.

LINSTEAD.—1874.

The school is opened and closed with prayers. Religious instruction is given from 9 to 9.35 every morning.

Kent.

LOWER HALSTOW.—1875.

A prayer is said and a hymn sung at the opening and closing of the school. The Bible is read and explained twice a week.

MEREWORTH (U.D.).—1875.

“Reading the Scriptures from 9 to 9.35 a.m. every day.”

MERSHAM.—1874.

School opened and closed with prayer. The Bible read and explained. Hymns and Ten Commandments learnt.

MINSTER-IN-SHEPPEY.—1875.

Resolution.

It is the custom for the head teacher, on the assembly of the school, to read a chapter from the Bible without note or comment. Prayers are also offered.

MOTTINGHAM.—1876.

The Bible (Old and New Testament) is read by the elder children, and to the younger ones.

OFFHAM.—1874.

Resolved, “That in the schools provided by this Board religious observance be provided for in the following manner:—

“1. That the Lord’s Prayer (or other prayer if appropriate and strictly unsectarian in its character) be used, and suitable hymns sung at the time when religious observances may be practised.

“2. That the Bible be read, and such instruction and explanations therefrom, in the principles of morality and religion, be given, as are suited to the capacity of children, prominence being given to the Ten Commandments.

“3. That such religious teaching and observance shall be conducted by the responsible teacher of the school.

“4. That any member of the Board, or the authorised or acknowledged minister of any registered place of religious worship in the parish of Offham, if so disposed, be at liberty to visit the schools during the time when religious teaching and observance are practised, and also at convenient times and proper intervals, to examine the children on Biblical subjects:

“*Provided*, that in such religious teaching and observance, and examination, the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, and that no attempt be made to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular religious denomination.”

ORLESTONE (U.D.).—1873.

Singing of a hymn and reading of the Scriptures, with explanations, historical and geographical, with the offering of the Lord’s Prayer.

PEMBURY.—1872.

A Bible lesson is given by the schoolmaster during the first half-hour every morning, and the schools are opened and closed by prayer. The prayers are either extempore or prepared and written out by the master, but not taken from any prayer or service book belonging to any church or sect.

QUEENBOBOUGH.—1871.

Extract from Regulations of Board.—“At the daily opening of the school, one chapter or part of a chapter from the Holy Bible selected by the master will be read, to be followed by the Lord’s Prayer.”

RIVER.—1872.

It is left to the master to instruct according to the Code.

SELLINGE.—1877.

Udenominational religious instruction is given from 9 to 9.45 a.m.

SEVENOAKS.—1875.

Copy Resolutions.

"1. That in the schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instructions therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children: Provided always,—

"(a.) That in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

"(b.) That in regard to any particular school the Board shall consider and determine upon any application by managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district who may show special cause for exemption of the school from the operation of this resolution in whole or in part.

"2. That such explanations and instruction as are recognised by the foregoing resolution shall be given by the responsible teachers of the school.

"3. That, in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns in schools provided by the Board at the time or times when, according to Section 7 Sub-section 2 of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised.

"4. That the arrangements for such religious observances be left to the discretion of the teacher and managers of each school, with the right of appeal to the Board by teachers, managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district: Provided always, that in the offering of any prayers and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

"5. That during the time of religious teaching or religious observance any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects.

"6. That a copy of Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and also of the Regulations 1, 2, 3, and 4, must be hung up in a conspicuous part of the school-room.

"7. That a syllabus of Bible instructions for three months in advance must be prepared by the teacher, and forwarded to the clerk of the Board."

SMARDEN.—1873.

"Prayers at commencement of school and oral Scripture lessons."

SMEETH.—1872.

Plain religious teaching, explanatory of Scripture, without controversial teaching.

STALISFIELD.—1874.

Religious instruction is given for three-quarters of an hour daily by the mistress, sometimes assisted by the vicar, who is a member of the Board.

STAPLEHURST.—1871.

The reading of prayers at the opening and close of the schools, and the daily reading of the Scriptures.

STOKE (U.D.).—1874.

A hymn is sung, Bible explained simply by master to boys and girls, then the Lord's Prayer is read. The mistress (it being a mixed school) speaks to the infants upon subjects of Scripture, illustrated by pictures, while master is giving Scripture lesson.

WALTHAM.—1873.

"The school opens and closes with prayer, and Bible lesson half an hour each morning."

Kent.

WHITSTABLE and SEA SALTER (U.D.).--1875.

Resolved, "That the Scriptures be read in the schools, and suitable explanation given by the teachers, they being directed carefully to avoid controversial and doctrinal questions, and that the schools be opened and closed with singing and prayer."

WILLESBOROUGH.—1871.

School opened and closed with prayer. The Bible read and explained. Hymns and Ten Commandments learnt.

WILMINGTON.—1873.

Extract from the Minutes of the Board. 10 February 1874.—"It was proposed, seconded, and resolved, That in the Wilmington Board Schools each day the morning school shall commence with prayer and the reading of the Holy Scriptures, and each day the evening school shall close with prayer."

WORTH.—1871.

"The practice is reading the Bible and explaining the same."

WYE (U.D.).—1875.

School opened and closed with prayer. The Bible read and explained.

The following School Boards have no schools under their management:—

MAIDSTONE	-	-	-	-	1870	Fordwich	-	-	-	-	1876
Ashford	-	-	-	-	1877	Guston	-	-	-	-	1873
Folkestone (Extra Municipal)						Milton-next-Sittingbourne	-				1875
(U.D.)	-	-	-	-	1875	Ripple (U.D.)	-	-	-	-	1875

Lancashire.

LANCASHIRE.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—1872.

Resolved unanimously:—"1. That in the schools provided by the Board, the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children: Provided always, (1.) That in such explanation and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination; (2.) That in regard to any particular school, the Board shall consider and determine upon any application by managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district who may show special cause for exemption of the school from the operation of this resolution, in whole or in part."

"2. That such explanations and instruction as are recognised by the foregoing resolution shall be given by the responsible teachers of the school."

Examinations.

Schools:

(a.) An examination in religious knowledge, as per Schedule II.,* shall be held by the Board Superintendent twice a year, on a day or days, at a time set apart for the purpose of religious instruction, according to the school time-table.

(* The Schedule is not printed in this Return.)

BLACKBURN.—1871.

Resolution of Board.

"That in the schools provided by the Board, the authorised version of the English Bible shall be read, and such explanations and instruction given thereupon by the teacher in the principles of religion and morality as are suitable to the capacities of the children in attendance: Provided always,—

"1. That in such explanations and instruction, the provisions of Sections 7 and 14 of the Education Act, 1870, are strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and no attempt

attempt shall be made by any teacher to attach children to any particular denomination.

Lancashire.

"2. That in regard of any particular school, the Board shall consider and determine upon any application by managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district, who may show special cause for exception of the school from the operation of this resolution, in whole or in part.

"All explanation and reading of the Bible, together with any other religious instruction, shall be given by the principal teacher only; such exercises to be at the opening of the school in the morning, and not to exceed 20 minutes clear. During the time of such religious instruction and exercises, any children withdrawn therefrom shall receive separate instruction on secular subjects.

"On the occasion of the first attendance of each child at any Board school, such child shall receive a printed form, to be filled up by the parent or guardian and returned to the principal teacher, requiring a single affirmative or negative answer to the question whether the child is to receive religious instruction."

BOLTON.—1870

Resolved, "That religious observances be conducted daily in all Board schools by the responsible teacher or teachers of each school, which shall consist in the singing of a hymn from a selection approved by the Board, the recital of the Lord's Prayer after the teacher, and the reading of a portion of Scripture from the authorised version at the opening of each morning school, and the singing of a hymn, and the recital of the Lord's Prayer at the closing of each afternoon school.

"That there be also given by the responsible teacher or teachers of each school, such explanations and such instructions from the Scriptures in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children; provided that in such explanations and instructions the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to, or detach children from, any particular denomination.

"That during the time of religious exercises and instruction, any children withdrawn therefrom under Section 7 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, shall, as far as practicable, receive, in separate class-rooms, instruction in secular subjects."

LIVERPOOL.—1870.

Extract from Rules.

"Prayers and hymns shall be used, and the Bible read daily, and there may be given from the latter, by the responsible teacher or teachers of the school, such explanations and instruction in the principles of religion and morality as are suited to the capacities of children: Provided always,—

"(a.) That in the selection of the prayers and hymns (which shall be made from books approved by the Board), and in explanations and instruction from the Bible, the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1870 (especially in Sections 7 and 14), shall be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, viz., that no attempt be made to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination.

"(b.) That the authorised version of the Bible be used, but when the Roman Catholic children in the school are sufficiently numerous to form a class, they shall receive instruction from the Douai version of the Bible.

"(c.) That in regard to any particular school, the Board shall consider and determine upon any application by managers who may show special cause for the exemption of the school from the operation of this regulation in whole or in part.

"During the time of religious teaching or observances, any children whose parents object under the Conscience Clause to their attending such teaching or observances, may be withheld from the school,—

"(a.) If the object of withholding them be, that they may receive religious instruction at the same time in some other place; or

"(b.) If the school be so arranged that they cannot receive secular instruction in a separate room; or

"(c.) If the religious instruction or observances immediately precede the closing of the school.

"All children who attend a school during the time at which religious teaching or observances take place, and are withdrawn from such teaching or observances, shall receive secular instruction in a separate room."

In addition to these provisions the Board has adopted a syllabus of Scriptural study for pupil teachers and scholars; which, however, is at present under reconsideration with a view to modification in some of its details.

Lancashire.

MANCHESTER.—1870.

At a meeting of the School Board for the City of Manchester, held on Monday, the 30th day of March 1874, at No. 28, Cross-street, in the said City, being the ordinary monthly meeting of the Board,—

It was Resolved, “That the following scheme of religious instruction, recommended by the school management and organisation committee, be and is hereby approved and confirmed, and that the managers of the various Board schools be and they are hereby instructed to give effect at once to this resolution.

“*Scheme of Religious Instruction.*”

“The school management and organisation committee having carefully considered the best way of imparting religious instruction to the children under the care of the Board, in accordance with the principles of the Education Act, and of the scheme already agreed upon, beg to submit the following recommendations:—

“1. That the scheme be not confined to the reading of a passage of Scripture before the whole school, with instruction thereon by the principal schoolmaster or schoolmistress, but consist of a graduated course of teaching to be carried on by means of oral instruction, passages of Scripture committed to memory, and by suitable exercises in reading or writing.

“2. That the words ‘by the principal teacher’ be therefore omitted from Sub-section IV., 1, of the scheme of education, so that the assistant teachers and pupil teachers may be able for their own sake, as well as for the children’s sake, to take part in the instruction given.

“3. That instruction be given to the children during each year, in accordance with Schedule (A).

“4. That, having regard to the importance of religious knowledge on the part of the pupil teachers, both for their own guidance in life and for the sake of the scholars taught by them, as well as in respect of their future prospects in entering training colleges and obtaining the charge of schools, they shall receive from the principal teachers instruction in the Holy Scriptures during one and a half hours weekly, in accordance with Schedule (B).

“5. That, in order to ensure and encourage the religious instruction to be given in accordance with the above recommendations, an annual examination of scholars and pupil teachers in every Board school shall be held.

“6. That such examination shall take place in each school about the middle of the school year, as defined in Art. 13 of the New Code.

“7. That the examination shall be conducted by one or more examiners appointed by, but not being members of, the Board.

“8. That the examination be conducted on a day specially appointed for the purpose, should this be found to be in accordance with the Education Act. That, otherwise, the examination be conducted in the time set apart for religious instruction during one or more days.

“9. That the prayers in Schedule (D.) be adopted for use in Board schools.”

(The Schedules are not printed in this Return.)

OLDHAM.—1871.

Extract from Regulations.

“No religious instruction shall be given, but a period not exceeding 10 minutes at the beginning of the morning meeting shall be devoted to reading the Bible, without note or comment, by the principal teacher of each department of the school; the head teacher to select the portions to be read, &c.

“Should any parent object to his or her child being present at the time the Bible is read, such child shall, during the time of such reading, be taught some lesson in a separate room, where such room is available.”

ROCHDALE.—1870.

There is no religious instruction whatever included in the scheme of the Board, but in two of the schools the Lord’s Prayer is said, and a hymn sung at the opening and close from a list selected by the Board.

SALFORD.—1870.

Extracts from Regulations.

Course of Instruction.—From 9 to 9.50 a.m. and from 2 to 2.10 p.m. shall be occupied with singing, prayer, and religious instruction, and 10 minutes at the close of the afternoon teaching shall be devoted to singing and prayer.

The religious instruction shall not be confined to the reading of a passage of Scripture before the whole school, with instruction thereon by the principal schoolmaster or schoolmistress, but shall consist of a graduated course of teaching, as per Schedule II., to be carried on by means of oral instruction, passages of Scripture committed to memory, and suitable exercises in reading or writing.

When any children are withdrawn from religious instruction, provision shall be made for their instruction in secular subjects during the time of such religious teaching.

An examination in religious knowledge, as per Schedule II., shall be held by the Board's Inspector of Schools in the middle of the school year, on a day specially set apart for that purpose.

The hymns and forms of prayer used in the schools of the Board shall be taken exclusively from the authorised hymn book and Schedule X.

Scripture.—The children should not only learn to repeat the portion assigned, but should also be able to answer questions on the same, so as to show they understand what they have learnt.

Standard I. should be able to write the Lord's Prayer, and 3rd and 5th Commandments.

Standard II. to write out what they have learnt by heart.

Standard III.-VI. will be expected to answer questions on paper on the subject matter of their Scripture instruction, and Scripture exercises, and to be able to write out what they have learnt by heart.

Books, &c., used in the School.—The Bible in the authorised version.

Hymn book published by Manchester School Board.

Board scheme of religious instruction.

Reading sheets of Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Old and New Testament.

Scripture.—Pinnock's Old and New Testament.

MacLear's Old and New Testament.

Sutton's Notes on the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments.

BARROWFORD (U.D.).—1874.

Schools open with singing and prayer.

BRADFORD.—1876.

Resolved, That the religious observances practised at the Manchester Board schools, as contained in their book of hymns, be adopted and practised at the Board schools of this district.

BURTON WOOD.—1876.

School opened and closed with singing and prayers.

Religious instruction given three days per week, from 1.30 to 2 o'clock. Hymns taught two days per week from 1.30 to 2 o'clock.

DALTON-IN-FURNESS.—1876.

Extract from Regulations.

Course of Instruction.—From 9 to 9.50 a.m., and from 1.30 to 1.40 p.m. shall be occupied with singing, prayer, and religious instruction, and 10 minutes at the close of the afternoon teaching shall be devoted to singing and prayer.

The religious instruction shall not be confined to the reading of a passage of Scripture before the whole school, with instruction thereon by the principal schoolmaster or schoolmistress, but shall consist of a graduated course of teaching, as per Schedule II., to be carried on by means of oral instruction, passages of Scripture committed to memory, and suitable exercises in reading or writing.

An examination in religious knowledge, as per syllabus, shall be held by the Board, or whom they may appoint, about the middle of the school year, on a day specially set apart for that purpose.

EDGEWORTH (U.D.).—1874.

Bible lessons Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Schools begin and conclude with singing and prayer.

Lancashire.

FORTON (U.D.).—1875.

Plain Bible instruction, without reference to the doctrinal points of any creed. A morning and evening hymn, with the Lord's Prayer.

NEWCHURCH-IN-ROSENDALE.—1875.

At the opening and closing of the schools a hymn is sung, and the Lord's Prayer repeated. In one school, in addition to this, in the morning a portion of Scripture is read, without comment.

POULTON.—1874.

Reading, and lesson from the historical books of the Old Testament.

PRESCOT.—1871.

Boys' School.

From 9 to 9.10 a.m., hymn and prayers.

At 12, sing grace before meat.

At 1.30 p.m., sing grace after meat.

At 4.15 p.m. or so, hymn and prayers previous to dismissal.

Girls' School.

From 9 to 9.15 a.m., prayers and hymn.

At 12, sing grace before meat.

At 1.30, sing grace after meat.

At 4 o'clock, hymn and prayers.

Infants the same as girls.

SHEVINGTON.—1875.

The day's proceedings are opened and closed with prayer. The Bible is read, accompanied by literal and historical explanations and illustrations.

SOUTHWORTH-WITH-CROFT.—1875.

The Morning Hymn is sung daily, and the Lord's Prayer and the suffrages preceding the Collect for the day, with a Collect following, are usually said. The Bible is read every morning for three quarters of an hour, with such explanations and questioning as the teacher thinks proper. School is closed in the afternoon with singing and prayer.

ULNES WALTON.—1877.

Religious instruction is given from 11.30 a.m. to 12.

ULVERSTON (U.D.).—1874.

At a meeting of the School Board, held on the 2nd day of February 1876, the following Resolution was passed:—

“That in the schools provided by the Board, the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given by the teachers such explanations and instructions therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children: Provided always, that in such explanations and instructions, and also in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Elementary Education, Act, 1870, Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.”

WIDNES.—1874.

Resolved, “In the schools provided by the Board such Biblical instruction and explanations shall be given, and such instruction in the principles of morality and religion, as are suited to the capacities of children: Provided always,—

(a.) That in such explanations and instructions, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in such schools to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination.

(b.) That in regard of any particular school, the Board shall consider and determine upon any application by managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district who may show special cause for exception of the school from the operation of this resolution in whole or in part.

“2. Such

"2. Such explanations and instructions as are recognised by the foregoing regulation shall be given by the responsible teachers of the school.

"3. In all schools provision may be made for giving effect to the following resolution of the Board:—

"(a.) That in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns in schools provided by the Board at the 'time or times' when, according to Section 7 Sub-section 2 of the Elementary Education Act, 'religious observances' may be 'practised.'

"(b.) That the arrangement for such 'religious observances' be left to the discretion of the teachers and managers of each school, with the right of appeal to the Board by teachers, managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district: Provided always, that in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination.

"4. During the time of religious teaching or religious observance, any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance shall receive separate instruction on secular subjects.

"5. A copy of Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and also of the four preceding regulations, must be hung up in a conspicuous part of the school-room.

"6. A syllabus of subjects of Biblical instruction for one month in advance, together with a record of the lessons given during the preceding month, must be prepared by the teacher, and forwarded to the clerk of the Board at the beginning of each month.

"7. Religious observances in the morning (if any) must be concluded by 9.15.

"8. In every school the period of Biblical instruction in the morning must be either between 9.15 and 9.45 or between 11.30 and noon.

"9. Provided always, that if at any time in the schools provided by the Board there is a number of scholars of any one particular denomination, and if responsible persons are desirous of giving religious instruction to such children, and of conducting religious observances therewith, and make application for permission to the managers of the school, the managers shall report thereupon, and the School Board shall consider and determine upon any such application, and the terms of payment to be made for the use of the room or rooms, and if the Board grant the necessary permission, it shall be restricted to one or more specified rooms, and shall be on the express condition that the religious instruction shall be given and religious observance shall be held regularly at the stated times without any interruption, and if by any omission or neglect at any stated time, any such religious instructions or observance is omitted to be given or conducted by or on behalf of the person responsible for giving or conducting the same, the permission granted shall be *ipso facto* rescinded."

The following School Boards have no schools under their management:—

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE	-	1871	Kirkby Ireleth (U.D.)	-	-	1876
BOOTLE-CUM-LINACRE	-	1870	Pleasington	-	-	1876
BURNLEY	-	-	Skelmersdale	-	-	1877
WIGAN	-	-	Thornton-with-Fleetwood	-	-	1877
Crumpsall	-	-	Westhoughton and Lostock	-	-	
Egton-with-Newland	-	-	(U.D.)	-	-	1875
Hambleton	-	-				

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Leicestershire.

LEICESTER.—1871.

Regulations in regard to Bible Reading.

"In the day schools provided by the Board, provision shall be made for giving effect to the following resolutions of the Board, passed respectively on the 16th February and 2nd March 1874:—

"(i.) That it be an instruction to the teachers and managers of the Board schools,—

"(a.) That such portions of the Bible be read in the Board schools as shall be selected by the Board.

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"(b.) That

Leicestershire.

"(b.) That from the portions of the Bible thus read the head teachers may give at their discretion such explanations as may be necessary, provided that all sectarian and controversial teaching, or the teaching of doctrines distinctive of any particular denomination, be strictly prohibited.

"(c.) That in the infants' and junior departments the Bible reading be given at the opening of morning school by the head teacher only. In the senior departments the Bible shall be read in class, by the children who have passed the Fourth Standard, subject to the restrictions of the Conscience Clause.

"(ii.) The head teachers may read at their discretion from any portion of the Bible hereinafter mentioned (*not quoted in this Return*). At the same time the teachers are recommended to select passages of a simple nature having direct reference to practical life and morality.

"The Bible reading to be preceded or followed by singing from a book selected by the Board.

ANSTEY.—1872.

The religious instruction is left to the discretion of the teachers.

COSTON and GARTHORPE (U.D.).—1874.

Resolved unanimously, "That the Bible shall be read, explanations and instructions being given therefrom in the principles of the Christian religion and morality: Provided always, that in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit.

"That the school shall be opened and closed with prayer selected from the Book of Common Prayer, including the Lord's Prayer, such prayers to be read by the mistress."

"That the children be taught the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the Apostles' Creed.

DESFORD.—1874.

That in schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instructions therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children; Provided always, that in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Elementary Education Act of 1870, in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination. That such explanations and instructions shall be given by the principal teacher.

DUNTON BASSETT.—1873.

Holy Bible read daily in school. School opened in the morning and closed in the evening with a hymn and the Lord's Prayer.

EASTON MAGNA (U.D.).—1874.

The school is opened with the singing of a hymn and prayers, after which follows half an hour's religious instruction.

Religious instruction is allowed, and left to the discretion of the principal teacher, provided that no doctrinal teaching is given. The religious instruction now given embraces the reading of the Bible, together with moral training lessons drawn from the narrative portions of the Bible.

FOXTON.—1874.

Regulation of the Board :—"That the religious observance, namely, reading the Scriptures, be fixed for the first half-hour of the meeting of the school."

GADDESBY.—1871.

The Bible is read by the scholars from 9.10 to 9.40 a.m.

GREAT DALBY.—1873.

"From 9 to 9.20 each morning the children are engaged in reading the Bible, singing, and prayer."

HINCKLEY.—1872.

Opening schools with singing and prayer, and a portion of the Scriptures read each morning.

LOCKINGTON (U.D.).—1876.

The school opens and closes with singing and prayer, and half an hour of each morning is devoted to religious instruction.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—1875.

Resolved, "That it be an instruction to the schoolmaster and schoolmistress at the Board schools that, in the morning, at the commencement of school-time each day, the children shall read the Lord's Prayer, and also a portion of the Bible, and commit to memory the Commandments, such prayer, reading, and learning to occupy, as nearly as may be, a quarter of an hour, and not to exceed that time, and no note or comment shall be made on such reading; and if any questions are asked, it shall be clearly and kindly explained to the scholars, that they should ask for answers from their parents or Sunday school teachers, who would, no doubt, be glad to answer them in such manner as they thought right.

"Further, the schoolmaster and mistress shall have a plain and clear notice in each room that no child shall be expected to attend the school during such reading of the Bible if it is the wish of their parents they should not attend such reading, and this shall also be clearly explained verbally to each new scholar, and generally to the school, on the first Monday morning of every month.

Also Resolved, "That it be an instruction to the schoolmaster and mistress that each of them shall keep a book in which they shall enter every day the full particulars of the chapters and verses which have that day been read to the children, and that a duplicate of each of these books shall be laid on the table of the Board at each of their meetings; and further, any ratepayer shall have the right to inspect such books at all reasonable hours."

NAILSTONE.—1872.

Minute passed by the Board.

"The Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanation and such instruction thereupon in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of the children; provided always, that in such explanation and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made in the school to attach children to any particular denomination.

"That such explanation and instruction as are recognised by the foregoing resolution shall be given by the responsible teacher of the school."

OADBY.—1872.

Scripture Lessons and Scripture Reading.—"Scripture lessons are given before ten o'clock on alternate mornings. The Lord's Prayer is repeated at the opening and closing of the school."

ODSTONE AND BARTON-IN-THE-BEANS (U.D.).—1873.

Minute passed by the Board.

"The Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanation and such instruction thereupon in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of the children; provided always, that in such explanation and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made in the school to attach children to any particular denomination.

"That such explanation and instruction as are recognised by the foregoing resolution shall be given by the responsible teacher of the school."

PECKLETON.—1875.

"School opens with prayer and hymn, after which the children read, and the schoolmistress explains to them the Holy Scriptures. They also commit to memory portions of the same. The instruction occupies 40 minutes."

RATBY.—1871.

Minute passed by the Board.

"The Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanation and such instruction thereupon in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of the children; provided always, that in such explanation and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made in the school to attach children to any particular denomination.

"That such explanation and instruction as are recognised by the foregoing resolution shall be given by the responsible teacher of the school."

Leicestershire.

SEAGRAVE.—1875.

Resolved, “ That in the Board school the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of the children. And provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns in school at the time or times when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised; provided always, that in such explanations and instruction in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.”

SOMERBY.—1875.

Hymns and prayers. The Bible is studied daily between 9.20 and 9.55. The vicar examines the children weekly.

THORPACRE (U.D.).—1875.

The Board are about to make regulations on the subject. At present the mistress has given no religious instruction except the opening and closing exercises.

UPPER AND NETHER BROUGHTON (U.D.).—1874.

The Bible is read, and explanation and instruction given therefrom in the principles of morality and religion, suited to the capacities of the children, Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, being observed both in letter and spirit.

WALTON-ON-THE-WOLDS.—1875.

Scripture lessons from Old and New Testaments from 9.10 to 9.55 a.m.

WIGSTON MAGNA.—1872.

Bye-Law, No. 3, of the Wigston Magna School Board.

“ The Bible shall be read and taught daily; but due care shall be taken that all the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination. The school shall be opened in the morning and closed in the afternoon with the singing of a hymn, such hymn not being distinctive of any particular denomination. The religious instructions shall be given immediately after the opening of the morning school, terminating at 9.30 a.m.”

The following School Boards have no schools under their management :—

Bagworth	-	-	-	-	1876	Belgrave	-	-	-	-	1877
Barrow-on-Soar	-	-	-	-	1875	Thornton	-	-	-	-	1876

Lincolnshire.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

GREAT GRIMSBY.—1874.

Resolved, “ That in the schools provided by the Board no religious teaching shall be given, but a period not exceeding 15 minutes shall be devoted to the beginning of the morning meeting, as follows :

“ First, a hymn, to be approved by the Board, shall be sung by all the children. That the principal teacher in each department (who shall himself or herself read the portion of the Bible to be selected by the Board) shall read a chapter, or part of a chapter, out of the Bible without note or comment. The children shall then repeat the Lord's Prayer after the teacher.”

ALTHORPE AND KEADBY (U.D.).—1875.

Extracts from the Regulations of the Board.

“ From 9 to 9.45 shall be occupied with singing, prayer, and Scripture lessons; and 10' minutes at the close of the afternoon teaching shall be devoted to singing and prayer. Forms of prayer used, to be taken exclusively from the Appendix. In the Scripture lessons no religious formulary or teaching of a denominational character will be allowed.

“ Any children withdrawn from religious teaching shall receive secular instruction in another room during the time of such teaching.

“ The

"The courses of instruction shall include, in the mixed school, the Bible, and the principles of religion and morality; in the infant department, religious instruction."

Lincolnshire.

BAUMBER.—1876.

Prayers and a hymn at opening and closing of school. Old or New Testament read each morning (except Friday), from 9 to 9.45; on Friday from 9 to 9.45 the Ten Commandments, texts of Scripture, and hymns learnt by heart.

BELCHFORD.—1871.

The schoolmaster, with the consent of the Board, opens school with a prayer and the reading of a chapter in the Bible without note or comment.

BILLINGBOROUGH.—1875.

Morning and evening hymns, prayers from the book of Common Prayer, Bible read and explained.

BILSBY (U. D.).—1876.

Resolved, at a meeting of the Board, 10th December 1877, "That the children should be taught in the Bible on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and that the master should give such explanations in his Bible teaching as are suitable to the capacities of children; but that he shall make no attempt to attach the children to any particular denomination, or in any way to go against the spirit of the Education Acts.

"That the prayers and hymns used by the Plymouth School Board in their schools should be used in the Bilsby school."

BITCHFIELD (U. D.).—1875.

For half-an-hour daily, Biblical instruction is given.

BOURN.—1874.

Hymns and prayers are used, and the Bible is read without comment.

CAYTHORPE.—1874.

Reading of the Holy Scriptures, with comment by the master, the Apostles' Creed, Ten Commandments, prayers, Scriptural texts, hymns.

CLEE-WITH-WEELSBY.—1877.

(1.) The Bible be read daily, with such explanations as are suitable to the capacities of the children.

(2.) The Ten Commandments be taught, with examples drawn from the Bible both as to their observance and their breach.

(3.) Hymns from some book of Sacred Song, published for the use of Board schools, be sung.

(4.) The school be opened and closed with a short form of prayer (given), and the Lord's Prayer.

CORBY.—1875.

In use, "The Lord's Prayer;" about to be in use, hymn commencing, "Sweet Saviour, Bless us 'ere we go." Bible read, with comment, in an explanatory rather than a critical manner. The children already know two Psalms.

CROWLE.—1871.

The Bible is read without explanation.

CROYLAND.—1874.

"The schools are opened and closed with singing and prayer. Religious instruction is given in—

Old Testament History,	on Mondays and Wednesdays	from 9 to 9.40 a.m.
New Testament	" Tuesdays and Thursdays	" "
Hymns, Texts, and Private Prayers	on Friday	" "

DEEPING, ST. JAMES.—1876.

The schools are opened and closed with prayer, and the teachers are instructed to devote three quarters of an hour daily to either Bible reading or giving instruction in Biblical subjects.

DEEPING, ST. NICHOLAS.—1874.

The time tables sanctioned by the Board provide that two and a half hours of Bible reading, or oral lessons on Biblical subjects, shall be given during each week.

Lincolnshire.

EAST HALTON.—1873.

Resolved, 1. "That in the school provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instructions therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of the children; provided always, that in such explanations and instructions the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

2. "That such explanations and instructions as are recognised by the foregoing resolution shall be given by the responsible teacher of the school, also that provision be made for offering prayer and using hymns in the school at the time or times when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised.

Resolved, "That the school be opened and closed with prayer, and that religious instruction be given for 45 minutes at the commencement of the morning meeting. Forms of prayer, submitted by the chairman, to be used at the opening and closing of the school were unanimously approved by the Board, and ordered to be printed, and used accordingly."

EPWORTH.—1874.

Resolved, "That a supply of Bibles and Testaments be obtained for the school, and that they be read in the school as class books, without any comment, and that the master be at liberty to teach the children to commit to memory the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Creed."

FLEET.—1875.

Resolved, "That a chapter from the Bible and the Lord's Prayer be read in the Woodlane schools daily."

GLENTHAM (U.D.).—1876.

Resolved, "That the Bible shall be read, and such explanations and instruction given therefrom as are suited to the capacities of the children; provided always, that in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be observed, both in letter and spirit. That the schools be opened and closed daily with prayer."

GOSBERTON.—1877.

The schools are opened and closed with the Lord's Prayer, and singing a hymn; the master of the Gosberton Board School reads a chapter from the Old and New Testaments on alternate days, explains, and invites answers from the scholars.

There is no regulation of the Board as to this; but the masters are at liberty to use their own discretion, so that they do not violate the regulations contained in 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75, s. 7, which are conspicuously exhibited in each schoolroom.

GREAT STEEPING.—1876.

"That the Bible be read in the school every morning from 9 a.m. to 9.45 a.m."

HARBROUGH AND IMMINGHAM (U.D.).—1874.

The master on his appointment was desired to give daily Bible instruction in accordance with the rules of the London School Board.

HANNAH-CUM-HAGNABY (U.D.).—1877.

A Scripture lesson by the teacher each morning.

HELPRINGHAM.—1876.

The master reads a chapter in the Bible every morning, and explains the meaning of the hard words; but no catechisms or creeds are taught.

HIBALDSTOW.—1871.

Extract from the Rules and Regulations made for the Management of the School.

"The school shall be opened with the reading of a portion of the Bible, the offering of a short prayer, the recital of the Lord's Prayer, and the singing of a hymn; and the closing exercises of the school in the afternoon shall be the offering of a short prayer, with the recital of the Lord's Prayer and the singing of a hymn.

"That in all prayers and hymns to be used, and religious instruction or explanation of the Bible given, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, that no doctrines distinctive of any particular denomination be taught, and that no attempt be made to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination."

HOLBEACH.—1875.

Resolved, “That the school be opened and closed with prayer, of which the Lord’s Prayer forms part, and that the Bible be read daily in the school.”

INGHAM.—1875.

Prayers (Collects from the Prayer-book) morning and evening, at commencement and close of school. Reading the Psalms for the day, with other religious instruction at the discretion of the master during the first and last half hour.

INGOLDMELLS (U.D.).—1876.

Lord’s Prayer and Ten Commandments by heart; Bible lessons with comments, but avoiding controversial points.

KEELBY.—1873.

“About half an hour daily is applied to reading the Holy Scriptures and questions thereon, and singing such as Sankey’s sacred songs.”

KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY.—1875.

Resolved, “That the schoolmistress be directed to give the children religious undenominational instruction daily at the commencement of the meeting, observing the provisions of the Act.”

LITTLE BYTHAM.—1874.

Hymns and prayers are used and the Bible read with comment.

LONG SUTTON (formerly Sutton St. Mary).—1871.

The Bible is read daily, explained, and questioned upon. Hymns of an unsectarian kind are sung, and prayers are said on opening and closing the schools daily.

LUDDINGTON.—1872.

The Bible is read every morning without explanation, the Commandments and Lord’s Prayer taught in both mixed and infant schools, and schools opened and closed by singing and prayer.

MINTING (U. D.).—1876.

“The Bible is read half-an-hour every day.”

NORTH AND SOUTH KILLINGHOLME (U. D.).—1874.

Resolved, “That the rules of the London School Board as to religious teaching be adopted.”

NORTH SCARLE.—1875.

The school opens with singing and prayer; afterwards a Bible lesson. The Benediction is pronounced at the close of school hours, morning and afternoon.

PICKWORTH (U. D.).—1877.

Regulation.—“That the school duties do commence and end with the repetition of the Lord’s Prayer, and that a portion of time each day be set apart for the reading and explaining the Scriptures by the master.” The religious instruction is given in the morning from 9 to 9.45.

RIBY.—1876.

A hymn and the Lord’s Prayer at the opening and closing of school.

On Monday and Thursday mornings for 30 minutes the reading of a chapter from the Old Testament, on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings for 30 minutes the reading of a chapter from the New Testament.

On Friday mornings for 30 minutes, simple hymns; infants receive oral teaching.

ROTHWELL.—1875.

Plain reading of the Bible and short prayer.

SCREDINGTON.—1876.

The practice is to open the school in the morning with the Lord’s Prayer, after which the mistress reads or narrates in simple language some event of the Old or New Testament, and in the afternoon before closing the school the Lord’s Prayer is again repeated.

SPALDING.—1877.

The Bible is read daily without note or comment.

Lincolnshire.

STICKFORD.—1872.

Bible read daily, with explanation.

STOW-BY-GAINSBOROUGH (U. D.).—1876.

Prayers and Scripture from 9 to 9.30 a.m.

SURFLEET.—1877.

The first half-hour is given each day to religious instruction. Portions of the Bible, selected by the master, are read by the children and explained by the teachers. No catechism is used.

SUTTON ST. NICHOLAS (OR LUTTON).—1872.

The Bible is read daily, explained and questioned upon, and hymns are sung and prayers said on opening and closing the schools daily.

TETNEY.—1873.

Bible instruction given by the master was considered essential when the school was under the Wesleyan Committee of Management; the Board have not thought it wise to depart from it.

THURLBY-BY-BOURN.—1875.

Hymns and prayers are used in the Board schools.

WASHINGBOROUGH (U. D.).—1876.

Open and close with prayer. Reading the Scriptures, with explanation.

WEST HALTON.—1874.

Regulation.—"That the school be opened every day with the 'Lord's Prayer,' and the 'reading of a chapter in the Bible' by the children; and that the children be taught to repeat the 'Ten Commandments,' and the 'Apostles' Creed'; and furthermore, that the school be closed every afternoon with the 'Lord's Prayer.'"

WHAPLODE.—1876.

The teacher reads a portion of the Holy Scriptures to the children twice a week.

WILLINGHAM.—1876.

Scripture lessons by the master.

The following School Boards have no schools under their management:—

Eagle (U.D.)	-	-	-	1877	Quadrang	-	-	-	1877
Firsby (U.D.)	-	-	-	1876	South Witham	-	-	-	1877
Ingoldsby (U.D.)	-	-	-	1876	Tetford	-	-	-	1877
Kirton	-	-	-	1876	Wadingham	-	-	-	1876
Normanby (U.D.)	-	-	-	1876					

The undermentioned School Board provides secular instruction only:—

Kirkby-cum-Osgodby (U.D.) - - - - - 1876.

Middlesex.

MIDDLESEX.

LONDON.—1870.

Regulations of the School Board for London in regard to Bible Instruction and Religious Observances.

"1. In the schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations, and such instruction therefrom, in the principles of morality and religion, as are suited to the capacities of children: provided always,—

"1. That in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sessions 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in the letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

"2. That

"2. That in regard of any particular school, the Board shall consider and determine upon any application by managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district, who may show special cause for exception of the school from the operation of this resolution, in whole or in part.

"2. Such explanations and instruction as are recognised by the foregoing regulation shall be given by the responsible teachers of the school.

"3. In all schools provision may be made for giving effect to the following resolution of the Board, passed on the 26th July 1871:—

"1. That in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns in schools provided by the Board, at the 'time or times' when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, 'religious observances' may be 'practised.'

"2. That the arrangements for such 'religious observances' be left to the discretion of the teacher and managers of each school, with the right of appeal to the Board by teacher, managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district: provided always, that in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

"4. During the time of religious teaching, or religious observance, any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects.

"5. A copy of Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and also of the four preceding regulations, must be hung up in a conspicuous part of the schoolroom. 'Religious observances' in the morning (if any) must be concluded by 9.15.

"In every school the period for Bible instruction in the morning must be either between 9.15 and 9.45, or between 11.30 and noon."

A syllabus of Bible instruction has been adopted by the Board, which will be found in Appendix VIII. of the Code of Regulations for the guidance of managers and teachers.

ACTON.—1875.

No religious instruction is given by the Board; the schools being under their control only from 9.45 a.m. to 5 p.m.

CHISWICK.—1872.

"The time table of the school gives three mornings per week for Scripture lessons (9.30 to 10 a.m.)."

EDGWARE (U.D.).—1875.

Hymns and Lord's Prayer in the morning. Tales of a religious character are told by the mistress in the afternoon.

FELTHAM.—1874.

"The time table in each of the schools set apart the last half hour (from 11.30 to 12) of each morning for purposes of religious instruction.

HARMONDSWORTH.—1874.

"Prayer from 9 to 9.15. Bible lessons with questions thereon from 9.15 to 9.50. School closes with prayer."

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—1877.

In the morning the door of the schoolroom is to be closed at 9 o'clock, and the roll called and prayers offered. Immediately after prayers the doors are to be re-opened, and the children admitted who have assembled in the meantime, and the doors then again closed. From that time up to 9.40 the religious instruction is to be given. At 9.40 the doors are again to be opened and the roll finally taken. The children assembling during the time when the religious instruction is being given, are to be received into some disengaged room (if the school premises admit of it), and there receive secular instruction.

In the schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion, as are suited to the capacities of children: provided always,—

That in such explanations and instruction the provisions of Sections 7 and 14 of the Education Act, 1870, both in letter and spirit, be strictly observed; and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

Such explanations and instruction as are recognised by the foregoing regulation, shall be given by the responsible teachers of the school.

In all schools provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns at the "time or times" when, in accordance with Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Education Act, 1870, "religious observances" may be "practised."

Middlesex.

Provided always,—

That in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of Sections 7 and 14 of the Education Act, 1870, be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

The arrangements for such "Religious observances" are left to the discretion of the managers and head teacher of each school.

During the time of religious teaching or religious observance, any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance shall, if the school premises admit of it, receive, by themselves, instruction in secular subjects.

HORNSEY.—1874.

Extract from Regulations of Board.

"In senior and junior departments the following subjects are essential:—

"(a.) The Bible and the principles of religion and morality, in accordance with the following regulations:—

"1. That in giving religious instruction, the provisions of Sections 7 and 14 of the Act of 1870 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and no attempt be made in any school to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination.

"2. That in regard to any particular school, the Board shall consider and determine upon any application by the managers or the ratepayers of the district, who may show special cause for the exemption of the school from the regulations with regard to religious instruction.

"In Infants' Departments instruction must be given in the following subjects, amongst others:—

"The Bible and the principles of religion and morality, subject to the same regulations as in Senior and Junior Departments:

"In all schools under the School Board for Hornsey provision may be made, at the discretion of the managers and teachers of each school, for briefly offering prayer and singing hymns at the 'time' or 'times' when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act of 1870, 'religious observances' may be 'practised,' subject to the right of appeal to the Board by the managers or ratepayers of the district.

"All religious teaching and observances shall be given or conducted by the head teacher, or by the assistant teacher on the express authority of the head teacher, who shall be held responsible for the same, and who shall carefully see that the provisions in Sections 7 and 14 of the Education Act of 1870 are strictly observed, and that no attempt be made to attach children to, or to detach them from, any particular denomination.

"During the time of religious teaching or observance, any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects.

"A copy of the regulations with regard to religious instruction, as well as of Sections 7 and 14, shall be conspicuously put up in each schoolroom.

"Religious observances in the morning must be concluded by 9.15.

"In every school the period for Bible instruction must be in the morning, either between 9.15 and 9.45, or 11.30 and noon."

KINGSBURY.—1875.

Religious instruction, comprising the Old and New Testaments, Lord's Prayer, Apostles' Creed and Ten Commandments, is given from 9.5 till 9.35 every morning.

NORWOOD.—1877.

1. *Southall Board School*.—Commenced every morning with praise and prayer, and closed in the afternoon in like manner. Religious instruction 9 to 9.40 a.m., comprising Bible reading.

2. *St. John's School*.—Daily prayers morning and evening; Old Testament lessons on Mondays and Tuesdays from 9.15 to 9.45 a.m. Lessons on Commandments and selected Proverbs on Wednesday, 9.15 to 9.45 a.m. Lessons from New Testament on Thursdays and Fridays from 9.15 to 9.45 a.m.

3. *Norwood Bridge School*.—Morning and evening prayers; lessons from Genesis and St. Luke's.

M O N M O U T H.

Monmouth.

MONMOUTH.—1875.

Same as London School Board.

NEWPORT.—1871.

Regulations passed by the Board.

“That at the opening of morning school religious instruction shall be given, and the registers marked between 9 and 10.

“The religious instruction shall consist of prayers, and Bible lessons and singing hymns, and that the school be closed in the afternoon with prayer.

“That the 7th and 14th Clauses of the Education Act of 1870 be strictly observed, and that no attempt be made to detach children from, or attach them to, any particular denomination.

“That any child who is withdrawn by his parent from the religious instruction shall be occupied upon some secular works.”

ABERYSTWYTH.—1875.

Copy of the Regulations.

“1. That religious instruction be given in all schools under this Board for 10 minutes each morning at the opening of the school.

“2. That the religious instruction given consist of the reading of Scripture, without comment, and the singing of suitable hymns.”

BISHTON.—1875.

Resolution.—“Resolved, that the school be opened and closed with prayer, or a hymn, or with both; that the Bible be read and Scripture lessons given every morning, and as much religious instruction given as the Education Acts will allow.”

CHEPSTOW.—1872.

Schools open each morning, and close each evening, with reading from the Old and New Testament, the Lord's Prayer, and singing a hymn.

CWMYDY, LOWER.—1877.

Scripture lessons are given every morning from 9 to 9.30, and the school opens and closes with prayer.

DINGESTOW AND TREGARE (U.D.).—1874.

It was proposed and carried, with one dissentient, on the 29th September 1876, that a form of prayer should be used in the school; and that the Scriptures be read in each part of the day as well (according to the time table), but no provision was made to enable the master to teach the Scriptures. The diocesan inspector applied for permission to examine the school, but his services were declined.

DUFFRYN AND GRAIG (U.D.).—1874.

In the infants' school they commence and close the day with the Lord's Prayer and a hymn. In the mixed department there is Bible reading, without note or comment, every morning from 9 to 9.15, but no prayers or hymns are used.

LLANVIHANGEL LLANTARNAM.—1871.

Resolved. “That on taking possession of the new schools at Cwmhân, it be an instruction to the schoolmaster to open the school every morning by reading the Lord's Prayer, with a portion of the Holy Scriptures, with such simple explanations as may seem necessary, the duration of such religious instruction not to exceed 15 minutes.”

LLANGATTOCK NIGH USK.—1875.

Minute of the Board.—That the religious teaching to be observed by the Board should consist of the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Ten Commandments, such teaching to be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the 7th section of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

Monmouth.

LLANHILLETH.—1872.

"The children learn the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the Belief, the Duty towards God and towards our Neighbour, and are further instructed in the Bible, which they read and have explained to them."

LLANISHEN, LLANVIHANGEL-TOR-Y-MYNYDD AND TRELLECK GRANGE (U.D.).—1875.

Regulation.—From 11.40 a.m. to 12 at noon, a chapter out of the Bible is read by the principal teacher to the whole school, and then explained.

LLANVRECHVA, LOWER.—1871.

Resolved, "That it be an instruction to the schoolmaster of the Croes-y-Ceillog Board School to open the school every morning by reading the Lord's Prayer, singing a hymn, and reading a portion of the Holy Scriptures; and also to sing a hymn on the conclusion of the school in the afternoon."

LLANVRECHVA, UPPER.—1871.

The morning hymn and the Lord's Prayer are repeated by the children.

MATHERNE (U.D.).—1875.

A chapter out of the Old or New Testament read in the morning, also the Lord's Prayer, and a hymn sung. A hymn and the Lord's Prayer in the evening.

MYNYDDYSLWYN.—1871.

Resolved, "That the schools in connection with the Board shall be opened with religious service, which is not to exceed half-an-hour each day, and that it consist of—

"1. Reading a portion of the Holy Scriptures, in the authorised version, without note or comment.

"2. The Lord's Prayer be repeated, and a hymn sung from a collection to be approved of by the managers of the respective Board schools.

"3. That no catechism, or other formulary peculiar to any religious denomination, shall be introduced or taught."

PETERSTONE.—1873.

Bible reading is allowed every morning in the school without comments.

RISCA.—1871.

"The school is carried on upon the British School system."

ROGERSTONE AND HENLLIS (U.D.).—1874.

The schools are opened daily by the head teacher reading a few verses from the Bible. A Bible lesson is also given on some subject once a week.

RUMNEY.—1875.

Resolution.—"The Lord's Prayer shall be said at the commencement of school duty every day, and some other simple form of prayer to be approved by the Board, and in the first half-hour of every morning the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such simple instruction therefrom, in the principles of morality and religion, as is suited to the capacities of the children; and that all teachers be enjoined not only to adhere strictly to the terms of the 14th Section of the Act, which provides that no religious catechism or religious formulary which is distinctive of any denomination shall be taught in schools, but also to abstain from all denominational teaching."

ST. BRIDE WENTLLOOGE.—1877.

A hymn or hymns with a general prayer is given at opening of school in morning, and at the close of the afternoon meeting of the school.

SHIRE NEWTON.—1876.

Resolution.—"In the schools provided by the Board the religious instruction shall comprise the reading of the Bible, singing hymns (from the Cottage Hymn Book), offering prayer, and teaching of the Ten Commandments."

"Such instruction to be given during the time when, according to Section 7 of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised."

SKENFRITH (U. D.).—1874.

Monmouth.

Resolved, "That the scheme of religious instruction recommended by the School Management and Organisation Committee of the City of Manchester School Board be, and it is hereby adopted by the School Board of the United District of Skenfrith."

TRELLECK (U. D.).—1875.

Minute of the Board.

"The Board unanimously decided that the Bible should be read and explained to the children attending school."

TREVETHIN.—1874.

Resolved, "That a portion of Scripture be read at the opening of the schools daily, and that the master and mistress give therefrom, when requested by the scholars, such explanation of a historical and scientific character, and not being doctrinal, as may be obviously necessary; and also that portions of Scripture may be learned and repeated by the scholars during such part of the school hours as is available in accordance with the time table for such instruction, but that no attempt whatever be made to attach any child to the views of any particular denomination."

The following School Boards have no schools under their management:—

Christ Church (Extra Municipal) -	-	-	-	-	-	1877
East and West Newchurch, Kilgwerwg and Wolves Newton (U.D.) -	-	-	-	-	-	1874

The following School Board provides secular instruction only:—

Bedwellty -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1871
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NORFOLK.

Norfolk.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—1875.

Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Board, 15th October 1875.

"That in the schools provided by this Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instructions therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children; provided always, that in such explanations and instructions the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination."

"That such explanations and instructions as are recognised by the foregoing resolution shall be given by the responsible teachers of the school."

"That in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns in schools provided by the Board, at the time or times when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised."

"That the arrangements for the religious observances in the Board Schools be determined by the Board."

"That during the time of religious teaching or religious observance any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects."

"That a copy of Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and also of the Regulations 1, 2, and 3, must be hung up in a conspicuous part of the schoolroom."

"That a syllabus of Bible lessons for three months in advance must be prepared by the teacher and forwarded to the Clerk of the Board."

A selection of prayers and hymns was subsequently adopted by the Board.

NORWICH.—1871.

Regulations of the Board.

"Under existing circumstances in the schools provided by the Board, the authorised version of the Bible, without note or comment, shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction therefrom as are suited to the capacities of children."

"Provided always, that in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination."

"All Board Schools shall be opened and closed with prayer and singing of a hymn, under such regulations as shall be settled and approved by the Board."

"During the time of religious teaching, or religious observances, all children withdrawn from such teaching or observances shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects."

Norfolk.

THETFORD (U.D.).—1875.

Copy of the Regulation.—"That the Bible be read in the Board Schools with such explanation as may appear necessary to the master of such school."

ANTINGHAM AND SOUTH REPPS (U.D.).—1875.

Reading Bible, religious instruction, and hymns occupy three-quarters of an hour at the commencement of each school day.

ASLACTON.—1875.

Religious instruction is given every morning from 9.15 to 9.45, viz., reading the Bible and questions.

ATTLEBOROUGH.—1871.

Extract from Regulations of the School Board.

"That in the Board Schools the authorised version of the Bible shall be read daily, and there may be given therefrom, by the principal teachers, such explanations and instructions in the principles of religion and morality as are suited to the capacities of the children: provided always, that in such instructions the provisions of Sections 7 and 14 of the Education Act be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt shall be made to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination."

"Provisions shall be made by the principal teacher in each school for the use of short prayers, and of hymns, at the opening of morning and closing of afternoon school, subject to the same proviso as in Rule 6."

"The head teacher in each senior school shall submit to the Board for approval, upon the first monthly Board meeting of each year, a proposed annual course of religious instruction, together with the hymns and prayers proposed to be used as above."

AYLMERTON (U.D.).—1874.

Regulations.

"That the Aylmerton (U. D.) Board School be opened and closed each day with a hymn, the reading of the Holy Scriptures, and a form of prayer to be authorised by the Board. Also that a portion of one day in each week be set apart for a special Bible lesson, with such explanations and instruction therein in the principles of morality and religion as may be suited to the capacities of the children: provided always (a), that in such explanation and instruction the principles of the Elementary Education Act, Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination; (b) that any parent may object to his or her child being present during the time of religious observance, and that any children thus withdrawn be otherwise employed in preparing lessons; (c) that the whole of the religious observances and teaching does not occupy more than 40 minutes in each day, and not more than 30 minutes at one time."

BANHAM.—1875.

"The principal teacher has been instructed to teach the Bible with reasonable and proper explanation, in accordance with the provisions of the Elementary Education Acts."

BARFORD.—1875.

The mistress gives the religious instruction during the time set forth for that purpose in the time table.

BARNEY AND FULMODESTON-CUM-CROXTON (U.D.).—1874.

A portion of the Bible selected by the master read and explained to the children daily at the commencement of the school in morning.

BARNINGHAM (U.D.).—1874.

Copy of Resolutions.

"1. In schools provided by this Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instructions therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of the children; provided always, that in such explanations and instructions the provisions of Act, in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in the letter and in the spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach the children to any particular denomination."

"2. That such explanations and instructions as are recognised by the foregoing, shall be given by the responsible teachers of the schools, or such other person as shall have the sanction of the principal teacher and the School Board."

"3. That in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, provision be made for offering prayer and using hymns in schools provided by the Board, at the time or times when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised; provided always, that in offering any prayers,

prayers, or using any hymns, the provisions of Act, Section 7, 14, &c. (as per Provision i.).

"That a syllabus of Bible instruction for three months in advance must be prepared by the principal teacher, and forwarded to the clerk of the Board."

Norfolk.

BARSHAM (U.D.).—1873.

"The Bible is read every morning in the school, and explanation and instruction are given in the principles of morality and religion suited to the ages and capacities of the children in the school.

"The provisions of Sections 7 and 14 of the Act of 1870 are strictly adhered to."

BAWBURGH.—1874.

"Scripture reading."

BEETLEY (U.D.).—1874.

There is one half-hour of religious (undenominational) instruction at the end of every morning meeting of the school.

BLOFIELD (U.D.).—1875.

Regulation.—That the Bible be read, and that the children be taught the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments.

BRACON ASH (U.D.).—1875.

The school opens with prayer, followed by a portion of Scripture, with such explanations as to render the text intelligible to the children, but without inculcating any sectarian doctrines.

BRAMERTON AND KIRBY BEDON (U.D.).—1875.

Bible reading from 9.5 to 9.30 daily.

BRESSINGHAM.—1875.

The Bible is read without comment.

BRININGHAM (U.D.).—1875.

The school is opened and closed with singing and prayer, and a Scripture lesson is given three mornings in the week.

BROOME.—1874.

Regulation.—A Scripture lesson on Wednesdays, from 9.5 to 9.50 a.m.

BURNHAM OVERY.—1874.

Resolved, "To embrace religious reading, using the Bible without dogmatic teaching."

BURNHAM WESTGATE.—1871.

Resolved, "To embrace religious reading, using the Bible without dogmatic teaching."

BURSTON AND SHIMPLING (U.D.).—1874.

School opened and closed with prayer; 11.20 to 12 forenoon allowed for religious instruction.

CAISTOR-NEXT-YARMOUTH.—1871.

The school is opened and closed with prayer, and occasionally a hymn is sung in the morning. A short daily text is repeated, and lessons are given from the Old and New Testaments, with suitable explanations given by the teachers in each class. The Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments are also taught within the allotted period of religious instruction.

CLEY-NEXT-THE-SEA.—1874.

The children read, and the master explains a portion of Scripture from 9 a.m. to 9.20 a.m.

COLTISHALL HAUTOIS (U.D.).—1872.

The Bible and Scripture stories are read in the school from 9.10 to 9.40 a.m. This is the only religious observance.

Norfolk.

DISS.—1872.

Resolved, "That the school be daily opened in the morning by the master reading a portion of Scripture, without note or comment, and by the recital of the Lord's Prayer, and that it be closed in the afternoon by singing a hymn."

DOWNHAM MARKET.—1871.

"The schools are opened and closed with prayer, and reading the Bible lessons."

DUNTON-CUM-DOUGHTON (U.D.).—1873.

Religious instruction, according to diocesan scheme for 1879 :—

In the Old Testament.—"The history of the Israelites, from the death of Joshua to the death of David."

New Testament.—"The Gospel according to St. John."

EAST DEREHAM.—1873.

Religious instruction to consist only of reading passages from the authorised version of the Bible, without note, comment, or explanation, and to be given only at commencement of schools every morning.

Schools to be opened every morning by singing a hymn, audible repetition of Lord's Prayer, and reading a passage from authorised version of Bible.

ELSING.—1875.

Bible lessons ; mornings, singing and prayers.

FERSFIELD.—1872.

"Prayers are said at opening of school, and singing and prayers at the close.

"Instruction is given on the Old and New Testament by the schoolmistress in the morning, from 9.15 to 9.45."

FILBY.—1875.

"At a Board meeting held on Monday the 16th April, it was ordered that from a quarter past 11 to 12 the children may be instructed in religious knowledge. The Bible to be read, explained, and taught."

FOULSHAM.—1874.

The schools are opened and closed with prayers each day. The Bible is also read from 9 to 9.30 every day.

FRETENHAM.—1875.

Hymns and prayers are used in the school.

The time during which religious instruction is given, is not time during which the school is under the charge of the Board.

GARVESTONE (U.D.).—1875.

Regulation.—"That the Rev. J. R. Valpy and the Rev. H. Wright be allowed to give religious instruction to the scholars during the time set apart for that purpose in the time table."

GAYWOOD.—1875.

Extract from Minutes of 27th January 1876.

"That in the schools provided by this Board the Bible shall be read daily from 9.15 a.m. to 9.45 a.m., and there shall be given such explanations and such instructions therefrom, by the responsible teachers of the schools, in the principles of morality and religion, as are suited to the capacities of the children : provided always, that in such explanations and instructions the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit.

"That these schools (all the classes being present) shall commence and close their daily work by the singing of a hymn and the offering of prayer by the senior teacher, such hymn and prayers (the Lord's Prayer included) being provided by this Board."

GISSING.—1875.

Resolved, "That the schoolmistress be directed to teach the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, and to give religious instruction to the children, observing in such instruction the provisions of Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870. And that the Rev. John Sharpe be at liberty to give Scripture lessons during the time set apart for religious instruction."

GREAT DUNHAM.—1873.

The Bible is taught each morning during the first hour for the period of 45 minutes.

GREAT ELLINGHAM.—1873.

By resolution of the Board, the Bible is read daily without note or comment.

GREAT PLUMSTEAD.—1874.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 9 to 9.55, Scripture lesson and prayers; other days, prayers only.

GREAT WALSINGHAM.—1875.

Regulation.—A portion of the Bible is read daily by the children, and explained by the master.

GRESHAM (U. D.).—1873.

Resolved, "That the Bible shall be read and explained according to the capacities of the children, and also that prayers and hymns be used in the school at such times as are allowed according to the terms of the Act."

HEMPNALL.—1873.

Resolution passed by the Board:—"That the Bible should be read, and that suitable instructions and explanation therefrom, in the principles of morality and religion, as are suited to the capacities of the children, should be given, and that in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, strictly observing, both in letter and in spirit, Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act."

HEVINGHAM.—1874.

The Bible is read every day at the opening of the school.

HINDOLVESTON.—1874.

"The Bible is read each morning, and explanation given."

HINGHAM.—1873.

Resolved, "That the Bible be read and explained in the schools during the time appointed by the present time table (namely, from 9 a.m. to 9.45 a.m.), and that the prayers used in the schools be the same as those in use in the Norwich School Board Schools."

"That the teachers be authorised to select hymns for use in the school from a book entitled 'Children's Hymns,' published by the Tract Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge."

HOCKHAM.—1871.

The school is opened with prayer, and Scripture lessons are taught from 9.15 to 9.45 a.m.

HOLME-NEXT-THE-SEA.—1875.

The practice is to read from the Bible, with explanations by the schoolmistress.

HOLT (U. D.).—1877.

Resolved, "That the school be opened each morning with prayer, a psalm or a hymn, and instruction by the master and mistress in a portion of Holy Scripture, to be approved from time to time by the Board; and be closed each afternoon with prayer and a hymn."

HORNING.—1873.

"The Bible read without any comment."

HORSTEAD-WITH-STANNINGHALL.—1874.

Resolved, "That the mistress be directed to teach the Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments, to read the Bible, and teach Scripture lessons, in accordance with a scheme submitted to the Board by her, and to teach singing from ancient and modern hymn books."

"The school commences every day with prayers and Bible lesson, and reading and singing, and there is singing again in the afternoon."

HUNSTANTON.—1874.

A lesson daily by master or teacher from Old and New Testament alternately. On Friday a recapitulation of week's lessons, or learn a hymn.

Norfolk.

KENNINGHALL.—1871.

Resolved, "That in the school provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children: provided always, that in such explanations and instructions the provisions of the Act 33 & 34 Vict. c. 57, in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made in such school to attach children to any particular denomination.

"Such explanations and instruction shall be given by the responsible teacher or teachers of the school, and the arrangements for such instruction shall, subject to the said Act and the bye-laws, be left to the discretion of the principal teacher, subject to an appeal to the Board."

KIRSTEAD.—1873.

The Scriptures are read every day, and the rector of the parish visits the school periodically, and gives general religious instruction without the use of any catechism.

LESSINGHAM AND HEMPSTEAD (U.D.).—1875.

Old and New Testament History, Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments.

LUDHAM.—1872.

Religious instruction is given by the teacher each school day to 9.45 a.m.

MARTHAM.—1872.

Extract from Regulations.

"Prayers and hymns approved by the Board shall be used at the beginning and end of every school day.

"The Bible shall be read at the commencement and end of every school day, in the morning from 9 to 9.30, and in the afternoon from 4.40 to 5, from April to October; and from 4.10 to 4.30 from October to April; and thereupon such explanation and such instruction shall be given in the principles of religion and morality as are suited to the capacities of the children."

MELTON PARVA (U.D.).—1873.

A Bible lesson from 9 to 9.30 a.m. each day.

MILEHAM.—1875.

The practice of the Board is in accordance with the terms of the deed of arrangement for the transfer of the school premises and endowments, viz.:

That the managers shall have full rights, powers, and authority to possess and use the school-house during the whole of every Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Ascension Day, and for the period of one hour between 9 and 10 a.m. on every week day, and also on all days and at all times when the school is not being used by the Board for the purposes of the Education Acts.

MUNDSLEY.—1874.

Open school with reading and prayer. Scripture Lesson, except on Monday morning, from 9 to 9.25.

NEW BUCKENHAM.—1875.

"The master dismisses the school with prayer."

NORTH LOPHAM.—1877.

The Bible is read.

NORTH WALSHAM.—1871.

The only provision made is that the Bible be read every morning for about a quarter of an hour, that a hymn be sung, and the Lord's Prayer be repeated by the whole school.

ORMESBY (U.D.).—1875.

Copy of Regulation.

"That the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanation and instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children.

"That prayer shall be offered and hymns used at the time or times when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised.

"That

"That in the above-mentioned explanations and instructions, as also in the prayers and hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, in letter and in spirit, and that no attention be made to attach children to any particular denomination."

"That the explanations and instructions recognised by the above resolutions be given by, and the arrangements as to prayers and hymns to be left to the discretion of, the schoolmaster."

PORINGLAND (U.D.).—1874.

"All attendances are opened and closed with prayer. Bible-reading and instruction from the commencement of the day. Every morning a hymn is sung. At closing, a clerical member of the Board gives occasional Scriptural instruction."

POTTER HEIGHAM.—1872.

"The Old and New Testament, half-hour (9.20 to 9.50) daily."

REEPHAM-WITH-KERDISTON.—1876.

Regulation.—"That the Bible be read in the school, and that there shall be given by the responsible teachers of the school such explanation and instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of the children: Provided always, that in such explanation and instruction the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed; and—

"That in the offering of any prayers, or in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be thereby made to attach the children to any particular denomination."

ROCKLAND, ALL SAINTS and ST. ANDREW (U.D.).—1874.

Short prayer when school opens and closes, and Bible read daily till 9.45 a.m.

ROCKLAND, ST. PETER.—1874.

The teacher gives a Scripture lesson from 9 till 9.45 each morning the school is opened.

ROYDON.—1872.

The first half-hour in the morning is devoted to religious teaching and observances.

ST. PETER WALPOLE.—1876.

Lessons from the Old and New Testament, the Creed, Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and hymns. Religious instruction from 9.15 to 9.45 every morning.

SHELTON and HARDWICK (U.D.).—1874.

"A Scripture lesson of half an hour's duration is given twice a week on opening the school."

SHERNBOURNE.—1875.

Regulation.—Bible instruction is given in the school every morning from 9.10 to 9.55 a.m. By a resolution of the Board the school is also opened and closed with singing and prayer.

SNETTISHAM.—1873.

Schools opened with prayer and hymns, and instruction in the Bible every morning, by the master and mistress, for three-quarters of an hour.

SOUTHERY.—1874.

The religious instruction is given as the first lesson each morning, from 9.15 to 9.45.

STALHAM (U.D.).—1875.

The Bible is read, and the Lord's Prayer is repeated morning and afternoon.

STOKESBY-WITH-HERRINGBY.—1875.

"The school is opened with singing and prayer.

"Religious instruction is given from 11 to 11.55 a.m., when a portion of Scripture or a passage from a compendium of Scripture history is read, and the children questioned on it."

STOW BARDOLPH (U.D.).—1877.

The practice of each school is to have the Bible read from 9.15 to 9.45 every morning; and the schools are examined by the diocesan inspector by the authority of the Board.

Norfolk.

STOW BEDON.—1876.

There are prayers and hymns both morning and evening, and the Bible is read, but without comment thereon.

STRUMPSHAW (U.D.).—1873.

School is opened with prayer and hymns, followed by half an hour's religious instruction.

SURLINGHAM.—1875.

"Half an hour's religious instruction is given daily."

SWANTON ABBOTT.—1874.

"School opened and closed with prayers and singing, and Bible taught for half-hour daily."

SWARDESTON.—1875.

A short prayer is read morning and evening; a portion of Scripture is read from the Old and New Testament every forenoon.

THURLTON (U.D.).—1875.

Religious instruction is given daily from 9 to 10 a.m.

TIBENHAM.—1875.

Resolved, "That Scriptural instruction be given to the children from 11.20 to 11.55 a.m.; and it is ordered that in giving such instruction the provisions of Sections 7 and 14 of 'The Elementary Education Act, 1870,' be observed."

TILNEY ST. LAWRENCE.—1871.

The master receives the tacit sanction of the Board in giving Bible lessons, with prayer and singing, at the commencement of morning school, and prayer at the close of the afternoon, subject to Clause 14 (2) of the Education Act, 1870.

TIVETSHALL (U.D.).—1875.

The mistress hears the senior children read the Old and New Testament alternately, asking simple questions, for half an hour each morning, according to time table. The pupil teacher teaches a hymn or simple Scripture lesson to the infants.

TOFT MONKS and HADDISCOE (U.D.).—1873.

Religious instruction is given before the hour of 9.45 in the morning, and after the hour of 4 in the afternoon.

TROWSE NEWTON.—1874.

Resolved, "That the master be instructed to open the school with the reading of the Bible (without note or comment), prayers, and singing,"

UPWELL (U.D.).—1874.

Christchurch School is under the control of the rector of the parish from 9 to 9.40 every morning, during which time religious instruction is given by him, the school being opened with prayers and the singing of a hymn.

Lakesend School.—Every morning from 9 to 9.40 Bible lesson (narrative, without taking any doctrinal points); hymn and Lord's Prayer morning and afternoon.

Wordelph School.—Every morning 9 to 9.40. Senior Department: opening hymn and prayer; reading portions of Scripture, with explanation; oral lessons of narrative parts, with committing of texts to memory; these three modes alternately. Infant department: opening hymn and prayer; oral lessons of Scripture narrative, with hymns and texts to commit to memory alternately. Closing hymn and prayer for both departments at dismissal in afternoon.

WALSOKEN.—1875.

Resolved, "That the religious instruction be confined to the reading of the Bible, accompanied by historical and geographical explanation. The school to be opened by reading the Lord's Prayer."

WATLINGTON.—1872.

Copy of Minute :—" Unanimously resolved at a meeting of the Board, 9th May 1874, That in the Board Schools the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction therefrom, in the principles of morality and religion, as are suited to the capacities of children : Provided always, that in such explanation and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made in such schools to attach children to any particular denomination, and that such explanation and instruction shall be given by the responsible teachers of the school ; and also that provision may be made for offering of prayer and using hymns at the ' time or times ' when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, ' religious observances ' may be ' practised,' at the discretion of the responsible teachers : Provided always, that the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit ; and should any child be withdrawn during the time of religious teaching or religious observance from such religious teaching or religious observance, they shall receive separate secular instruction instead thereof."

WELLS-NEXT-THE-SEA.—1875.

"From 9 to 9.25 a.m., prayer, Scripture reading, and explanation by principal teachers. From 4.25 to 4.30 p.m., prayer and hymn."

WENDLING.—1875.

Bible reading with comment.

WEREHAM.—1874.

The old managers of the transferred school reserve to themselves the use of the school for 20 minutes after the closing of the morning attendance, and for 20 minutes before the commencement of the afternoon attendance, for religious instruction of the children.

WEST BECKHAM (U.D.).—1875.

Extract from Minutes of Board.

That the Bible be read in the school, and such explanations as are suited to the capacities of children be given thereon.

WEYBOURNE (U.D.).—1875.

Regulation.—A chapter from the Old or New Testament is read by the children, and explained by the teacher.

WHEATACRE (U.D.).—1875.

Resolved, " 1. That in the school provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children : Provided always, that in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination, and that the Board shall consider and determine upon any application by parents or ratepayers of the district who may show special cause for exemption of the school from the operation of this resolution in whole or in part.

" 2. That such explanations and instruction as are recognised by the foregoing resolution shall be given by the responsible teacher of the school.

" 3. That in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns at the time or times when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised.

" 4. That the arrangements for such religious observances be left to the discretion of the teacher of the school, with the right of appeal to the Board by the teacher of the school, parents, or ratepayers of the district : Provided always, that in the offering of any prayer and in the use of any hymns the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination."

WHINBERGH AND WESTFIELD (U.D.).—1875.

Regulation.—" That the rector of the parish be allowed to give religious instruction during the time set apart for that purpose in the time table."

WHISSONSETT (U.D.).—1873.

The arrangement of transfer of the schools from the managers to the School Board allows of half-an-hour daily, from half-past 11 to 12, for religious instruction.

Norfolk.

WIGGENHALL, ST. MARY MAGDALENE.—1874.

Resolved, "That the day school be opened and closed with prayer according to the form adopted at this meeting, followed with the Lord's Prayer, and that the Bible be read and explained for the time specified on the time table, and that the 'New Child's Own Hymn Book,' edited by John Curwen, be used in the schools."

WIGGENHALL (U.D.).—1875.

Resolution.—Religious instruction between 9.15 and 9.55 every morning the school meets.

WINTERTON (U.D.).—1875.

The school is opened and closed with prayer, and three-quarters of an hour is devoted to religious instruction at the commencement (Bible reading and teaching, with notes and comment).

WOODTON.—1875.

Resolution.—That the Bible should be read, and there should be given such explanations and suitable instructions therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of the children, and that, in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, strictly observing, both in letter and in spirit, Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

WROXHAM.—1875.

"Prayer, singing hymns, Bible reading, and Scripture lesson, every morning, 9.10 to 9.50. At end of afternoon school, singing hymn and prayer."

WYMONDHAM.—1872.

School is opened with prayer and reading of the Bible, with such explanations as will render the text intelligible to children, doctrinal questions being at all times avoided.

The following School Boards have no schools under their management:—

Beeston All Saints and Little	Field Dalling (U.D.)	-	-	1875
Bittering - - - - 1875	Hales and Heckingham (U.D.)	-	-	1875
Bridgham (U.D.) - - - 1876	Paston (U.D.) - - -	-	-	1875
Bunwell - - - - - 1875	Repps-with-Bastwick - -	-	-	1875
Corpusty (U.D.) - - - 1875	Runham Vauxhall (U.D.)	-	-	1876
East Ruston (U.D.) - - 1875	Stoke Ferry - - - - -	-	-	1875
Edgefield - - - - - 1874	Wicklewood (U.D.) - - -	-	-	1875
Felmingham (U.D.) - - 1875	Wretton - - - - -	-	-	1876

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Northamptonshire.

NORTHAMPTON.—1871.

Resolved, "That in all schools under the control of this Board the Bible shall be read daily by the children, and such explanations given by the principal teacher as may be necessary for the understanding of the text. There shall also be given from time to time, by the principal teacher, instruction in the truths and duties of Christian life and conduct drawn from the Bible, and suitable to the age and capacity of children: Provided always,—

"That such teacher conform, both in letter and spirit, to the regulations imposed by the Education Act of 1870, so that no attempt be made, by any means whatever, to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular religious denomination."

BOZEAT.—1871.

Scripture lessons every morning.

BRAYBROOKE.—1874.

The unanimous opinion of the Board is, that all distinctive teaching of any particular creed or doctrine should be avoided, but the Bible and Testament should be read as school books only.

BUGBROOKE.—1871.

Extract from Regulations of Board.

"It shall be lawful for any child or children to be withdrawn from school, either for the whole or for a portion of Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of attending any class of religious instruction held elsewhere in the parish.

"The schools shall open with prayer, singing, and reading of the Scripture, to be selected by the master and mistress, always subject to Section 7, Elementary Education Act."

COLD ASHBY.—1872.

The Bible is taught daily from 11 to 12 o'clock.

COLLYWESTON.—1876.

The school is opened and closed with prayer. The Bible is taught from 9.15 a.m. to 9.45 a.m. daily, except Thursday, when hymns and Commandments as taken from the Bible are taught.

DESBOROUGH.—1874.

Resolution.—"That the teachers be authorised to read aloud a chapter of the Bible, or a portion of a chapter, according to their discretion, between 9.15 and 9.45 a.m., without making comment on any point of doctrine or Church government."

EARL'S BARTON.—1872.

It is left to the discretion of the teachers to impart religious instruction, subject to the provisions of Section 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

ECTON.—1874.

The schools are opened and closed with the Lord's Prayer. Instruction is given in the Bible, the Creed, and the Ten Commandments. Time 9 till 9.45 a.m.

EVERDON.—1876.

The Bible is read half an hour each morning, from 9 till 9.30.

FARTHINGHOE.—1875.

"In the school transferred to the Board, school prayers and hymns as before the school was transferred, and religious teaching from 9.15 to 9.45 every forenoon on school days, including the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments."

HARDINGSTONE.—1871.

Bible reading from 9.10 to 9.30 every day the school is open.

HARGRAVE.—1875.

"By a memorandum of agreement between the Board and the National School managers (sanctioned by the National Society and by the Education Department), religious instruction is given every morning from 9 to 10, as previous to the existence of the Board."

HELMDON (U.D.).—1878.

Helmdon National School has been transferred to the use of the School Board between the hours of 9.45 a.m. and 5 p.m. on Mondays and four following days. Religious instruction is given between 9 a.m. and 9.45 a.m.

HIGHAM FERRERS.—1871.

That the Bible be read and explained at the opening of the school each morning for not less than 10 minutes.

IRTHLINGBOROUGH.—1872.

In the boys' school (not in the girls' school), a text of the Bible is read by the master, and explained, and questions are asked about it from 9.10 to 9.50 a.m.

Northamptonshire.

LONG BUCKBY.—1871.

Resolution.—"That the seventh clause in the regulations for the management of the Board be rescinded, and that the hours for secular instruction be from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 o'clock, except Wednesday mornings, when the schools will not be open for secular instruction until 9.45; the schools to be let for religious instruction from 9 to 9.45 on that morning.

"That the sum to be charged by the Board for the use of the school rooms for giving religious instruction be 6 s. 8 d. per annum for each school."

MAXEY.—1875.

The practice of the schools is to open and close with singing and prayers, and to devote three-quarters of an hour daily to Bible reading or oral lessons on Scripture subjects.

MOULTON.—1876.

It has been agreed that the trustees of the school, who have leased the premises to the Board, shall have the privilege of entering the school by themselves or their agent for the first hour of each school-day for the purpose of giving religious instruction. It has been arranged that the schoolmaster shall, for this purpose, act as the agent of such trustees. No formal regulation has been passed as to the infants' school, but a similar practice is carried out there. The arrangement alluded to relates only to the mixed school.

NORTHBOROUGH (U.D.).—1875.

The practice is, that school be opened and closed with prayer: that not less than three-quarters of an hour be devoted daily to the reading of the Bible, and the principal teacher is expected to give suitable explanation thereof, and to see that the younger children are instructed in the lives of the principal Scripture characters.

PIDDINGTON (U.D.).—1875.

"Bible reading each morning from 9.30 to 10."

ROADE.—1875.

Mixed school: Bible read twice a week, with necessary explanation and questioning; no dogmatic teaching. Infants' school: Bible lesson four mornings a week; hymns and moral songs.

RUSHDEN.—1877.

The Bible is read and explained by the head teacher each morning. A hymn is also sung.

STANWICK.—1874.

A Scripture lesson every morning from 9.15 to 9.55.

SUTTON BASSETT (U.D.).—1873.

Religious teaching is given in the school transferred to the Board, in accordance with the arrangements for the transfer, from 11.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

THORNHAUGH (U.D.).—1876.

From 9.20 to 9.40 every school day the Bible is read and explained by the principal teacher, and the religious teaching is carried on exactly as it was before the school was put under a Board, with the single exception that the Catechism is now disused.

WARMINGTON.—1871.

The religious instruction to consist of Bible reading, and instruction thereon. The Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments to be taught for three-quarters of an hour on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

WATFORD.—1871.

The Bible is read for about 20 minutes each forenoon.

WELLINGBOROUGH.—1871.

Extract from Regulations of Board.

"In all schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given therefrom such explanations and such instruction in the principles of religion and morality as are suited to the capacities of children:

"Provided

"Provided" always, that in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination.

Northamptonshire.

"All schools provided by the Board shall be opened in the morning with the offering of the Lord's Prayer, and the singing of a hymn taken from a book to be approved by the Board; and such schools shall be closed in the afternoon with the singing of a hymn taken from the same book, and the Benediction."

WOLLASTON.—1871.

Extract from Regulations.

"The schools shall be opened in the morning with the offering of the Lord's Prayer and the singing of a hymn, taken from a book to be approved by the Board; and such schools shall be closed in the afternoon with the singing of a hymn taken from the same book.

"The Bible shall be read in the schools, and there shall be given therefrom such explanations and such instruction in the principles of religion and morality as are suited to the capacities of children:

"Provided always, that in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in such schools to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination."

YELVERTOFT (U.D.).—1874.

"It was decided unanimously by the Board that the school for the present be opened every morning with the Lord's Prayer, and singing Ken's Morning Hymn, and closed with his Evening Hymn.

"It was also unanimously agreed that such religious instruction as is consistent with the Education Act be given by the master, and be confined to such portions of the Bible as may be fixed upon by the Board from time to time."

Hitherto the Board have not selected such portions of Scripture, but it has been left to the master, who has a Scripture lesson every morning, and all the children are present.

The following School Boards have no schools under their management:—

Duston (U.D.)	-	-	-	1871	King's Cliffe	-	-	-	1874
Isham	-	-	-	1873	Marston, St. Lawrence, (U.D.)	-	-	-	1876

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Northumberland.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—1871.

Extract from Scheme of Education.

"1. Bible Reading and Explanation:—(a.) The Bible shall be read by the children, and the teacher shall give such explanation, for the better understanding of its meaning, as he shall think fit, subject, however, to the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14, which must be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and no attempt shall be made to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination. (b.) No child shall be required to attend any Biblical instruction, or instruction in religious subjects, or any religious observance, contrary to the wish of his or her parents.

"2. Prayers and Hymns:—In all schools under the direction of the Board, arrangements shall be made for offering prayer and using hymns: Provided always, that in the use of such prayers and hymns the conditions of the Act, especially in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular religious denomination."

The time to be devoted to Bible reading and explanation, the offering up of prayer from forms of prayer adopted by the Board, and singing of hymns from the collection approved by the Board, shall be the first half-hour of the morning's attendance.

TYNEMOUTH.—1871.

Resolution.—"That in the schools provided by this Board, and also in schools placed under its management, the Bible shall be read daily, and there be given therefrom, by the teachers, such explanation and such instruction in the principles of religion and morality, as are suitable to the capacities of children. That in such explanations and instruction,

Northumberland.

the provision of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination."

The above resolution has been carried out by reading a short portion of Scripture, singing a hymn, and repeating the Lord's Prayer.

ALLENDALE.—1877.

At Opening of School (9 to 9.15).—(1) Morning Hymn sung, and (2) Lord's Prayer repeated, and (9.15 to 9.40) higher classes read Scripture with such explanation of words, &c., as will enable them to understand it, but avoiding any dogmas, &c.

At Closing of School.—(1) Evening Hymn sung, and (2) Lord's Prayer repeated.

Ninebanks Board School.—Prayers, &c., at the opening and closing of school, and on Thursday night, as a home task, a text from Scripture, which is repeated on the following morning.

Sinderhope Board School.—A hymn is sung and the Lord's Prayer repeated by all the school every morning, and the Bible is read without note or comment every school-day from 9.10 to 10.

Keenley Board School.—The Bible is read every morning and explained by the master, and a prayer is said and a hymn sung every morning and evening.

Carsheld Board School.—9 to 9.5, hymn sung and prayer said. 9.5 to 9.35, higher classes read Bible, and the lower classes are instructed from "Line upon Line" and "Peep of Day." No comments further than giving illustrations from black board of places, routes, &c., are made.

ALNMOUTH.—1874.

Short prayer in the morning; Lord's Prayer said by children before dismissal.

BACKWORTH.—1873.

In the school transferred, religious instruction is given on the first four mornings in each week from 9.15 to 9.45.

BLACK CALLERTON (U.D.).—1874.

Religious instruction is given; subjects, Old and New Testament history. The school is opened with prayers, and hymns are sung.

CALLALEY AND YETLINGTON (U.D.).—1874.

Prayers and Bible lesson every day.

CHEVINGTON (U.D.).—1873.

The Bible is taught and explained by the schoolmaster without reference to any denominational sect.

CORNHILL.—1876.

It is the practice for the scholars to sing or repeat a hymn, the Lord's Prayer, and Apostles' Creed, and have a short Bible lesson immediately after assembling in the morning, sing Grace at noon, and, before dispersing, repeat the Lord's Prayer.

COWPEN (U.D.).—1874.

Resolved, "(a.) The Bible shall be read by the children; but the teacher shall give only such explanation as shall be absolutely necessary to make the lesson intelligible, and shall not enter into any theological explanation whatever, or interfere with the provisions of the Act, in Sections 7 and 14, which must be strictly observed both in letter and spirit; and no attempt shall be made to attach children to, or to detach them from, any particular religious denomination.

"(b.) In connection with the reading of the Bible, arrangements shall be made for offering prayer and singing hymns: Provided always, that in the use of such prayers and hymns, the conditions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular religious denomination.

"(c.) The whole of the time given to Bible-reading and religious exercises shall not exceed half-an-hour, and shall take place at the commencement of the morning school.

"(d.) No child shall be required to attend any Bible-reading or religious exercise contrary to the wish of his or her parent.

"(e.) That the teacher shall be required to prepare a syllabus of Bible lessons at the end of each six months, and shall submit the same to the Board for its approval. Also, that all prayers and hymns used in the school be submitted to the approval of the Board."

GLANTON (U. D.).—1873.

“That the Bible be read in the school with such comments and explanations thereon as may be suggested in the mind of the teacher.”

HALTWHISTLE.—1871.

The first hour of every school day is devoted to Scripture teaching, with singing of hymns, and use of the Lord's Prayer.

HEXHAM.—1874.

Extracts from Scheme of Education.

“In senior schools the following is essential:—The Bible, and such instruction therefrom in the principles of religion and morality as is suited to the capacities of children: provided always, that the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

“In infants' schools instruction shall be given in the Bible, and the principles of religion and morality, subject to the same proviso as in the case of the senior schools

“The books to be used for the purposes of religious instruction shall be the Holy Scriptures in the authorised version, together with such other books as the Board shall from time to time, after due notice in accordance with the Standing Orders in force for the time being, determine; and singing and prayer shall form a part of the opening exercises of each morning school, and of the closing exercises every afternoon. The prayers in Schedule D. shall be used.

“The religious instruction shall consist of a graduated course of teaching to be carried on by the various teachers by means of suitable exercises in reading or writing, oral instruction, and passages of Scripture committed to memory.

“Commencing on the first day of January 1875, the instruction to be given to the children during each year shall be on the basis of Schedule A.

“On the basis of Schedule B., instruction in the Holy Scriptures shall be given by the principal teachers to the pupil teachers during one hour weekly.

“An annual examination of scholars and pupil teachers in the subjects of religious instruction shall be held in each school about the end of the school year, as defined in Article 13 of the New Code, on a day or days to be especially appointed for the purpose, and such examinations shall be conducted by two or more examiners appointed by the Board.

“In senior schools the religious instruction shall be in the morning from 9.15 to 9.45, and in the infants' school it shall occupy 25 minutes, from 9.30 to 9.55 a.m.”

(The Schedules are not printed in this Return.)

INGOE (U. D.).—1876.

The children read the Bible half an hour every morning, and the teacher gives such explanation, for the better understanding of its meaning, as he thinks fit; but in no way to influence the children with any denominational spirit.

LONGBENTON.—1873.

“1. *Bible Reading and Explanation*:—(a.) The Bible shall be read by the children, and the teachers shall give such explanation for the better understanding of its meaning, as he shall think fit, subject, however, to the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14, which must be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and no attempt shall be made to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination. (b.) No child shall be required to attend any Biblical instruction, or instructions in religious subjects, or any religious observance, contrary to the wish of his or her parents.

“2. *Prayers and Hymns*.—In all schools under the direction of the Board, arrangements shall be made for offering prayers and hymns: the conditions of the Act, especially in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit; and that no attempt be made to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular religious denomination.”

MASON.—1875.

Schools open and close with hymn and short prayer; also half hour per week devoted to Bible instruction.

MURTON, or MOORTOWN.—1874.

Lord's Prayer said on opening and closing school, and Grace sung before and after meals.

NETHER WITTON (U. D.).—1875.

Religious teaching first half hour in forenoon.

Northumberland.

SEGHILL.—1875.

The schools open and close with prayer.

Regulation 7.—The Bible shall be read by those children able to read it, two half hours weekly; but the teacher shall only give such explanations as shall be absolutely necessary to make the lesson intelligible, and shall not enter into any theological explanation whatever, or interfere with the provisions of the Education Act in Sections 7 and 14, which must be strictly observed both in letter and spirit; and no attempt shall be made to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular religious denomination.

During the time of Bible reading, no child shall be required to attend thereto, contrary to the wish of his or her parent.

SOUTH GOSFORTH (U.D.).—1875.

Infants.—Bible stories three mornings each week.

Mixed School.—The master gives religious instruction three mornings each week. The schools are opened by singing a hymn and a short prayer, with Lord's Prayer, closed with a benediction.

TWIZEL.—1876.

It is the practice for the scholars to say or repeat a hymn, the Lord's Prayer, and Apostles' Creed, and have a short Bible lesson immediately upon assembling in the morning, sing Grace at noon, and before dispersing repeat the Lord's Prayer.

WALLSEND.—1875.

The Lord's Prayer is said daily on the opening of the schools. Three days in the week a chapter of the Bible is read without comment, excepting historical or geographical references.

The following School Board has no schools under its management:--

Plashetts and Tynehead - - - 1877.

Nottinghamshire.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NOTTINGHAM.—1870.

Extract from Regulations of the Board.

"In all day schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction therefrom, in the principles of morality and religion, as are suited to the capacities of children: provided always, that in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

"In all day schools provided by the Board provision may be made (in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools) for offering prayer and using hymns at the 'time or times' when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, 'religious observances' may be 'practised.' The arrangement for such 'religious observances' shall be left to the discretion of the teachers and managers of each school, with the right of appeal to the Board by teachers, managers, parents, or ratepayers: provided always, that in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination."

ARNOLD.—1877.

That the Bible be read daily, and instruction given therefrom in the principles of morality and religion, and that the Lord's Prayer be given daily.

AWSWORTH.—1877.

Resolution, "1. That in the schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and instructions therefrom, in the principles of morality and religion, as are suited to the capacities of the children; provided always, that in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such school

school to attach children to any particular denomination. 2. That such explanation and instruction as are recognised by the foregoing resolution shall be given by the responsible teachers of the school. 3. That in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, provision may be made for offering prayer, and using hymns in the school provided by the Board, at the 'time or times' when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised."

Nottinghamshire.

BALDERTON.—1871.

Resolved, "That instruction in the duties of religion and morality suitable to the capacities of children be given by the principal teacher: provided always, that the requirements of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit."

BESTWOOD PARK.—1877.

At opening, hymn and prayers, Bible reading and explanation, and the Ten Commandments; at closing, hymn and prayer.

BINGHAM.—1871.

From 9.15 to 9.45 a.m. sing a hymn or Divine song suitable for children, by Dr. Watts and others. Repeat the Lord's Prayer, read the Holy Scriptures, portions of the Book of Proverbs; history of our Lord's life and ministry. Learn chief facts in Old and New Testament history. From 4.15 to 4.30 p.m. close by singing an evening hymn.

CAR-COLSTON.—1874.

Bible read for half an hour daily without comment.

CROFWELL BISHOP.—1875.

The practice is to open with singing and prayer, Bible reading, and explanation the last half hour in the morning; close with singing.

EAKRING.—1876.

The Bible is read without comment.

EAST LEAKE.—1874.

Religious instruction in accordance with Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, is given in the school.

EAST MARKHAM (U.D.).—1875.

Regulations.

"(a) The Bible will be read, and explanations be made and instructions given therefrom, but no religious catechism, or religious formulary, which is distinctive of any particular denomination, shall be taught in the school.

"(b) During the time of such instruction, any child may be withdrawn by its parent, and shall receive instead thereof separate instruction in secular subjects, but this rule only applies when a request to this effect is made in writing to the principal teacher.

"(c) The period for Bible instruction must be between 9.15 and 9.45 in the morning.

"(d) Prayers will be offered and hymns sung, every morning at 9 o'clock, but all religious observances must be concluded by 9.10."

GOTHAM.—1872.

"Bible reading without comment, except on the historical parts, in first and second classes by the master. Lower classes and infants have Scripture lessons given orally by the teachers. Time, 9.15 to 9.50 a.m. Opening of the school by singing of a hymn and prayer."

GREASLEY.—1876.

The schools open with singing and prayer by the master and mistresses and children, and are closed in the afternoon in the like manner. The Bible is also read.

HICKLING.—1874.

The master is authorised by the Board to devote half an hour each morning to religious instruction, consisting of Scripture lessons, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments.

Nottinghamshire.

HUCKNALL TORKARD.—1871.

Reardall Street Schools.—*Boys*:—"11.50 to 12 noon; Bible reading by headmaster, and repetition, by all, of Lord's Prayer."

Girls:—"In opening school a portion of Scripture read by mistress, and Lord's Prayer repeated; 9.25 to 9.45, Scripture lesson."

Infants:—"In opening school a hymn is sung, and a simple prayer for infants repeated; 9.25 to 10 a.m., Scripture lesson."

KEYWORTH.—1871.

"School is opened with singing, and reading by the master of Scripture; the Lord's Prayer is then repeated, and Grace is sung. School is closed with singing and repetition of the Lord's Prayer."

KIRKBY-IN-ASHFIELD.—1875.

From 9.15 to 9.45 a.m. reading of Scriptures with short explanations by teachers. Schools closed by singing and prayers.

MISTERTON.—1871..

Resolution of the Board.—"That the Bible be read by the children daily."

NORMANTON-ON-SOAR.—1875.

Resolved, "That the Bible be read and religious instruction given by the teacher; that the school be opened with a Psalm to be repeated by the children, the singing of a hymn to be selected by the teacher, the Lord's Prayer, and 2 Corinthians, chapter 13, verse 14, and that it be closed with the singing of a hymn, the Lord's Prayer, and the said verses."

NORTH AND SOUTH COLLINGHAM (U.D.).—1875.

"Instruction in the Old or New Testament is given every morning from 9 to 9.30, with the exception of Friday, on which day hymns are taught to the children during the same time."

NORTH MUSKHAM (U.D.).—1875.

Hymns and prayers are used, and the Bible is read with comments thereon, between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m.

ORDSALL.—1871. •

Regulations in regard to Bible Instruction and Religious Observances.

"(a) That the Bible will be read, and explanations be made and instructions given therefrom; but no religious catechism or religious formulary which is distinctive of any particular denomination shall be taught in the school.

"(b) During the time of such instruction any child may be withdrawn by its parent, and shall receive instead thereof separate instruction in secular subjects.

"(c) The period for Bible instruction must be between 9.15 and 9.45 in the morning, or between 11.30 and noon.

"(d) A syllabus of subjects of Bible instruction for one month in advance, together with a record of the Bible lessons given during the preceding month, must be prepared by the principal teachers, and forwarded to the Clerk of the Board at the beginning of each month.

"(e) Prayers will be offered and hymns sung every morning at 9 o'clock, but all religious observances must be concluded by 9.15."

RANSKILL (U.D.).—1876.

The first quarter of an hour in every day is devoted to reading the Bible with explanation.

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD.—1871.

Resolution of the Board:—"That it be an instruction to the managers of all schools under the control of the Board, that the Holy Scriptures be read in the school, without note or comment, at least three times in each week, for not less than 15 minutes at each time, and that the proceedings of each school be opened every morning with the Lord's Prayer; that the substance of this minute be incorporated in the school time table, or affixed to the walls of the school."

SUTTON-UPON-TRENT.—1872.

The school is opened with Collect and Lord's Prayer. Religious instruction is given daily from 9 a.m. to 9.35 a.m.

TUXFORD.—1875.

Bible lesson.

WEST STOCKWITH.—1874.

"That in all prayers and hymns to be used, and religious instructions or explanations of the Bible given, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit. That no doctrines distinctive of any particular denominations, be taught, and that no attempt be made to attach children to, or to detach them from, any particular denominations."

WILLOUGHBY-ON-THE-WOLD.—1871.

Resolved, "That the Bible be read in the school every morning, and that the school should be opened by singing and prayer, the prayers selected being Collects and the Lord's Prayer.

"The Bible shall be read in the school every morning, and there shall be given such explanations and such instructions therefrom, in the principles of morality and religion, as are suited to the capacities of children; provided always, that in such explanation and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit."

The following School Boards have no schools under their management:—

NEWARK	-	-	-	-	1871	Langford	-	-	-	-	1876
Besthorpe (U.D.)	-	-	-	-	1875	Stapleford	-	-	-	-	1878
Carlton	-	-	-	-	1877	Winthorpe	-	-	-	-	1876

OXFORDSHIRE.

AMBROSDEN (U.D.).—1876.

The Bible is read, and explained by master and mistresses every day.

BRIZENORTON.—1874.

"School is daily opened and closed with hymn and prayer. Religious instruction is given daily from 9 a.m. to 9.45 a.m., of an undenominational character, a chapter being read from the Bible and explained by the teacher."

BURFORD (U.D.).—1874.

Suitable prayers used at commencement and close of the schools, and suitable hymns.

CHALGROVE (U.D.).—1875.

Religious instruction and prayers from 9 to 9.50.

The rector was asked to instruct the children, but is old and does not often attend. Instruction usually given by schoolmaster; sometimes by one of the Board.

CLAYDON (U.D.).—1875.

Religious instruction is given from 9 a.m. till 10 a.m. every school day.

ENSTONE.—1872.

Resolution of the Board.—"That the school be opened by singing a hymn, and reading a form of prayer and portion of Scripture."

Two suitable forms of prayer have been approved, and ordered to be printed, to be used every morning and evening. Also hymn-books called "Songs of Zion."

Oxfordshire.

EYNHAM.—1875.

The master and mistress give religious instruction from the Bible for a short time every day.

HANWELL.—1872.

"Every morning, before the scholars enter on their secular education, they receive three-quarters of an hour's religious instruction."

MILTON (U.D.).—1874.

Resolved, "The Bible shall be read in the schools, with such explanations and instruction in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children, but that no attempt should be made to attach them to any particular denomination."

NETTLEBED.—1875.

Hymn and short prayer on closing.

The trustees of school reserve the half hour from 9 to 9.30 for the purpose of giving religious instructions, which is superintended by the vicar of the parish.

NUFFIELD.—1874.

"Prayer at opening of school; prayer at closing. Reading of the Bible, with explanation, for the allowed period before closing of school."

SHORTHAMPTON, CHILSON, and PUDLICOT.—1875.

The practice is for morning and evening prayer to be said; and instruction in the Old and New Testaments to be given during the allotted time each morning.

SOUTH STOKE.—1875.

Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments, or Scripture history, from 9 to 9.30 a.m.

STOKENCHURCH.—1875.

"The schools are opened with reading a portion of Scripture, and the use of one or more prayers from the Church of England Prayer Book, and occasionally the singing of a hymn."

TETSWORTH (U.D.).—1877.

The Scriptures are read every morning.

WATLINGTON.—1872.

Resolution.—"That for a period of six months so much of the Minute of the Board of 9th May 1874, which limits the religious teaching in the schools to the principal teachers of the schools, be rescinded, and that permission be given to the duly qualified ministers of the several denominations to take classes for such religious teaching (by arrangement with each other) during the time set apart for such instruction, provided such teaching is not contrary to the letter and spirit of the Education Acta."

WOOLVERCOTT (Extra Municipal).—1874.

A hymn and prayer are used at the beginning and end of school time.

The following School Boards have no schools under their management:—

OXFORD	-	-	-	-	1871	Stadhampton (U.D.)	-	-	1876
Brightwell (U.D.)	-	-	-	-	1874	Tadmarton	-	-	1872
Hornton	-	-	-	-	1875				

RUTLAND.

Rutland.

ESSENDINE (U. D.).—1875.

School opened and closed with prayers and Scripture from 9.15 to 9.45 a.m., and from 4.5 to 4.10 p.m.

The undermentioned School Board has no schools under its management:—

Caldecott - - - 1875.

SHROPSHIRE.

Shropshire.

OSWESTRY.—1876.

Regulations.

1. All day schools under the management of the Oswestry School Board shall be opened and closed daily with prayer and singing of hymns, the form of prayer to be used and the hymns to be sung having been first approved by the Board, it being, however, understood that the use of extempore prayer, in addition to the form, is not forbidden to the present teachers of the school now offered to the Board under circumstances of special necessity.

2. The authorised version of the Bible shall be daily read in all the schools, and such explanation of it and instruction in the principles of religion and morality shall be given as are suited to the ages and capacities of the children.

3. Such explanation and instruction shall be given only by the master, mistress, and regular teachers of the Board Schools; and in carrying out the said regulations, the letter and spirit of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, especially Sections 7 and 14, shall be strictly adhered to.

4. The children shall be also taught private prayers approved of by the Board, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, and the beatitudes as recorded in the 5th chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, with the Summary of the Law in the two Great Commandments of Christ.

5. The time for religious observance and religious instruction shall be from 9 a.m. to 9.50 a.m., and the last 10 minutes in the afternoon before closing the school.

BETTWS, or BETTWS-Y-CRWYN.—1874.

The school is opened and closed with prayer by the schoolmaster according to the form of prayer approved by the Board. Religious instruction is given from the Bible only.

BISHOP'S CASTLE (U. D.).—1873.

"In all day schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instructions therefrom, in the principles of morality and religion, as are suited to the capacities of children: provided always, that in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination."

DAWLEY MAGNA.—1875.

Regulation.

That the daily meetings of the schools shall be opened and closed with singing a hymn by the children and a short prayer by the principal teacher. That at the opening of the boys' and girls' schools, or from 9 to 9.15 a.m., shall also be read by the principal or assistant teacher, and to the children collectively, a suitable portion of Scripture on the mornings of Tuesdays and Thursdays. That on the mornings on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 9.15 to 9.45 a.m., suitable portions of Scripture shall be read by the boys and girls in class, in which they shall be questioned by the principal or assistant teacher, to test their apprehension of the facts. That in all schools the children shall be taught to commit to memory passages of Scripture.

Shropshire.

ERCALL MAGNA.—1875.

Regulation.

That the Bible be read by the children in the Board Schools, and that the selection of the portions of Scripture to be so read be the Daily Lessons authorised to be read in the Church of England, or such portions as can be read within the time named on the time table, viz., from 9 to 9.15 a.m.

MELVERLEY.—1875.

The Lord's Prayer at opening and closing.

WELLINGTON (SALOP).—1872.

"That all Resolutions relative to religious practices and teaching in Board Schools be rescinded, and that after the close of the present year the Bible be read, without note or comment, at the opening of the schools in the morning, the portions of Scripture to be selected by the teachers; also, that the Lord's Prayer be repeated by the children at the close of Scripture reading, and that such hymns as are approved by the Board be sung by the children in Board Schools."

WOMBRIDGE.—1875.

Hymns and prayers are used, and the Bible is read without comment.

WOORE.—1874.

Regulations.

Religious Exercises.—In the morning, at the opening of the school, the head teacher shall read:—(1.) A Psalm, or portion of a Psalm, from the Bible. (2.) Then shall be sung Bishop Kenn's Morning Hymn; followed by (3.) the Lord's Prayer, the Collects for Peace and Grace, the General Thanksgiving, the Prayer of Saint Chrysostom, from the Book of Common Prayer, and the Benediction, beginning "The grace of our Lord," &c.

In the evening, at the closing of the school, the head teacher shall again read:—(1.) A Psalm, or portion of a Psalm, from the Bible. (2.) Then shall be sung Bishop Kenn's Evening Hymn; followed by (3.) the Lord's Prayer, the second Collect, the Collect for Aid against Perils, the Prayer for all Conditions of Men, from the Book of Common Prayer, and the Benediction, as before.

Religious Instruction.—The head teacher shall prepare a syllabus of religious instruction to be given in the school three months in advance, and forward the same to the Clerk, to be laid before the Board for consideration. The children to be taught thoroughly the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments. The Bible shall be read, and there shall be given therefrom such explanations and instructions in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of the children; provided always:—

(a) That in such explanations and instructions the provisions of the Elementary Education Act of 1870, in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

(b) That such explanations and instructions shall be given by the responsible teachers of the school, or by any person or persons whom the Board may from time to time direct or permit.

Provision shall be made for offering up prayers and using hymns in school at the time or times when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act of 1870, religious observances may be practised; provided that Sections 7 and 14 of the said Act be strictly observed in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

Such religious exercises and instructions shall occupy three-quarters of an hour at each morning attendance of the school, and at the commencement thereof, besides the time required for religious exercises at the close of each afternoon attendance.

The following School Boards have no schools under their management:—

Mainstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1875
Wrockwardine Wood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1875

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Somersetshire.

BATH.—1871.

Resolution of the Board.

“ That in the schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given by the responsible teacher such explanations and such instructions therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children: provided always, that in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

“ That prayer be offered, and a hymn be sung daily, at the time or times when, according to Section 7 Sub-Section 2 of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised in all schools under the authority of the Board, such prayer and hymns having first received the sanction of the Board, the provisions of Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act being duly observed.”

BRIDGWATER (U. D.).—1870.

Copy Resolution passed at Board Meeting, 11 May 1871.

“ That religious instruction be given in the schools to be founded by the Bridgwater School Board by causing the children to read the Bible and be instructed in it, and to learn the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments.”

CHARD.—1871.

Extract from Regulations of Board.

“ In every school under the control and management of the Board, the school shall be opened in the morning by singing a hymn, or offering the Lord's Prayer, or both, as the Board may from time to time direct. The Bible shall then be read and taught daily, such reading to be by the master or children, or both, as the Board may also from time to time direct; but that due care be taken that all the provisions of the Elementary Education Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination; and that the time occupied by such singing, prayer, reading, and teaching shall not exceed 15 minutes in infants' schools, and 30 minutes in other schools.

“ Should any parent object to his or her child being present at the time of such singing and prayer, or while the Bible is so read and taught, such child shall during the time of such singing, prayer, reading, and teaching, be taught some other lesson in a separate room, where such room is available.

“ In addition to the special instruction (New Code, Schedule 2), the principal teacher in each school shall give to the pupil-teacher instruction in religious knowledge during one hour per week, such religious teaching to be in conformity with the Elementary Education Act, 1870.”

YEOVIL.—1871.

Resolution of the Board:—“ That in each of the schools under the Board, the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given by the responsible teachers of the schools such explanations, and such instructions therefrom in the principles of religion and morality, as are suited to the capacities of children: provided always, that in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.”

ASHBRITTLE (U. D.).—1874.

Regulation.—That the religious instructions to be given in the school should be “ the reading of the Bible, the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Collects and the Ten Commandments.”

ASHCOTT.—1874.

The ordinary school work commences at 10 a.m., before which time half an hour's religious instruction is given to voluntary attendants.

BEDMINSTER (Extra Municipal).—1874.

Regulation.—“ That at the close of each morning meeting a lesson in the Holy Scriptures, of 30 minutes duration, be given by the head teacher in each school to all the scholars, accompanied with such illustrations and explanations as are suited to the capacity of the children.”

Somersetshire.

BROMPTON RALPH (U. D.).—1875.

Resolution.—"That the Bible be daily read and explained, and that the school be opened and closed with prayer."

CHARLTON MUSGROVE.—1876.

The Scriptures are read and taught.

CHEDZOY.—1874.

A hymn from "Hymns, Ancient and Modern," the Collect for the Sunday preceding, two other prayers from Prayer Book, the Lord's Prayer and the Benediction, and Scripture reading for half an hour. Close at afternoon with hymn and prayers similar to the morning.

CHEW MAGNA.—1874.

"Schools opened and closed with prayers; Bible read from 9.5 to 9.45 a.m., but no doctrinal points commented on."

CHIPSTABLE.—1874.

"The Bible is read and explained, the Ten Commandments are learnt, and also the Collects."

CREWKERNE AND WAYFORD (U. D.).—1875.

The schools are opened and closed with prayer. Religious instruction, viz., reading the Bible, Bible lessons, and committing to memory portions of Scripture, is given, not exceeding one hour each day.

CUDWORTH.—1875.

The reading and explanations of the Bible by the teacher, and the Ten Commandments, and Lord's Prayer and Creed.

DITCHEAT (principal part).—1874.

Regulation of the Board:—"The school to be opened by prayer (three Collects from the Book of Common Prayer and the Lord's Prayer); the Apostles' Creed and Ten Commandments to be taught daily during the first half-hour in the morning."

EAST PENNARD.—1875.

"Prayers and hymns; Scripture read and explained, quarter before 10 to 10.30 a.m."

HILLFARRANCE, OAKE, and HEATHFIELD (U. D.).—1877.

Reading the Old and New Testament. Daily prayers.

HUNTSPILL.—1875.

East School.—On transferring the buildings to the School Board, the vicar reserved the use of the school for one hour daily for religious instruction for such of the children whose parents wished them then to attend. The school opens and closes with a hymn and prayer.

ILCHESTER.—1875.

Ordered, "That the form of prayer to be used at the school be such as is published in a book of regulations issued by the Manchester School Board."

ILMINSTER.—1874.

The Commandments are taught, and Bible lessons given from 9.15 to 9.40 a.m., on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. No Sectarian teaching. Subjects of lesson chosen at the discretion of principal teacher.

ISLE ABBOTS.—1874.

Bible read the first half-hour each day.

KINGSBURY EPISCOPI.—1874.

A portion of Scripture is read daily by the elder children, and explained by the master or mistress, and the moral lessons therefrom inculcated. All questions of doctrine or of religious controversy are avoided. To the younger children and infants oral Scripture lessons of the usual character are given.

LANGPORT EASTOVER and HUISH EPISCOPI (U.D.).—1874.

A portion of Scripture is read daily by the elder children, and explained by the master or mistress, and the moral lessons therefrom inculcated. All questions of doctrine or of religious controversy are avoided. To the younger children and infants oral Scripture lessons of the usual character are given.

LOPEN.—1876.

The practice is to open the school by singing the Morning Hymn, prayers, and reading the Bible without explanation; close the school in the afternoon with prayers, and singing Evening Hymn.

LYDEARD ST. LAWRENCE.—1875.

Hymns and Psalms (Bible version), Old Testament History, New Testament, the Life of our Lord, and the Ten Commandments.

LYNG.—1874.

“On opening of school, reading aloud the Bible and saying the Lord’s Prayer, without any explanations.”

MEARE.—1874.

Reading and explanation of the Scriptures; Lord’s Prayer; Ten Commandments; Creed; hymns sung.

MERRIOTT.—1875.

Copy of Resolution passed at a Board Meeting held 16th October 1875.

Resolved, “That for the present the schoolmaster shall continue the same course of religious instruction as he has been accustomed to observe; but that, in accordance with the Education Act, 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75, Section 14, no religious catechism or religious formulary which is distinctive of any particular denomination shall be taught in the school. The religious instruction above referred to comprises reading the Scriptures, with comments thereon by the schoolmaster.”

MIDDLEZOY.—1874.

“Reading the Bible, before the school opens, to such of the pupils as their parents wish to attend.”

MILVERTON.—1871.

Church prayers, and then Old and New Testament alternately after prayers, from 9 to 9.45 every morning.

NORTH PETHERTON and ST. MICHAELCHURCH (U.D.).—1875.

Regulations.—The day schools under the management of the Board shall be opened and closed daily with prayers and singing of hymns, the form of prayer to be used, and the hymns to be sung having been first approved by the Board.

The authorised version of the Bible shall be daily read in all the schools, and such explanation and instruction in the principles of religion and morality shall be given as are suited to the ages and capacities of the children, any books or apparatus to be used having been first approved by the Board.

Such explanations and instruction shall be given only by the master, mistress, and regular teachers of the various schools; and in carrying out these regulations the letter and spirit of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, especially Sections 7 and 14, shall be strictly adhered to.

The time for religious observance and religious instruction shall be from 9 a.m. to 9.40 a.m.

NUNNEY.—1874.

Resolved, “That the schools be opened on Mondays and four following days at 9 o’clock in the morning for religious instruction to half-past 9 each day.”

OTTERFORD.—1876.

Prayers morning and evening, and Scripture reading.

PRIDDY.—1877.

The practice of the school is to have prayers morning and evening, and religious instruction the first 40 minutes.

Somersetshire.

PURITON.—1872.

The school rooms are leased for secular instruction only by the Puriton School Board. At the beginning of the morning meeting, and at the end of the evening meeting of the school prayers are said, and one half hour's instruction given in religious subjects on the principles of the Church of England, such instruction being paid for by the vicar and churchwardens of Puriton, who are trustees of the school buildings.

RADSTOCK.—1875.

Regulations.—The Bible shall be read in the schools, and there shall be given such instructions therefrom, and such explanations as are suitable to the capacities of the children: provided always—

(a.) That in such instructions and explanations the provision of the Sections 7 and 14 of the Act be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to give the teaching a denominational character.

(b.) That in the event of an application by managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district, showing special cause for the exception of any particular school from the operation of this regulation in whole or in part, the Board shall consider such application, and determine thereupon.

In accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, arrangements may be made for offering prayer, and using hymns, at the time or times when, according to Section 7 Sub-section 2 of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised.

Subject to the approval of the Board, the arrangements for such religious observances shall be left to the discretion of the managers and the teacher of each school, with the right of appeal to the Board by any manager, teacher, or parent, or by any ratepayer of the district: provided always—

That in the offering of prayer, and in the use of hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly adhered to, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to give to such religious observances a denominational character.

During the time or times when any religious observance is practised, or instruction in religious subjects is given, any children withdrawn from such observance or instruction shall receive instruction in secular subjects in a separate room.

ST. THOMAS-IN-PENSFORD.—1875.

From 9.30 a.m. to 10.15 a.m. hymn and prayer, reading in the New Testament, and questions on same. No doctrinal teaching practised.

STOKE, ST. MICHAEL.—1871.

The school house was presented to the Board for use from 10 o'clock to 4 o'clock daily, and from 9.30 to 10 a.m. daily the vicar attends and gives religious instruction, the mistress assisting when required. The teaching then given is in reality not under the supervision of the Board, but after 10 o'clock each morning the Bible is read and explained for 10 minutes, being a continuance of the previous teaching, omitting the distinctive character.

STREET.—1874.

The practice of the schools under the Board is to recite the Lord's Prayer and read a chapter from the Bible, without comment, every day.

WEDMORE.—1875.

The school is opened and closed with prayers as used by the Exeter School Board; no religious instruction is given.

WELLINGTON.—1874.

The school is opened and closed daily with prayer and singing of hymns or psalms, and a short lesson from the Old or New Testament follows, with explanations deemed suitable to the ages and capacities of the scholars.

WEST BRADLEY AND LOTTISHAM GREEN (U.D.).—1875.

The Bible read and explained at the beginning of morning school.

WEST BUCKLAND.—1873.

"Scripture reading at the commencement of the morning school, with such explanations by the master as are suited to the capacities of the children."

WINCANTON.—1871.

The schools are opened with prayer and closed with singing. The Bible is read to the children by the teacher and explained in the morning, and the New Testament is read by the children in the afternoon.

WITHYPOOL.—1875.

Resolution.—That the children should read the Bible every Monday and Friday morning from 9 to 10 o'clock.

WIVELISCOMBE.—1874.

"The school is opened by singing and prayers, the reading and committing to memory from the Bible, with simple explanation, till 10 a.m. Grace before and after meat at mid-day; singing and prayers after the hours of secular instruction in the afternoon."

WOOKEY.—1875.

"The school is opened and closed with prayer, and religious instruction given for three-quarters of an hour at the commencement of the school."

WOOLAVINGTON.—1874.

The children read the Bible daily, but without any explanation except as to technical terms.

The following School Boards have no schools under their management :—

Ashill - - - -	1875	Sampford Arundell - -	1875
Chard (Extra Municipal) -	1877	Thorne, St. Margaret - -	1874
Loxton and Christon (U.D.)	1875	Twerton - - - -	1875
Othery - - - -	1877		

STAFFORDSHIRE.

HANLEY.—1870.

Extract from Regulations of Board.

"*Religious Instruction* :—1st. That the schools under the management of the Board be opened each morning with singing and prayer.

"2nd. That in the schools managed by the Board, the authorised version of the Bible shall be read, and portions of the text selected by the principal teacher, but subject from time to time to the direction of the Board, may be committed to memory by the scholars; but the principal teacher in charge of any school for the time being shall give explanations of a historical, biographical, or geographical nature, necessary for the understanding of the narrative, and may explain the modern and generally accepted meaning of any word or phrase, the sense of which has changed since the Scripture translation was made. That the following be the definition of the terms used above :—

"*Historical.*—Pertaining to a narrative of events and facts recorded in the Bible.

"*Biographical.*—Relating to the lives of persons recorded in the Bible.

"*Geographical.*—Relating to a knowledge of places mentioned or referred to in the Bible.

"3rd. That the religious exercises and the reading and teaching of the Bible, as directed by the previous statement, shall be conducted between the hours of 9.40 and 10 a.m., and between the hours of 2 and 2.15 p.m."

LONGTON.—1871.

A selection of Scripture readings issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society, containing the Four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles. Besides this, instruction is given in the Bible, and the school is opened with prayer and a hymn.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.—1871.

Extract from Regulations of Board.

"That in schools managed by this Board, the authorised version of the Bible shall be read, and portions of the text selected by the principal teacher, but, subject from time to time to the direction of the Board, may be committed to memory by the scholars, in both cases without note or comment; but the principal teacher in charge of any school for the

Staffordshire.

time being may give explanations of a historical, biographical, or geographical nature necessary for the understanding of the narrative, and may explain the modern and generally accepted meaning of any word or phrase, the sense of which has changed since the Scripture translation was made. That the following be the definition of the terms used in this resolution :

“ *Historical*.—Pertaining to a narrative of events and facts recorded in the Bible.

“ *Biographical*.—Relating to the lives of persons recorded in the Bible.

“ *Geographical*.—Relating to a knowledge of the positions on the surface of the earth, and of the natural features of the places mentioned or referred to in the Bible.”

TAMWORTH.—1874.

The schools are opened with prayer, followed by religious instruction given by the teachers. A scheme for diocesan inspection was passed, but is not in operation.

WALSALI.—1871.

Extract from Regulations of Board.

“In all schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children : Provided always,—

“1. That in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Elementary Education Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

“2. That with regard to any particular school, the Board shall consider and determine upon any application by managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district, who may show special cause for exception of the school from the operation of this resolution, in whole or in part.

“In accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns in schools provided by the Board, at the ‘time or times’ when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, ‘religious observances’ may be ‘practised.’

“That the arrangements for such ‘religious observances’ be left to the discretion of the teacher and managers of each school, with the right of appeal to the Board by teacher, managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district: Provided always, that in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Elementary Education Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.”

WOLVERHAMPTON.—1870.

Extract from Regulations of Board.

“In all schools provision shall be made for giving effect to the following resolution of the Board, passed on the 22nd September 1871:—‘That in schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read; and there shall be given therefrom such explanations and such instruction in the principles of religion and morality as are suited to the capacities of children : Provided always, that in such instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.’

“In accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, prayers and hymns shall be used: Provided always, that in the selection of such prayers and hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made thereby to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination.

“During the time of religious teaching or religious observance, any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance shall receive separate instruction.

At a Meeting of the School Board for Wolverhampton, held on Friday the 5th day of June 1874, at the Town Hall, Wolverhampton, being the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Board,—

It was Resolved,—“That the following Scheme of Religious Instruction be and is hereby approved and confirmed, and that the managers of the various Board Schools be and they are hereby instructed to give effect at once to this resolution:—

“ *Scheme*

" Scheme of Religious Instruction.

" 1. That the scheme be not confined to the reading of a passage of Scripture before the whole school, with instruction thereon by the principal schoolmaster or schoolmistress, but consist of a graduated course of teaching to be carried on by means of oral instruction, passages of Scripture committed to memory, and by suitable exercises in reading or writing.

" 2. That in schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given therefrom by the principal teacher, and also by the pupil-teachers under his or her supervision, such explanations and such instruction in the principles of religion and morality as are suited to the capacities of the children.

" 3. That instruction be given to the children during each year in accordance with Schedule (A).

" 4. That, having regard to the importance of religious knowledge on the part of the pupil teachers for their own guidance in life, and for the sake of the scholars taught by them as well as in respect of their future prospects in entering training colleges and obtaining the charge of schools, they shall receive from the principal teachers instruction in the Holy Scriptures during one and a half hours weekly, in accordance with Schedule (B).

" 5. That in order to ensure and encourage the religious instruction to be given in accordance with the above recommendations, an annual examination of scholars and pupil-teachers in every Board school shall be held.

" 6. That such examination shall take place in each school not less than 14 days nor more than one month before the close of the school year.

" 7. That the examination shall be conducted by an examiner or examiners appointed by the Board, such examiners not being members of the Board.

" 8. That the examination be conducted on a day specially appointed for the purpose, should this be found to be in accordance with the Education Act. That otherwise, the examination be conducted in the time set apart for religious instruction during one or more days."

ABBOTS BROMLEY.—1874.

A psalm, the Lord's Prayer, and reading of the Holy Scriptures each morning.

BARTON-UNDER-NEEDWOOD.—1871.

In the schools under this Board, the Bible is read and explanations given by the masters, mistresses, and the curate of the village.

BURSLEM.—1874.

Resolved, " 1st. That the schools under the management of the Board be opened each morning with the singing of hymns previously approved of by the Board, the Lord's Prayer, and Benediction.

" 2nd. That in the schools managed by the Board the authorised version of the Bible shall be read, and portions of the text selected by the principal teacher, but subject from time to time to the direction of the Board, may be committed to memory by the scholars; but the principal teacher in charge of any school for the time being shall give explanations of an historical, biographical, or geographical nature necessary for the understanding of the narrative, and may explain the modern and generally-accepted meaning of any word or phrase the sense of which has changed since the Scripture translation was made. That the following be the definition of the terms used above:—

" *Historical*.—Pertaining to a narrative of events and facts recorded in the Bible.

" *Biographical*.—Relating to the lives of persons recorded in the Bible.

" *Geographical*.—Relating to a knowledge of places mentioned or referred to in the Bible.

" 3rd. That the religious exercises, and the reading and teaching of the Bible, as directed by the previous statement, shall be conducted between the hours of 9.40 and 10 a.m., and between the hours of 4.10 and 4.30 p.m."

BURTON-ON-TRENT (U.D.).—1873.

The Board has provided each of its schools with Bibles, and has instructed the teachers to give unsectarian religious instruction therefrom, in accordance with the 7th Section of the Act of 1870.

Staffordshire.

CANNOCK.—1874.

The Bible is read and simply explained in the schools each day.

CAVERSWALL.—1875.

Prayers at opening and closing of schools.

FAREWELL AND CHORLEY.—1876.

The religious teaching is in the hands of the governess, the Board having provided Bibles ; the time set apart for such instruction is from 9 to 9.45 a.m.

HARBORNE.—1873.

Extract of Regulations from Board.—"In every school a portion of the Bible shall be read without note or comment, and the Lord's Prayer shall be recited by the children daily, at the commencement of morning school."

KINGSWINFORD.—1871.

The schools shall be opened in the morning by singing a hymn, reading a portion of the Scriptures, and repeating the Lord's Prayer ; and closed in the evening by singing a hymn : Provided always, that in the offering of any prayers, and the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, in Sections 7 and 14, shall be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and no attempt shall be made in any school to attach children to any particular denomination.

In the schools the authorised version of the Bible shall be read, and the responsible teachers of the schools shall give such explanation and instruction therefrom, in the principles of morality and religion, as are suitable to the capacities of the children : Provided always, that in giving such explanation and instruction the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, in Sections 7 and 14, shall be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and no attempt shall be made in any school to attach children to any particular denomination.

During the time of Bible teaching or religious observance, any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance may receive separate instruction in secular subjects. In every school the period for religious observance and Bible instruction shall be between 9 and 9.30 o'clock in the morning.

KINVER.—1871.

Resolution.

"That the boys' and girls' schools be opened in the morning at 8.45 a.m. with the Lord's Prayer and a special prayer, and occasionally with singing ; that until 9.30 a.m. the Scriptures be read, with such explanations as are suited to the ages and capacities of children, due regard being had to the observance of the Conscience Clause, and Sections 7 and 14 of the Act."

No alteration in the religious teaching given in the infants' school has been made since the date of the last Return.

MUCKLESTONE.—1875.

Regulations as to Religious Instruction and Observances in Knighton Board School, under the above-named Board.

"The following prayers and hymns shall be used at the opening and closing daily of the Knighton Board School from and after the 6th day of January 1876 :—

"In the morning, at the opening of the school,

- (1.) The head teacher shall read a psalm or portion of a psalm.
- (2.) Then shall follow the singing of Bishop Ken's Morning Hymn.
- (3.) Followed by the Lord's Prayer, the Collect for the day from the Book of Common Prayer, the Collect for Grace, the Collect for Peace, the General Thanksgiving, the Prayer of St. Chrysostom, and the Benediction.

"In the evening, at closing the school,

- (1.) The head teacher shall read a psalm or portion of a psalm.
- (2.) Then shall follow the singing of Bishop Ken's Evening Hymn.
- (3.) Followed by the repetition of the Lord's Prayer, Collect at evening prayer from

from the Book of Common Prayer, Collect for Aid against Perils, Collect for all Conditions of Men, and the Benediction.

"The head teacher shall draw up a syllabus of religious instruction to be given for or during the ensuing three months, to be laid before the Board for consideration. The children to be taught the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments.

"The Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instructions therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of the children: Provided always,—

"(a.) That in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act of 1870 in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

"(b.) That such explanations and instruction shall be given by the responsible teachers of the school, or by any person or persons whom the Board from time to time may direct or permit.

"That provision shall be made for offering up prayers and using hymns in school at the time or times when, according to Section 7 Sub-section 2 of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised: Provided always, that Sections 7 and 14 of the said Act be strictly observed, in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination."

NORTON-IN-THE-MOORS.—1876.

Resolution.

First, "That the schools under the management of the Board be opened each morning with the singing of hymns, previously approved by the Board, the Lord's Prayer, and Benediction.

Second, "That in the schools managed by the Board, the authorised version of the Bible shall be read and portions of the text, selected by the principal teacher (subjected, however, to the direction of the Board), may be committed to memory by the scholars; but the principal teacher in charge of any school for the time being shall give explanation of an historical, biographical, or geographical nature necessary for the understanding of the narrative, and may explain the modern and generally accepted meaning of any word or phrase the sense of which has changed since the Scripture translation was made. That the following be the definitions of the words used above:—

"*Historical*.—Pertaining to a narrative of events and facts recorded in the Bible.

"*Biographical*.—Relating to the lives of persons recorded in the Bible.

"*Geographical*.—Relating to a knowledge of places mentioned or referred to in the Bible.

Third, "That the religious exercises, and the reading and teaching of the Bible as directed by the previous statement, shall be conducted between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 10 a.m., and between the hours of 4 and 4.30 p.m."

NORTON-UNDER-CANNOCK (U.D.).—1876.

That Schedule A. of Religious Teaching, as set forth by the Wolverhampton School Board, be adopted until further notice. (This embraces hymns and Bible teaching.)

The schools are also opened morning and afternoon with a short prayer.

ROWLEY REGIS.—1873.

Copy of Regulations made by the Board.

"That the Bible shall be read, and such lessons in religion and morality given therefrom by the principal teachers as are suited to the capacities of the children: Provided always, that in such lessons the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no denominational bias be given to any religious teaching in any of the Board schools.

"That hymns and prayers approved by the Board be used in the schools at the opening in the morning, and the closing in the evening; and that no religious publication be used, except those approved by the Board."

RUSHALL.—1872.

From 9 to 9.30 a.m. in each day is devoted to religious teaching. The schools open with prayer in the morning and close with prayer in the evening.

Staffordshire.

SEDGLEY.—1876.

The teacher opens and closes the school with the Lord's Prayer.

SEIGHFORD.—1873.

The Bible is read and Scripture lessons are given for 40 minutes daily, as provided for in the time-table.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—1871.

Under a Minute of the Board, dated 20th December 1871, the Board agreed that religious instruction should be given in the school suited to the capacity of the children; also that hymns and prayers should be used at opening and closing of the school.

TIPTON.—1871.

Extract from Regulations of Board:—"School opened by singing and prayer; Bible read; Ten Commandments taught; school closed with Benediction."

WEDNESBURY.—1871.

Religious Instruction and Observances.

"Half-an-hour at the commencement of each morning, and at least five minutes at the close of each afternoon, should be devoted to Scriptural instruction or religious observances.

"In the morning a hymn should be sung, a prayer offered, and a lesson given upon some portion of the Bible. In the afternoon a hymn and prayer only should be used.

"The Bible should be read by such of the children as are able to read it with ease; and the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments should be committed to memory.

"In giving religious instruction, the teacher shall carefully observe Section 14 of the Education Act, both in letter and spirit. No denominational bias shall be given to the teaching, and no attempt shall be made to attach the children to any particular denomination.

"During the time devoted to religious teaching or religious observances, any children whose parents desire it may be withdrawn, and shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects.

"The Scriptural instruction shall be given only by the responsible teachers of the schools.

"The hymns and prayers used must first be approved by the Board."

WEDNESFIELD.—1875.

Scheme of Religious Instruction.

Resolved, "That the scheme be not confined to the reading of a passage of Scripture before the whole school, with instruction thereon by the principal schoolmaster or schoolmistress, but consist of a graduated course of teaching to be carried on by means of oral instruction, passages of Scripture committed to memory, and by suitable exercises in reading or writing.

"That in schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given therefrom by the principal teacher, and also by the pupil teachers under his or her supervision, such explanations and such instruction in the principles of religion and morality as are suited to the capacities of the children.

"That instruction be given to the children during each year in accordance with Schedule A.

"That in order to ensure and encourage the religious instruction to be given in accordance with the above recommendations, an annual examination of scholars and pupil teachers in every Board school shall be held.

"That such examination shall take place in each school not less than 14 days nor more than one month before the close of the school year.

"That the examination shall be conducted by an examiner or examiners appointed by the Board, such examiners not being members of the Board.

"That the examination be conducted on a day specially appointed for the purpose, should this be found to be in accordance with the Education Act. That otherwise, the examination be conducted in the time set apart for religious instruction during one or more days.

"That the prayers in Schedule D be adopted for use in Board schools."

(The Schedules are not printed in this Return.)

WEST BROMWICH.—1871.

Extract from Regulations of Board.

"In schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of the children: Provided always, that in such explanations and instruction, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit; that no doctrines distinctive of any religious denomination be taught, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

"In accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, provision shall be made for offering prayers and using hymns in schools provided by the Board at the 'time or times' when, according to Section 7 Sub-section 2 of the Elementary Education Act, 'religious observances' may be 'practised.' That the arrangements for such 'religious observances' be left to the discretion of the teacher and managers of each school, subject to the approval of the Board: Provided always, that in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit; that no doctrines distinctive of any religious denomination be taught, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination."

WILLENHALL and BENTLEY (U.D.).—1876.

Scheme of Religious Instruction.

1. That the scheme be not confined to the reading of a passage of Scripture before the whole school, with instruction thereon by the principal schoolmaster or schoolmistress, but consist of a graduated course of teaching to be carried on by means of oral instruction, passages of Scripture committed to memory, and by suitable exercises in reading or writing.

2. That in schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given therefrom, by the principal teacher, and also by the pupil teachers under his or her supervision, such explanations and such instructions in the principles of religion and morality as are suited to the capacities of the children: Provided always, that in such explanations and instructions, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

3. That instruction be given to the children during each year in accordance with Schedule A.

4. That in order to ensure and encourage the religious instruction to be given in accordance with the above recommendations, an annual examination of scholars and pupil teachers in every Board school shall be held.

5. That such examination shall take place in each school not less than 14 days nor more than one month before the close of the school year, on a day specially appointed for the purpose.

6. That the examination shall be conducted by an examiner, or examiners, appointed by the Board, such examiners not being members of the Board.

7. That the prayers in Schedule D be adopted for use in Board schools.

8. That such religious instruction be given at the time or times when, according to Section 7 Sub-section 2 of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised.

9. That during the time of religious teaching or religious observance, any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects.

(The Schedules are not printed in this Return.)

WOLSTANTON.—1874.

Resolutions.—"(*a.*) That in all schools provided by the Wolstanton School Board the Bible shall be read, and such lessons in religion and morality given therefrom as are suited to the capabilities of the children, provided that Section 14 of the Education Act be observed in letter and spirit, that no denominational bias be given to the teaching, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

"(*b.*) During the time of religious teaching or religious observance all children whose parents have desired it shall be withdrawn, and shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects.

Staffordshire.

"(c.) Hymns may be used and prayers read in the schools, as approved by the Board, but in the use of hymns and reading of prayer the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 shall be strictly observed.

"(d.) The Bible lessons shall be given only by the responsible teachers of the schools."

The following School Boards have no schools under their management :—

STAFFORD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1871.
Burntwood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1876.
Warslow and Elkstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1875.

Suffolk.

S U F F O L K.

BECCLES.—1872.

Regulations for the reading of the Bible and Daily Religious Services, and Religious Instruction, in the Schools provided by the Board.

"For the Morning and Evening of every day on which the School is open.

"*Introduction.*—As soon as the children are in their places perfect silence is to be enforced, and the children are to stand while the sentences from the Bible, hereinafter set forth, are read by the teacher.

"*Hymn.*—The children (still standing) will then sing one of the hymns selected (at the discretion of the teacher) from a book approved by the Board.

"*Reading of the Scriptures.*—The children will then sit while the teacher reads a chapter or other shorter portion—in the morning from the Old, and in the evening from the New Testament. The Old Testament readings are to be, as far as practicable, consecutive, the teacher using his or her discretion in the omission of such portions as are less suitable for children; and the reading from the Old Testament shall be so arranged, that so much of the Book of Psalms as the teacher may (in his or her discretion) deem suitable for children shall be read through once at least in every year. The New Testament is to be read through consecutively, as far as the end of the Book of the Acts of the Apostles, after which such portions of the Epistles and of the Book of the Revelation as the teacher may deem suitable may be read also; provided that the teacher may (at his or her discretion), upon any special day or occasion, select any suitable portion of Scripture to be read although the same may not occur in the ordinary course.

"*Prayer.*—After the reading of the Scriptures the children shall kneel, and the master or mistress (also kneeling) shall say the prayer for the day hereinafter set forth, and after that shall say the Lord's Prayer (which the children may repeat with him or her), and shall conclude the prayers with the Benediction—

" 'The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore.'

"The children shall be taught to answer 'Amen' in an audible voice here, and at the end of the prayer for the day.

"The teacher may at his or her discretion say, after the prayer for the day, any one or more of the occasional prayers* hereinafter set forth.

"*Instruction.*—The master or mistress shall then instruct, or cause the children to be instructed, in classes, in the principles of morality and religion, and shall take care that they receive such explanation of the portions of Scripture previously read as may be necessary or suited to their several ages and understandings. And the instruction to be given shall, as a general rule, be founded either upon the portion of Scripture previously read, or upon the Lord's Prayer, or some clause thereof, or upon one of the Ten Commandments, or upon the prayers for the day. And the master or mistress shall take care that the Ten Commandments are learnt by heart by every child: provided that no explanation or instruction shall be given in contravention of Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870."

IPSWICH.—1871.

Minute of School Board, 26th October 1871.

"That beyond the reading of the Bible at the opening or closing of the school, or at both the opening and closing of the school, and such explanations and instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of the children, no further reading or teaching of the Bible be adopted."

* Not printed in this Return.

ALDHAM.—1874.

Simply a prayer at commencement and close of school work.

ASH BOCKING.—1873.

Begin and end with prayers. Scripture reading and lessons daily.

BACTON.—1871.

"The school is opened by the singing of a hymn, reading of the Bible, and prayer. The children learn a text of Scripture for repetition once a week."

BATTISFORD.—1873.

"The school is opened with prayer, and the first 25 minutes in every day are given to reading Scripture and singing hymns."

BILDESTON.—1876.

Resolved, "That the Holy Scriptures be read, and simply taught in accordance with the rules of the Act, and that prayer be offered at the opening and close of the school."

BLAKENHAM (U.D.).—1875.

Bible instruction from 9.15 to 9.45 each morning.

BRANDON.—1873.

The schools are opened and closed with prayer, and the Bible is read and explained.

BREDFIELD.—1874.

"From 9 a.m. to 9.10 is set apart for prayers. From 9.10 to 9.50 for religious instruction.

"On two mornings in each week a chapter in the Old Testament, selected by the schoolmistress, is read by all the scholars who can read it, and questions asked upon it, and explained.

"On two mornings in each week the same course is followed, with a chapter of the New Testament.

"On the 5th morning of the week, some of Ancient and Modern Hymns, the Parables, the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments or the Creed, as may be selected by the mistress, are read and explained."

BROCKLEY.—1875.

Bible reading and short prayers on opening school every morning.

BRINDISH.—1873.

Hymn and prayers at commencement and close of school, and Bible lessons twice a week.

BUCKLESHAM.—1874.

Children instructed in Old and New Testament History.

Time allowed for such instruction:—

From 9.15 to 9.45 on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.

From 11.30 to 12 on Wednesdays and Fridays.

BUNGAY (U.D.).—1875.

"The schools shall open every morning by singing a hymn; the Bible shall then be read without comment, followed by the Lord's Prayer, said by the teachers, the children saying it after them. At the close of the morning attendance a hymn shall be sung. At the close of the afternoon school a hymn shall be sung."

BUXHALL.—1876.

Bible reading.

CLARE.—1875.

"The religious instruction comprises hymns, the Lord's Prayer, and reading, and questions upon the Bible. Forty minutes per day, from Monday to Friday, are devoted to this purpose."

Suffolk.

CLOPTON.—1873.

Examined and taught in Holy Scriptures only.

COMBS.—1874.

“Religious instruction is given by reading the Bible, with oral explanation.”

COPDOCK and WASHBROOK (U.D.).—1874.

“The reading of Holy Scripture for 20 minutes twice a week, and ordinary prayers morning and evening.”

CRETINGHAM.—1874.

Bible teaching simply.

EARL SOHAM.—1875.

“A chapter of the Bible read every morning without any explanation of it.”

EXNING.—1872.

“Religious instruction is imparted to the children, but no religious catechism or religious formulary is included.”

GLEMSFORD.—1871.

The Bible is read by each class for not less than 10 minutes in each part of the day, and any explanation of the historical part may be given by the head master or mistress during such reading.

GOSBECK.—1875.

Bible lesson and hymns for the first and last half hours according to Education Act.

GREAT and LITTLE BEALINGS (U.D.).—1875.

The practice at present: on assembling a hymn is sung by the children and teachers, a short prayer and the Lord's Prayer are read by the master; a short prayer in the evening. From 9.15 to 9.45 a.m., the Scriptures of the Old Testament are read on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and the New on Tuesdays and Thursdays. A text is learned by the children every day.

GREAT CORNARD.—1876.

Religious instruction is given by reading the Old and New Testament and learning passages of Scripture, from 9.15 to 9.50 a.m. every day.

GRUNDISBURGH (U.D.).—1873.

Prayer; hymn; instruction by the master, according to the time at his disposal, in subjects from Old and New Testaments alternately, with examination at intervals by the committee appointed for the purpose.

HÉNLEY.—1875.

The Bible is read and prayers said morning and evening.

HOLLESLEY.—1874.

From 9 to 9.10 a.m. is set apart for prayers; from 9.10 to 9.45 a.m. for religious instruction. On the first morning in each week the Ten Commandments are said and explained. On two mornings in each week a chapter in the Old Testament, selected by the schoolmistress, is read by all the scholars who can read it, and questions asked upon it and explained. On two mornings in each week the same course is followed with a chapter in the New Testament.

HUNDON.—1873.

“Prayer at opening and closing of school. Reading from the Bible, with explanation by master, mistress, and pupil teacher. Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments committed to memory. Forty minutes every day in religious instruction and prayer.”

ILKETSHALL ST. LAWRENCE (U.D.).—1875.

Old and New Testament Scriptures.

KETTLEBURGH.—1875.

Suffolk.

Bible teaching simply.

LAKENHEATH.—1875.

The Bible is read by each class for not less than 10 minutes in each part of the day, and any explanation of the historical part may be given by the headmaster or mistress during such reading.

LIDGATE.—1876.

From 9.5 to 9.30 the Holy Scriptures read and explained. The teaching is left to the discretion of the mistress, with the understanding that the Conscience Clause is strictly observed.

LITTLE WALDINGFIELD.—1877.

Opened and closed with prayer.

MENDHAM.—1874.

The school is to be opened and closed with prayer and singing of a hymn, and the Bible to be read by the scholars and explained by the teacher, and the children to be taught the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments: such religious instruction to be given in the morning, and not to occupy more than 30 minutes, at the opening of the school.

MILDENHALL.—1871.

The Bible is read by each class for not less than 10 minutes in each part of the day, and any explanation of the historical part may be given by the head master or mistress during such reading.

NEDGING and NAUGHTON.—(U.D.).—1874.

Religious Instruction.—"The school to be opened and closed with prayers. A Collect and the Lord's Prayer to be used, and a hymn sung morning and evening.

"Religious instruction to be given every day from 11.30 to 12. Subjects, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, the Ten Commandments, and Scripture History. The incumbents of Nedging and Naughton are permitted to give such lessons when they wish it."

NEWMARKET, ST. MARY.—1872.

Girls' and Infants' Schools.—"Religious teaching, in accordance with the principles of the Established Church, is provided for by the late Committee of Management, who, in the transfer to the Board of schools for *secular teaching only*, reserved the use of the buildings, for a given time daily, for the purpose."

Boys' School.—Religious Instruction.—"Time from 9 to 9.45 a.m."

"Reading and explanation of the Bible by the responsible teachers, such explanation and such instruction in the principles of religion and morality as are suited to the capacity of the children: Provided that in such explanation and instruction the provisions of Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such school to attach children to any particular denomination."

OTLEY.—1873.

Resolved, "That the Bible be read in school without comment."

"School is opened and closed with hymn and prayer. Bible read 9.15 to 9.45 a.m."

OULTON.—1875.

The schoolmaster opens and closes with prayer, not necessarily Church of England prayers. The Bible is read; no denominational teaching.

The Board have issued no directions, leaving the matter with the schoolmaster.

PEASENHALL.—1874.

The New Testament is read, with comment at the master's discretion.

Suffolk.

POLSTEAD.—1875.

Opening with praise, prayer, and Bible reading, from 9 to 9.20 a.m., and closing with singing a verse of a hymn.

RUMBURGH (U.D.).—1873.

Religious instruction every day from 11.15 to 12 o'clock. School is opened and closed with prayer, and occasionally hymns; Bible lessons are given, with suitable remarks and explanations.

STANTON.—1874.

The Bible is read and explained each day at the commencement of the morning school.

STOWUPLAND.—1875.

"At the assembling of the school each morning, and dismissal each evening, school prayers are offered by the master. The Holy Scriptures are read daily from 9.10 to 9.30. No exception has yet been made or desired concerning this."

STRATFORD ST. MARY (U.D.).—1876.

The religious instruction is given first, in the morning; care is taken not to infringe upon the time required for secular instruction. The school is opened and closed with prayers, approved by Her Majesty's Inspector.

SWILLAND.—1873.

The Board has the custody of the school from 9.55 a.m. Religious instruction is given before that hour.

TANNINGTON.—1873.

"The first three-quarters of an hour of the morning meeting is reserved for religious observance and instruction, viz., a hymn, a prayer, and Bible reading."

TRIMLEY (U.D.).—1874.

"Prayers and simple Bible teaching from 9 to 9.30 a.m."

TUDDENHAM ST. MARTIN (U.D.).—1874.

"The school opens with a hymn and the Lord's Prayer, followed by reading the Scriptures in class, but no note or comment is made."

UFFORD.—1872.

"The school is opened and closed with prayer, and the Scriptures read and explained by the teacher, according to the time-tables, daily from 10.15 to 10.45 a.m."

WALTON (U.D.).—1876.

Bible reading and simple teaching from 9.5 to 9.35 a.m.

WESTHORPE.—1875.

A hymn is sung morning and afternoon, and simple prayers are also used. The Bible is read every day, without comment.

WHEPSTEAD.—1873.

The religious instruction consists in teaching the Bible, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments, and hymns, from 9.10 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. daily, only to those children whose parents do not object.

WHIXOE.—1875.

The school is opened with prayer, and singing a hymn and Scripture lessons till 9.30.

WICKHAMBROOK.—1875.

Portions of Scripture read by master, and Lord's Prayer repeated by school.

WICKHAM SKEITH.—1876.

School opened and closed with prayer. Religious instruction for 45 minutes each morning before 10 o'clock.

WOOLPIT.—1877.

Bible reading and prayers in the morning.

WRENTHAM.—1875.

Scripture reading, singing hymns, and prayer at opening of the school.

The following School Boards have no schools under their management :—

Barnardiston (U.D.)	-	-	1876	Ramsholt	-	-	-	-	1875
Beyton	-	-	-	Raydon	-	-	-	-	1876
Fornham, All Saints (U.D.)	-	-	1875	Wenhaston	-	-	-	-	1876
Occold (U.D.)	-	-	-						

The under-mentioned School Board provides secular instruction only :—

STANSFIELD.—1874.

By a resolution of the Board, 15th December 1877, the time table was revised and religious instruction struck out, and grammar and geography substituted for it; the chairman protesting against the gross indecency of such a proceeding; practically no religious instruction whatever is given. There are no Bibles in the school or any religious books whatever.

SURREY.

ALFOLD.—1874.

Religious instruction is given from 9 to 10 a.m. daily.

BANSTEAD and KINGSWOOD (U.D.).—1874.

Hymn and prayers on entering and leaving school. Bible reading and explanation to older children. Simple oral lessons on Scripture subjects to infants, with texts.

BETCHWORTH.—1877.

Resolved, "(1.) That in the schools provided by this Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and instruction thereupon as are suited to the capacity of the children: provided always, that the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 33 & 34 Vict., Sections 7 and 14, be thoroughly observed.

"(2.) That such explanations and instruction shall be given by the principal teachers, except in cases where it is given by a member of the Board.

"(3.) That, in accordance with the practice of elementary schools, provision may be made for offering prayer and singing hymns in schools provided by this Board at the 'time or times' when, according to Section 7 Sub-section 2 of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised."

BLETCHINGLEY.—1873.

Extract from Rules and Regulations of the Board.

"Instruction, Religious.—Religious instruction to be given between 9 and 10 o'clock.

"The Bible shall be read daily, and there shall be given therefrom by the teacher such explanations and instruction in the principles of religion and morality as are suitable to the capacities of the children: provided always, that the provisions of Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act, with respect to religious instruction, be strictly observed in letter and spirit.

"Such prayers and hymns, and such books for religious and moral teaching, shall be used in the schools as the Board shall from time to time approve."

Surrey.

BURSTOW.—1874.

The Bible is read, and instruction suited to the capacity of the children given. Prayer is offered, and hymns sung at the opening of each school.

CARSHALTON.—1873.

Religious instruction is given daily from 9 to 9.55 a.m., and consists of the singing of a hymn and reading of prayers from the authorised Prayer Book, saying the Lord's Prayer, reading portions of the Old and New Testament, and being examined thereon.

CATERHAM.—1871.

Resolutions of the Board.

"Religious instruction to be given daily between 9 and 10 o'clock.

"The Bible shall be read daily, and there may be given therefrom by the teacher such explanations and instruction in the principles of religion and morality as are suitable to the capacities of the children.

"Such prayers and hymns, and such books for religious and moral teaching, shall be used in the schools as the Board may from time to time approve.

"The schools are periodically examined in religious knowledge."

CROYDON.—1871.

Resolutions of the Board respecting Religious Observances, Instruction, and Examinations in the Board Schools.

"During the time of religious teaching or religious observance, any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects.

"In all day schools provision shall be made for giving effect to the following resolution of the Board, passed on the 13th June 1871:—

"That in the schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given therefrom such explanations and such instruction in the principles of the Christian religion and morality as are suited to the capacities of children. That in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination."

"In all schools provided by the Board simple prayers shall be said, and a hymn sung at the beginning and end of each day's work: provided always,—

"That in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

"The resolution of the Board with respect to religious instruction, adopted 13th June 1871, shall, in regard to evening schools, be interpreted as permissive: provided always, that any religious instruction given in such schools, shall be subject to the said resolution.

"That the School Board shall hold a voluntary examination of each of its schools during the time set apart from religious instruction in July of each year, to test the Scriptural knowledge acquired by the children in the school year just ending, no children being required to attend whose parents may, during the year, have withdrawn them from religious instruction in the said school. The examination shall be conducted by the Board's inspector. The object of the examination shall be to test whether the children possess an intelligent knowledge of the leading facts of the Bible, and it shall be conducted in strict conformity with the eighth regulation of the Board for the management of their schools.

"The subjects in both the Old and New Testaments, in which the examination will be held, shall be announced in August in the beginning of each school year.

"One of the New Testament subjects shall be always 'The Life of our Lord Jesus Christ,' as set forth in one or other of the Gospels.

"The Board have ordered that the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer be taught to each scholar.

"The Board award Biblical certificates, of three classes, to those who pass the above examinations. These certificates are publicly distributed. The pupil-teachers are annually examined by the Board's inspector in the Biblical subjects prescribed for the schools."

HORLEY.—1872.

Resolved, "That the Manchester scheme of religious instruction, in its entirety, be adopted in the Horley Row and Salford schools, to begin in both schools in the first week in February 1878."

MITCHAM.—1871.

Religious instruction is given from 9 to 9.40 a.m. in the boys' school. In the girls' school from 9 to 9.30 a.m. In the infants' school from 9.15 to 9.50 a.m. The schools are closed with a hymn and prayer.

SUTTON.—1874.

The schools are opened and closed with prayer and hymn ; and a Scripture lesson is given daily from 9.10 a.m. to 9.45 a.m.

WARLINGHAM.—1872.

The schools are opened and closed with prayers and hymns.

WINDLESHAM.—1871.

The schools begin and close with praise and prayer. The religious instruction is given by the ordinary staff of teachers of the school from the Bible, and orally. The clergy and the diocesan inspector are allowed to visit, and the latter reports to the Board on the results of the instruction, but no formula distinctive of any religious denomination is used, and care is taken that no distinctively denominational tenets are advanced.

WOKING.—1874.

The Bible is read and explained.

S U S S E X.

BRIGHTON.—1870.

Extract from Regulations of Board.

" Every school shall be subject to the following resolution of the Board, passed 28th March 1871 :—' That in the schools provided by this Board the Bible shall be read, and there may be given by the principal or a responsible teacher explanations and practical instructions therefrom suited to the capacities of the children, the provisions of Sections 7 and 14 of the Act being observed in spirit as well as in letter ; nevertheless, if sufficient cause be shown with regard to any particular school or district, it shall be competent for the Board to except a particular school from the operation of this resolution, either in whole or in part.'

" In accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, provision may be made for offering prayers and using hymns in schools provided by the Board at the ' time or times ' when, according to Section 7 Clause 2 of the Elementary Education Act, ' religious observances ' may be ' practised.' The arrangements for such ' religious observances ' shall be left to the discretion of the teachers and managers of each school, with the right of appeal to the Board by teachers, managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district : provided always, that in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

" That the managers be requested to visit the schools under their charge during the time devoted to religious instruction, and that a notice be sent at the commencement of each month to one of the managers of every Board school, according to alphabetical order, requesting him or her to visit the school during that month at the time devoted to religious instruction, a record of such visit to be made in the Visitors' Book.

" Should any parent object to his child being present during the reading of the Bible and the singing or prayer above referred to, such child shall, during that time, be taught some other lesson in a separate room."

HASTINGS (U.D.).—1871.

Extract from Regulations of the Board.

" The school shall be opened every morning by singing a hymn, and by a short prayer ; and then a period not exceeding 30 minutes shall be devoted to reading the Bible (with such explanatory remarks as may be considered necessary) by the principal teacher of each department of the school, the head teacher to select the portions to be read. A hymn book and a form of prayer shall be selected by the Board.

" Should any parent object to his or her child being present at the time the Bible is so read, such child shall, during the time of such reading, be taught some other lesson in a separate room when such room is available. Care shall be taken in all religious teaching that the spirit and letter of the 7th and 14th sections of the Elementary Education Act of 1870 are strictly observed."

RYE.—1871.

The schools are opened and closed with morning and evening prayer, the same formulary as that used by the London School Board.

Sussex.

ALDINGBOURNE.—1875.

“ One hour a day, Bible reading and explanation, the Creed and the Commandments, Scriptural texts and hymns, Scriptural stories to infants.”

ARLINGTON.—1876.

Scripture read and explained daily by the schoolmistress.

ASHBURNHAM and PENHURST (U.D.).—1874.

No formal regulation has been made, but it is the practice to read the Bible without any comment.

BREDE.—1877.

Every morning from 9.15 to 9.40, praise, prayer, and Bible lesson.

CHIDDINGLY.—1875.

Reading and explaining the Bible before 10 o'clock in the morning.

CLAYTON and KEYMER (U.D.).—1873.

In the North District Schools from 9 to 9.40 a.m., the children are taught Scripture history, texts of Scripture, and Hymns, ancient and modern.

In the South District Schools the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and Scripture history are taught, in the boys' and infants' school from 9.20 to 9.50, and in the girls' and infants' school from 9.30 to 9.50.

EAST GRINSTEAD.—1875.

Copy of Regulation of the Board.

“ Religious instruction to be given between 9 and 10 o'clock.

“ The Bible shall be read daily, and there may be given therefrom by the teacher such explanations and instructions in the principles of religion and morality as are suitable to the capacities of the children: provided always, that the provisions of Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act with respect to religious instruction are strictly observed in letter and spirit.

“ Such prayers and hymns and such books for religious and moral teaching shall be used in the schools as the Board may from time to time approve.”

FUNTINGTON.—1872.

“ Reading and explanation of the Scriptures by general staff of teachers for one hour each morning.”

HOLLINGTON.—1871.

Copy of Minute passed 2nd April 1873.

“ The Board considered the subject of the time-tables of the schools; and decided that the time to be allotted to religious instruction should henceforward be limited to 40 minutes. Of this period of 40 minutes, five minutes at the morning opening of the schools and five minutes at the evening close are to be given to prayer and singing; whilst the 30 minutes between 9.5 a.m. and 9.35 a.m. are to be allotted to the reading and teaching of the Scriptures. The extra 10 minutes in the morning and evening secured by this arrangement are to be given to that branch of secular instruction which follows and precedes the religious instruction in the present arrangement of the table of times.

“ The chairman was requested to communicate the same to the teachers of the schools.”

HORSHAM (U.D.).—1873.

Extract from Regulations of Board.

“ That in Board Schools (other than those that may be let to the Board with restrictions as to time) the Holy Bible be read and explained, and other religious instruction be given by the teachers for half an hour every day.

“ That in all schools built by the Board, or let to the Board, the morning meeting of each school commence and the last meeting be closed with worship; the prayers and hymns used to be approved by the Board.”

HOVE.—1876.

Resolved, "That half an hour be devoted to religious exercises before the official opening of the school in the morning, and a quarter of an hour after its official close in the afternoon, it being fully understood that no child shall be required to attend beyond the official school hours.

"That such religious exercises shall consist of a prayer in simple words adapted to young children, the singing of hymns, the reading and exposition of the Holy Scriptures; the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments shall be taught in the school, and the Apostles' Creed one day in the week."

LITTLEHAMPTON.—1875.

"The Board have made no regulations; the instruction is therefore given in the same manner as under the late managers. A portion of Scripture is read at commencement, the Lord's Prayer repeated; and in girls' and infants' rooms, a hymn sung. At the former National Schools they commence with prayer and singing a hymn; half an hour is devoted to instruction in Bible subjects each day."

NEWHAVEN.—1874.

Resolved, "That in both schools, at the commencement of each day's school hours any portion or portions of the Holy Scriptures be read, with or without comment or explanation, but special care being taken that no denominational teaching be given in such comment or explanation; and that a form of prayer be offered at the beginning of the morning and at the close of the afternoon school."

NEW SHOREHAM.—1872.

Resolved, "That in the schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction thereupon in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children: provided always, that in such explanation and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in the letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in the schools to attach children to any denomination; and further, that such explanations and instruction as are recognised by the foregoing resolution shall be given by the responsible teachers of the school."

NORTH MUNDHAM (U.D.).—1874.

"The practice is to have religious instruction, consisting of either Scripture lesson or reading the Bible with explanation, every day from 9 to 9.45 a.m., excepting on Thursdays, when it is given from 11.15 to 12 o'clock."

PATCHAM.—1874.

Bible reading and prayer from 11.15 to 12 at noon.

PLUMPTON.—1875.

Resolved, "That religious instruction be given during the first hour of school; that the Bible be read and explained. Special care should be taken in such explanation to impress upon the children a knowledge of God and of their duties towards God and man. That the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer shall be taught."

ROTHERFIELD.—1874.

Religious instruction is given by the teachers from 9 to 9.45 a.m. each day.

Resolved, "That the Bible be read by the older children daily in the boys' and girls' schools, and suitable instruction given from it, and that the younger children in both schools be taught out of the books called 'Peep of Day' and 'Line upon Line'; also that all the children be taught verses of Scripture and hymns, and that, as part of the religious instruction, the schools be opened and closed by the form of prayer provided by the Board."

RUDGWICK.—1877.

The School is opened and closed with prayer, and religious instruction is given at the end of morning school for half an hour by the master or the vicar.

RUSPER.—1874.

The Bible is read daily, and questions asked thereon.

Sussex.

SEAFORD (U.D.).—1874.

"The practice of the school is, the morning meeting is opened, and the afternoon closed, with prayer; and the Bible is read at the beginning of the morning meeting."

SIDLESHAM.—1874.

The Collect for the day and the Lord's Prayer are read at the beginning and conclusion of each day's schooling, and the children are questioned in Scripture history.

SOUTH BERSTED.—1871.

The reading of the Bible in class during the first half hour in school, the singing of a hymn, and the reading of the Lord's Prayer at the opening and closing of the schools.

SOUTHWICK.—1874.

"That the Scriptures be read and explained by the principal teachers, and that such reading and explanation, together with the saying of the Lord's Prayer and the singing of a hymn, shall be between 9 and 9.30 a.m., and that a hymn be sung at 4 p.m.

"That in the Bible instruction special regard shall be given, both in letter and spirit, to the 7th and 14th Sections of the Education Act of 1870, and that in such explanations as may be found necessary, no attempt shall be made to direct attention or attach children to any particular denomination."

THAKEHAM.—1874.

The school shall be opened with prayer in the morning, and closed with prayer and a hymn in the afternoon.

UDIMORE.—1874.

Prayers the same as in London Board Schools, and a chapter of the Bible read without comment.

WARNINGCAMP.—1875.

Hymn and prayer at commencement of school, followed by Scripture reading and explanation.

WESTBOURNE.—1875.

"Hymns are sung, prayers on opening and closing school are offered. Bible lessons three times every week. These arrangements existed before the schools were transferred to the Board."

WESTFIELD.—1874.

The Scripture is read without comment.

WESTHAM (U.D.).—1873.

"The Bible by the teachers."

WILMINGTON.—1875.

Morning and evening prayers at the opening and closing of the school, and explanation of Holy Scripture.

WISBOROUGH GREEN.—1874.

Religious instruction from 9 to 9.45 every morning.

WIVELSFIELD.—1875.

Resolved, "That in the school provided by this Board, hymns shall be sung, prayers offered, and the Scriptures read at the commencement of the morning and at the close of the afternoon meeting, and there shall be given such explanations and instructions in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children: provided always, that the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

"That we consider it desirable that our children should commit to memory passages of the Scriptures, and also be instructed in the historical parts of the Old Testament, and the

the Life of Christ, and that the master be directed to include these subjects in the time allotted for religious instruction."

Sussex.

The following School Boards have no schools under their management:—

Hailsham - - - - 1875	Ore - - - - 1878
Heathfield - - - - 1875	Ringmer - - - - 1875
Leominster - - - - 1875	Slaugham - - - - 1874
Newick - - - - 1875	Stedham - - - - 1874

WARWICKSHIRE.

Warwickshire.

COVENTRY.—1870.

Extract from Regulations of Board.

"In all day schools provided by the Board selections from the Bible suited to the capacities of children, and approved by the Board, may be read by the head master at the opening or close of school; but no attempt shall be allowed to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination.

"In all day schools provided by the Board, provision may be made (in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools) for offering prayer and using hymns at the time or times when, according to Section 7 Sub-section 2 of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised. The prayers and hymns to be selected by the Board.

"During the time of religious reading or religious observance, any children withdrawn from such reading or observance shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects."

ASTON (Extra Municipal).—1875.

Extract from Regulation of the Board.—"A portion of the Bible shall be read without note or comment by the principal teacher in each department for 10 minutes at the opening of each school in the morning, before the marking of the registers, the portions to be read being left to the discretion of the teacher, but recorded by him or her in a book kept for the purpose."

BEARLEY.—1875.

28th June 1878.—"It was decided that the children receive religious instruction every morning within the prescribed time (9 to 9.45); that the subjects for the next quarter be the Book of Genesis, the Gospel of St. Matthew, and the Ten Commandments and the Beatitudes to be learned by heart.

BICKENHILL.—1874.

"Prayers, hymns, Scripture texts, short stories from the Old and New Testaments, one half-hour at the beginning in the morning."

BISHOP'S ITCHINGTON.—1871.

The school is opened and closed with prayer and singing hymns; and the principal teacher gives 30 minutes' instruction daily in the Holy Scriptures, suited to the capacity of the children.

BOLEHALL and GLASCOTE.—1874.

"Prayers and religious instruction by the schoolmaster only."

BURTON DASSETT.—1873.

School is opened and closed with the Lord's Prayer and the Grace, and the Bible is read, with short explanation only, for half an hour, at the commencement of morning and afternoon school. No hymns are sung.

CLAVERDON (U.D.).—1873.

"The Board unanimously agreed that the Bible should be read and explained with unsectarian principles."

Warwickshire.

EXHALL.—1874.

Regulation.

In all day schools provided by the Board, selections from the Bible suited to the capacities of children and approved by the Board, may be read by the head master at the opening or close of school, but no attempt shall be allowed to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination.

FOLESHILL.—1873.

Resolved, “ That in all schools provided by the Board it shall be the duty of the head teachers to open and close the school each day with prayers and hymns approved by the Board, followed in the morning by such reading and instruction from the Bible as shall be suited to the capacities of the children: provided always, 1st. That no attempt shall be made to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination; 2nd. Children withdrawn by their parents from religious worship and instruction shall receive during the same time separate instruction in secular subjects. That the teachers shall submit to the Board from time to time a course of Bible instruction.”

HASELOR.—1875.

The Bible is read with simple explanations suitable to the capacities of the children, but so as in no way to infringe the provisions of Section 14 of the Elementary Education Act of 1870.

HILLMORTON.—1873.

The school is opened and closed with prayer, and religious instruction given after the prayers at the opening.

MILVERTON.—1877.

The regulations as to religious instruction are now under the consideration of the Board.

NEWBOLD-UPON-AVON (U.D.).—1876.

The Bible only is read without comment beyond the explanation of difficult words.

NORTON LINDSEY AND WOLVERTON (U.D.).—1875.

Religious instruction every day at the beginning of school.

OXHILL.—1873.

Resolved, “ 1. That in the school provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instructions therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children: provided always, that in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made in such school to attach children to any particular denomination.

“ 2. That such explanations and instructions as are recognised by the foregoing resolution shall be given by the responsible teachers of the school.

“ 3. That in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns in the school provided by the Board at the ‘ time or times ’ when, according to Section 7 Sub-section 2 of the Elementary Education Act, ‘ religious observances ’ may be ‘ practised.’

“ 4. That the arrangements for such ‘ religious observances ’ be left to the discretion of the teacher of the school, with the right of appeal to the Board by parents or rate-payers of the district: provided always, that in the offering of any prayers and the use of any hymns the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

“ 5. That during the time of religious teaching or religious observance, any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects.

“ 6. That a copy of Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and also of the Regulations 1, 2, 3, and 4, must be hung up in a conspicuous part of the school-room.”

SOUTHAM.—1874.

“The Lord’s Prayer is used morning and evening. Religious (non-sectarian) instruction is given by the master from 11.30 to 11.45 a.m.”

STOKE.—1873.

Regulation.

In any day schools provided by the Board, selections from the Bible suited to the capacities of children, and approved by the Board, may be read by the head-master at the opening or close of school, but no attempt shall be allowed to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination.

WILNECOTE (U.D.).—1875.

School opened and closed with hymn and Lord’s Prayer.

Biographies of Old Testament; events of our Lord’s life, his Parables and Miracles; texts to be learnt; portions of Scripture and hymns committed to memory.

The following School Boards have no schools under their management:—

Frankton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1875.
Haseley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1875.
Warmington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1874.

The undermentioned School Board provides secular instruction only:—

BIRMINGHAM.—1870.

The School Board makes no provision either for religious instruction or for any form of religious worship.

In buildings erected by the Board, opportunity is given to voluntary teachers to give religious instruction and to conduct any form of religious service they please.

The teachers pay rent to the Board for the use of the buildings.

The regulations under which the voluntary teachers have access to the schools are appended.

The Board teachers are not allowed to aid in voluntary teaching.

In school buildings held by the Board for a nominal rent, the original managers of the schools reserve, in some cases, the right of giving religious instruction.

Regulations for the giving of Voluntary Religious Teaching in Board Schools.

Resolved, “That facilities should be afforded for the giving of religious instruction by voluntary agency in the school buildings belonging to the Board, to children attending the Board schools.

“That in every case the wish of the parents or guardians should determine whether a child shall receive religious instruction, and whether a child shall receive any specific religious instruction that may be provided.

“That any persons proposing to give religious instruction, shall be required to pay to the Board a rent for the use of the buildings proportionate to the number of children to whom the religious instruction is given, and the time occupied in giving the instruction.

“That the time during which religious teaching is given shall not be included in the time-table of the school.

“That the opportunity for giving religious instruction shall be given on Tuesday morning and Friday morning in every week.

“That on Tuesday and Friday mornings the schools shall open under the management of the Board three-quarters of an hour later than on other days.

“That the application of the Religious Education Society, as representing a considerable number of religious communities in the town, be complied with on the terms prescribed by these resolutions; and that the Education School Management Committee be authorised to complete the arrangements, and report to the Board.

“That any further application for the use of the school buildings, for the giving of religious instruction in accordance with these regulations, be referred to the Education and School Management Committee for them to report to the Board, with the understanding that these applications may be made, either—

Warwickshire

"(1.) By the committee of any similar society representing one or more of the religious communities of the town; or,

"(2.) By ministers of religion in charge of congregations in the town; or,

"(3.) By any person willing to give religious instruction, when the application is sustained by the signatures of the parents of at least 20 children in regular attendance at one of the departments of any Board school."

Westmoreland.

WESTMORELAND.

ASBY.—1873.

"Half an hour to be occupied each morning in singing and prayer and in religious instruction without denominational teaching."

BROUGH (U.D.).—1874.

"That religious instruction from the Bible be given to the scholars during the first half-hour in the morning."

BROUGHAM.—1874.

"On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday mornings, the first half-hour is devoted to reading and explaining some portion of the Bible. On Friday morning those children whose parents do not object to it, say and have explained to them the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments. A short time is also occupied at the end of the morning and afternoon teaching with a short form of Thanksgiving."

CLIBURN.—1877.

"The Scriptures are read and taught for one hour every day."

CLIFTON.—1874.

Copy of Resolution.

"That the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments be taught in the school, and that the school be opened with prayers and reading of the Bible, and that the master make such explanation as may be necessary."

DILLICAR.—1874.

"The master, at his discretion, gives an occasional Scripture lesson out of the regular school hours."

KIRKBY STEPHEN (U.D.).—1875.

Resolution.

"That the Board schools be opened and closed with prayer and praise and the reading and exposition of the Holy Scriptures until 9.45 a.m., and from 11.45 a.m. for closing the schools; and from 1.30 p.m. to 2.15 p.m., and from 4.15 p.m. for closing the schools."

KIRKBY THORE (U.D.).—1873.

Bible lesson from 9 to 9.30 a.m.

LITTLE STRICKLAND and THIRIMBY (U.D.).—1874.

"The school is opened and closed with prayer, and at the opening of the school there is half an hour's religious instruction in reading the Bible, with simple explanation."

MALLERSTANG.—1874.

Half an hour in the morning devoted to singing. Prayer, and reading a Bible or New Testament lesson in the afternoon, closing with singing and prayer.

NATEBY and WHARTON (U.D.).—1874.

Regulation.—"That the school be opened and closed with prayer and praise; that religious instruction be given after the school has been opened in the morning until 9.45 a.m., as allowed by the Education Acts."

ORMSIDE.—1874.

Westmoreland.

“ From 9 to 9.30 a.m., singing hymns, prayers, and Bible reading. From 4 to 4.15 p.m., oral Bible lesson, singing hymn, and prayers.”

SHAP.—1874.

Religious instruction given, 15 minutes every morning.

SOULBY.—1874.

Resolution.—“ That a Scripture reading be given twice a week, on Wednesdays and Fridays, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p.m.”

The following School Board has no schools under its management :—

KENDAL - - - - - 1871.

WILTSHIRE.

Wiltshire.

DONHEAD ST. MARY.—1874.

Extract from Minutes.

“ It is a matter of the highest importance that children educated at the public expense should be instructed in those principles of Christianity which are fundamental yet not denominational.

“ Hymn, prayer, including the Lord's Prayer, at opening in the morning ; Scripture lesson in the time for religious instruction, i.e., from 9 to 9.50 a.m.”

EDINGTON and EAST COULSTON (U.D.).—1875.

A portion of Scripture is read at opening and closing school.

GREAT CHEVERELL.—1875.

Half an hour every Monday is set apart for religious instruction, during which time the Bible and “ easy Scripture lessons ” are read.

LUCKINGTON.—1872.

The school is opened and closed daily with prayer, and religious instruction is given by reading and explanation of the Scriptures.

MILTON LILBORNE.—1876.

School opens every morning with hymn and short prayer and Lord's Prayer. Scripture lesson 9.20 to 9.50. Sing a short Grace before leaving school at 12 o'clock (dinner-time). School closes for the day with hymn, short prayer, and Lord's Prayer.

RAMSBURY.—1872.

“ Boys' School.—Reading and explanation of about 30 verses of Scripture, and prayers, the Lord's Prayer and three from the Common Prayer Book.

“ Infants' School.—Hymn, texts of Scripture, and prayers.

“ Mixed School.—The historical part of the Bible, Parables, Miracles, texts of Scripture, and Ten Commandments.”

STRATTON ST. MARGARET.—1876.

“ Schools opened and closed by singing and prayer. The religious instruction consists of Bible reading, with such instruction thereon as shall be suited to the capacities of children, but the teaching shall not be of a sectarian character. The Lord's Prayer and the

Wiltshire.

Ten Commandments are learnt; no Catechism allowed. It is the intention of the Board to draw up a form of prayers, or rather to select from some already in use, and also hymns, as soon as possible.

SWINDON.—1877.

The Board has resolved that the schools under it be opened by singing a hymn, reading the Scripture, and prayer.

WROUGHTON.—1877.

Bible history.

The following School Boards have no schools under their management:—

SALISBURY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1871.
Box	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1871.

Worcestershire.

W O R C E S T E R S H I R E.

DUDLEY.—1871.

Extract from Regulations of Board.

“The Bible shall be read, and such lessons in religion and morality given therefrom as are suited to the capacities of the children: provided that Section 14 of the Education Act be observed, both in letter and spirit, no denominational bias being given to the teaching.

“During the time of religious teaching, or religious observance, any children whose parents desire it may be withdrawn, and shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects.

“That hymns and prayers, to be selected by the Board in accordance with the provisions of the Education Act in Sections 7 and 14, be used in the schools at the opening in the morning, and at the close in the evening.

“The Bible lessons shall be given only by the appointed teachers of the schools.”

KIDDERMINSTER.—1871.

Extract from Regulations of Board.

“All day schools under the management of the Board shall be opened and closed daily with prayer and singing of hymns; the form of prayer to be used and the hymns to be sung having been first approved by the Board.

“The authorised version of the Bible shall be daily read in all the schools, and such explanation and instruction in the principles of religion and morality shall be given as are suited to the ages and capacities of the children; any books or apparatus to be used having been first approved by the Board.

“Such explanation and instruction shall be given only by the master and mistress, and regular teachers of the various schools; and in carrying out these regulations, the letter and spirit of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, especially Sections 7 and 14, shall be strictly adhered to.

“The time for religious observance and religious instruction shall be in accordance with the time-table adopted by the Board, and approved by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools.”

WORCESTER.—1871.

Extract from Regulations of Board.

“That the times for religious service and instruction in religious subjects be from 9 o'clock to a quarter to 10 in the morning, and from a quarter after 4 o'clock to half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on every day in which the schools are opened; that the form of religious service and the hymns adopted by the Exeter School Board be used in the schools of this Board; and that the religious instruction in the Board's schools shall be given by the head teachers only, and shall consist of the reading of the Holy Scriptures daily, as selected by the Board, with the addition of such simple explanations as shall be adapted to the capacities of the children, and in accordance with the principles of the Elementary Education Act.”

ABBERTON (U.D.).—1874.

Worcestershire.

Bible read and explained.

ALFRICK, LULSLEY, AND SUCKLEY (U.D.).—1874.

Religious instruction daily, from 9.15 to 9.45 a.m.

BEOLEY.—1874.

The practice is to open and close with singing and prayer; a Scripture lesson every morning, with explanation by teacher; the Creed and Commandments also repeated every day.

BROMSGROVE.—1875.

Resolution.

“That all former resolutions of this Board upon the subject of religious instruction be rescinded, and that in the schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instructions therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children, and that prayers and hymns be offered and used at the time or times when, according to Section 7 Sub-Section 2 of Education Act, 1870, religious observances may be practised; but that in such explanations and instructions, and in such prayers and hymns, the provisions of the Education Act, 1870, in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed. That the selection of the prayers and hymns to be used, and a syllabus of the religious instruction to be given both to scholars and pupil teachers in accordance with this resolution, shall be made by a committee of the whole Board.”

EVENLODE.—1875.

Religious instruction is given till 9.45, and the school opens and closes with prayers.

FECKENHAM.—1874.

The Board have passed a resolution that the Bible be read in the schools under their management, but without note or comment.

INKBERROW (U.D.).—1874.

Religious instruction is given to a certain extent, but not so as to infringe the provisions of the Education Act of 1870.

KING'S NORTON.—1875.

Regulation.

“In every school a portion of the Bible shall be read by the head teacher, without note or comment, at the commencement of morning and afternoon school.”

SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR.—1873.

Meet at 9. From 9 to 9.10, singing and prayer; 9.10 to 9.40, Bible reading; 12, sing Grace before dinner; 2 p.m., sing Grace after dinner; 4 p.m., hymn and prayers.

STOURBRIDGE.—1873.

The Board accepted a transfer of some Church schools, and the course of religious observances and instruction prevailing previous to the transfer has been continued, modified only so far as necessary to conform to the provisions of the Education Acts.

THE LYE.—1877.

Regulations.

“That all religious instruction be given before 10 o'clock in the morning, and that in the teachers' explanations and comments the doctrines peculiar to any sect shall neither be taught nor impugned.

Worcestershire.

"That the following scheme of religious instruction be adopted for the ensuing year:— For the elder children, Book of Genesis from the Old Testament, and Gospel of St. Luke from the New Testament, with hymns and texts. The younger children to be taught hymns and texts, and instructed from pictures (selected by the teachers), illustrating Scripture subjects."

WARLEY (U.D.).—1876.

Regulation.

"The school shall be opened morning and afternoon with prayer, the singing of a hymn, and the reading of a passage from the Bible."

WELLAND.—1874.

Singing a hymn and repetition of Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments. Illustrations and explanations of New Testament (time occupied from 9 to 9.15 a.m.). Of course no compulsory attendance during the time.

The following School Boards have no schools under their management:—

DROITWICH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1874
Hartlebury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1874
St. Peter's (Extra Municipal)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1874

Yorkshire.

YORKSHIRE.

BARNESLEY.—1871.

"In each school every morning the children have hymns, prayers, and the Bible read and explained from 9 to 9.45, and the last 10 minutes of the afternoon lesson is devoted to singing and prayer."

The following is a copy of the resolution passed by the Board when their first school was opened:—

"The Bible shall be read and explained in all Board schools, but all teachers are especially enjoined to adhere strictly to the terms of the 14th Section of the Education Act, which provides, that 'No religious catechism or religious formulary which is distinctive of any denomination shall be taught in the school.'"

BATLEY.—1871.

Extract from Regulations of Board.

"In all schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children: Provided always,—

"(a.) That in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

"In accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns in schools provided by the Board, at the 'time or times' when, according to Section 7 Sub-section 2 of the Education Act, 'religious observances' may be 'practised.' That the arrangements for such 'religious observances' be left to the discretion of the teacher and managers of each school, subject to the approval of the Board: Provided always,—

"That in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination."

BRADFORD.—1870.

Extract from Regulations of Board.

"That in all day schools the Bible be read, and such explanations and instruction given therefrom

therefrom in the principles of religion and morality as are suited to the capacities of children: Provided always,—

Yorkshire.

“(a.) That in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Elementary Education Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

“(b.) That in regard to any particular school, the Board shall consider and determine upon any application by managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district who may show special cause for exception of the school from the operation of this regulation in whole or in part.

“(c.) That any parent may object to his or her child being present during the time of religious teaching or religious observance; and that any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance shall receive instruction in secular subjects in a separate room.

“(d.) That all explanations and instruction from the Bible shall be given in the principal room, by the head teacher *only*, to the whole school, the teaching staff being in charge of their classes, and not engaged in any kind of work. This resolution is to be considered subject to paragraph (c.).

“(e.) That religious teaching and religious observance shall be at the opening of the school in the morning, not exceeding 20 minutes, and at the closing of the school in the afternoon, not exceeding 10 minutes.

“That in all day schools it be discretionary that provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns at the time or times when, according to Section 7 Sub-section 2 of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised.

“That the arrangements for such religious observances be left to the discretion of the managers of each school, with the right of appeal to the Board by teachers, managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district.”

DEWSBURY.—1871.

Extract from Regulations of Board.

“*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—All teachers shall use their best endeavours on all suitable occasions to instil into the minds of their scholars those moral principles which will fit them for the ordinary duties of life, and promote the common welfare of society.

“In all the girls’ and boys’ schools such portions of the Bible shall be daily read as the head teacher may deem most suitable to the capacity of the scholars; such reading shall not occupy more than 15 minutes at the opening of the morning school, and shall be conducted with strict regard to Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

“In the infants’ school, subject to the same provisions, the head teacher shall give the children instruction in the facts of Scripture history best suited to their age.

“If any of the teachers shall take advantage of this arrangement for any sectarian purpose, the managers shall report it to the Board, that proper steps may be taken to prevent a repetition of the offence.”

HALIFAX.—1871.

Extract from Regulations of Board.

“The schools provided by the Board shall be opened each morning and closed each afternoon by the singing of a hymn from a collection approved by the Board; by the reading of some portion of the Bible in the authorised version, to be selected by the Board, when such explanations and instructions may be given therefrom by the principal teacher only as are suited to the capacities of the children; and by the repetition of the Lord’s Prayer, in which the children may join.

“The religious teaching and observances at the opening of the school in the morning shall not exceed 20 minutes, and at the closing of the school in the afternoon shall not exceed 10 minutes.

“In all the religious teaching and observances the provisions of Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, shall be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and no attempt shall be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

“Secular lessons shall be taught in a separate room during the time of any religious observance or instruction to all children who may, by the wish of their parents, be withdrawn therefrom.”

HEDON.—1872.

Religious instruction is given in the school one hour each day, between the hours of 9 and 10 in the forenoon.

Yorkshire.

HUDDERSFIELD.—1871.

Extract from Regulations of Board.

"In schools provided by the Board no religious teaching shall be given, but a period not exceeding 15 minutes shall be devoted at the beginning of the morning meeting as follows:—First, a hymn, to be approved by the Board, shall be sung by all the children. Then the principal teacher in each department (who shall himself or herself select the portion of the Bible to be read) shall read a chapter, or part of a chapter, out of the Bible, without note or comment. The children shall then repeat the Lord's Prayer after the teacher. The children whose parents object to their devoting the first quarter of an hour to the above religious observances, shall receive secular instruction in their respective classes."

KINGSTON-ON-HULL.—1871.

Extract from Regulations of Board.

"In all schools of this Board the schools shall be opened in the morning with the reading of a portion of the Bible, without note or comment, the offering of a short prayer, and the singing of a hymn, to be approved by the Board.

"That in the further religious instruction to be given in all boys' and girls' schools, it shall be an instruction to the teachers to use the books of Scripture lessons recommended by Her Majesty's Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, for direction as to the portions of the authorised version of the Bible which shall be read, and the instruction and explanations to be given thereon.

"That the religious instruction to be given in infants' schools shall be such as is adapted to the ages and capacities of the children.

"That in all prayers and hymns to be used, and instructions and explanations to be given as above, the provisions of the Act, especially in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made thereby to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination.

"That with regard to any particular school, the Board shall consider and determine upon any application by managers or parents who may show special cause for the exemption of the school from the operation of Clauses 11 to 14 hereof in whole or in part.

"That secular lessons in a separate room shall be provided, during the time of any religious observance or instruction, for all children who may by their parents' wish be withdrawn therefrom."

On the 9th February 1876 it was resolved,— "That the religious exercises and instruction be conducted only by the head or certificated assistant teachers."

LEEDS.—1870.

Extract from Regulations of Board.

"*Moral and Religious Instruction.*—1. That in the schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children: Provided always,—

"(a.) That in such explanations and instructions the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

"(b.) That in regard of any particular school, the Board shall consider and determine upon any application by managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district who may show special cause for exception of the school from the operation of this resolution, in whole or in part.

"2. (a.) That in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns in schools provided by the Board, at the 'time or times' when according to Section 7 Sub-section 2 of the Elementary Education Act, 'religious observances' may be 'practised.'

"(b.) That the arrangements for such 'religious observances' be left to the discretion of the teacher and managers of each school, with the right of appeal to the Board by teacher, managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district:

"Provided always, that in the offering of any prayers and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

"3. That

“3. That all such religious teaching and observances shall be given and conducted by the master or mistress, or by the assistant master or mistress, of each school, the head teacher alone being held responsible for the same.

“4. That the religious teaching be given, at the option of the managers, at the opening or at the close of the school.

“5. That during the time of religious teaching or religious observance, any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance receive separate instruction in secular subjects.

“6. That the Bible be read by the children in the third and higher standards, as well as by the teachers, during the time set apart for religious instruction.

“That having regard to the provisions for moral and religious instruction in the scheme of education,—

“1. The schools shall be opened punctually at 9 o'clock by the singing of a hymn, to be followed by prayer (always, at least, the Lord's Prayer), and a Bible lesson, in some consecutive course, approved by the Committee; and that all the pupil-teachers attend with the scholars, both at the opening service and at the Bible lesson: Provided always, that in such explanations and instructions the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed in respect of both pupil-teachers and scholars, and both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

“2. The head teachers shall give, out of school hours in every week, not less than 30 minutes to the regular Bible instruction of their pupil-teachers, the best time being in most cases between the hours of 8 and 9 on Monday morning.”

MIDDLESBOROUGH.—1870.

Extract from Regulations of Board.

“In all day schools provision shall be made for giving effect to the following:—

“That the Bible shall not be used as a class book, but that in the schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children: Provided always, that in such explanation and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

“In all schools provision may be made for giving effect to the following:—

“1. That, in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns in schools provided by the Board at the ‘time or times’ when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, ‘religious observances’ may be ‘practised.’

“2. That the arrangements for such ‘religious observances’ be left to the discretion of the teacher and managers of each school, with the right of appeal to the Board by teacher, managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district: Provided always, that in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.”

ROTHERHAM (U.D.).—1875.

Regulations.—In the morning, the schools shall be opened by singing a few verses of some hymn approved by the Board, after which the head teacher shall read a portion of Scripture, with such explanations and such instruction from the Scriptures in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children: Provided that in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any way to attach children to, or detach children from, any particular denomination. The head teacher shall then repeat a form of prayer approved by the Board, to be followed by the Lord's Prayer, in which the children may join.

N.B.—These religious observances shall not exceed fifteen minutes.

The head teacher shall insert each day in the log-book the portion of the Scripture selected for reading.

In the afternoon the schools shall be closed with the singing of a hymn from a selection approved by the Board.

Yorkshire.

SCARBOROUGH.—1871.

Regulations of the Board.

"At the opening of the morning school, and at the closing of the afternoon school, the responsible teacher shall read a portion of the Bible, to be followed by the Lord's Prayer.

"In reading the Bible there shall be given therefrom, by the responsible teacher of the school, such explanations and instructions as are suited to the capacities of the children: Provided always, that in such explanations and instructions the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 shall be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt shall be made to attach children to any particular denomination."

SHEFFIELD.—1870.

Extract from Regulations of Board.

"From 9 o'clock to 9.45 shall be occupied with singing, prayer, and Scripture lessons, and 10 minutes at the close of the afternoon teaching shall be devoted to singing and prayer.

"Teachers must pay particular attention to the following resolution of the Board:— 'That the Bible be read and explained in all schools under the conduct of the Board, and that all teachers provided by the Board be enjoined, not only to adhere strictly to the terms of the 14th Section of the Education Act, which provides that, "No religious catechism or religious formulary which is distinctive of any denomination shall be taught in the schools," but also to abstain from all denominational teaching.'

WAKEFIELD.—1871.

Copy Resolution of the Board:—"In all schools which shall at any time come within the jurisdiction of this Board the Bible shall be read, with such comment or explanation as the principal teacher for the time being shall think desirable, always having respect to the spirit and letter of the Act with regard to teaching the creeds or formularies of any religious body."

ADLINGFLEET.—1874.

Thirty-five minutes for prayer and reading of Scripture.

AIRTON (U.D.).—1875.

"That the religious teaching and observances in the school be, for the present, as follows:—Bible reading and *viva voce* instruction by the mistress, the use of hymns and a form of prayer at the opening and close of the school, and the learning by the children of the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and verses of Scripture."

ALVERTHORPE-WITH-THORNES (Extra Municipal).—1875.

Regulation.—"That at the stated hours for religious instruction the Bible be read in the schools without any doctrinal teaching, a simple explanation, by the teacher, of each paragraph being sufficient.

"That the school open and close with singing and prayer."

APPLETON-UPON-WISKE.—1872.

Regulation.—"That the Bible be read as a text-book, without comment or explanation, three mornings per week."

ASKERN.—1877.

The religious instruction in this school is confined to the reading of Holy Scripture daily, as per time-table.

ASTON-WITH-AUGHTON.—1874.

Singing hymns, saying prayers, and reading a chapter in the Old or New Testament from 9 to 9.20 a.m.

Singing a hymn, and saying prayers at 4 p.m. Saying "Grace" at 12 and at 1.30 p.m.

ATWICK.—1876.

Regulation.—"That no religious teaching be given in the Board's school other than that contained in the Old and New Testaments."

AWKLEY.—1874.

Instruction in Holy Scripture is given by the master from 9.10 to 9.40 a.m. every day. The chairman of the Board generally gives this to the other children on a Tuesday morning.

The school is opened and closed with prayer and a hymn.

BAILDON.—1874.

"Every morning at the opening of the schools a hymn shall be sung, after which a short portion of the Holy Scriptures shall be read by the scholars, without note or comment from the teachers; then the teacher shall offer an extemporary prayer, if he desire to do so. At the closing of the school in the afternoon a hymn shall be sung; after which shall follow a short prayer, as stated above."

BARMBY-ON-THE-MARSH and ASSELBY (U.D.).—1874.

"Morning and evening prayers daily, from the Church Prayer Book, from 9 to 9.15 and from 4 to 4.15 respectively. The Bible lesson from 9.15 to 9.45. Grace before and after meat. Hymns and private prayers are learnt, and all the above are often given for home lessons."

BARNBOROUGH.—1876.

Regulation.—"That the school be opened with a hymn, prayer, and reading the Bible, and such simple explanation in the principles of morality and religion be given as is suited to the capacities of the children, and that the school be similarly closed."

BEAL (U.D.).—1875.

Resolution:—"That from 9.10 to 9.40 be devoted to religious instruction."

BENTLEY-WITH-ARKSEY.—1875.

Copy of Moral and Religious Scheme.

(1.) That in the Board school the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction therefrom, in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children.

(2.) That, in accordance with the general practice of elementary schools, provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns in the school provided by the Board, at the "time or times" when, according to Section 7, Sub-Section 2 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, religious observances may be "practised":

Provided always, that any explanations and instruction from the Bible, in the offering of prayers, and in the use of hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

(3.) That all such religious teaching and observances shall be given and conducted by the master or mistress of the school, the head teacher alone being held responsible for the same.

(4.) That during the time of religious teaching or religious observance, any children drawn from such teaching or observance receive separate instruction in secular subjects.

(5.) That the Bible be read by the children in the third and higher standards, as well as by the teachers, during the time set apart for religious instruction.

(6.) Copies of all hymns and of forms of prayer, occasionally or regularly used, except where extempore prayer or where only the Lord's Prayer is used, must in all cases be submitted to the Board.

BEWERLEY.—1874.

School opened and closed with singing and prayer, and occasionally a lesson in Scripture history is given.

BILBROUGH.—1874.

The mistress is instructed to begin and end the day's teaching with prayers, and to occupy the balance of time allowed by legal regulations in reading and explaining a chapter of the New Testament.

BINGLEY-WITH-MICKLETHWAITE.—1875.

Regulation.—The principal teacher may give such religious instruction as he or she may deem advisable: Provided always, that in such instruction and in religious observance, Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, be strictly observed both in spirit and letter.

BROMPTON.—1872.

The Bible is read every day in the school by order of the Board, and Scripture lessons given from books approved of by the Board. There are no bye-laws in reference to this matter.

BUBWITH (U.D.).—1875.

Resolved, "That the school be opened each morning by singing of a hymn, the reading of a portion of the Gospel, without comment or explanation, and the Lord's Prayer."

Yorkshire.

BURSTWICK-CUM-SKECKLING.—1872.

Prayers morning and just before leaving in the afternoon.

BURTON FLEMING, OR NORTH BURTON.—1873.

"Prayers and Holy Scripture from 9 to 9.30.

"Prayers from 3.50 to 4 p.m."

CALVERLEY-WITH-FARSLEY.—1874.

"Bible lesson to the whole school by principal teacher, repetition of the Lord's Prayer, and occasionally a hymn."

CARLETON (IN SKIPTON).—1871.

First three-quarters of an hour on Tuesdays and Thursdays is the portion of time set apart for lessons in the Old and New Testaments respectively. Short prayers are said every morning and evening. Grace is sung at the dismissal of school in the morning and on its reassembling for the afternoon.

CARLTON (IN BARNSLEY).—1875.

Resolved, "That the Bible be read and explained by the teachers, and that the children be taught the Lord's Prayer and the Commandments (but not the Creed), and that hymns be sung.

CARLTON HUSTHWAITE (U.D.).—1876.

Reading in the Bible is allowed.

CARLTON MINIOTT.—1874.

No provision has been made, except for opening and closing the school with prayer each day.

CASTLEFORD.—1871.

The schools are opened with prayer and singing. Scripture read every morning.

CATCLIFFE.—1875.

"The Bible is read without any comment."

CAYTON (U.D.).—1875.

It is the practice of the schoolmaster to teach the children the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, and the Ten Commandments.

CHURWELL.—1873.

The schoolmaster gives the usual Bible lessons, without reference to sect or creed.

CLIFTON-WITH-NORWOOD.—1873.

"The school opens and closes with singing and prayer."

COMMONDALE.—1873.

The proceedings are opened and closed with a prayer, read by the master, and by the singing of a hymn.

CONISBROUGH.—1871.

On each morning, from 9 to 9.30, opening with singing and prayer. Bible reading with comments, and Bible lessons, all of an unsectarian tendency. From 11.55 to 12, singing or repetition of Grace.

On each afternoon, from 3.55 to 4, dismiss with singing and prayer.

Certain portions of the Bible are chosen for the year's study, and an examination at the end of the year.

COTTINGHAM.—1877.

The Lord's Prayer is read by the master or mistress at the opening and closing of the schools, and after the prayer in the morning the children have a Bible lesson for 20 minutes.

COWLING.—1871.

The master is instructed to read a portion of Scripture at close of morning and commencement of afternoon school.

CRIDLING STUBBS.—1875.

The school has only been open about three weeks, and is composed of infants unable to read, but when able to do so, an hour's Bible reading (daily) will be given.

CROFTON.—1874.

The school is opened and closed with prayer, and the first half-hour of each day is devoted to Scriptural instruction.

DACRE.—1874.

The school opens and closes with prayer.

DANBY.—1871.

The Bible is regularly read, and undenominational religious instruction is given in the school.

DARTON.—1874.

Resolved, "That the Holy Bible be henceforth used in the schools as a lesson book; and further, that the prayers and hymns in use at the Liverpool, Worsbro', and other Board schools be also used in these schools."

DRIGHLINGTON.—1871.

Schools are opened and closed with prayer and singing, and a Bible lesson is given daily.

Copy Resolution of the Board: "That in any infant school connected with the Board the mistress may teach the children Bible history, and that the children may be taught to use the Lord's Prayer, but that no other form of prayer be used."

EAST AND WEST ROUNTON (U.D.).—1876.

The Bible is read by children half an hour every morning.

EAST ARDSLEY.—1873.

Regulation.—"This school shall be opened and closed with the Lord's Prayer, and the Bible read without comment by the teachers."

EAST AYTON.—1876.

School is opened in the morning by the children (1) repeating the Lord's Prayer after the teacher, after which (2) a hymn is sung. In the afternoon school is closed by the singing of a hymn.

EAST COTTINGWITH (U.D.).—1876.

A quarter of an hour's Bible instruction first thing in a morning and last thing in an afternoon.

ECCLESHILL.—1871.

Extract from Resolution of Board:—"In all schools provided by this Board, provision shall be made for using such hymns, and for reading such portions of the Scriptures, as may be selected and approved of by the Board, on the opening of the school, and for using the like hymns and for repeating the Lord's Prayer on the closing of the schools each day: Provided always, that in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination."

ELLAND-WITH-GREETLAND.—1874.

"The schools are opened with singing and the Lord's Prayer. Bible lessons three times a week."

ELLERBY (U.D.).—1875.

An oral Bible lesson is given by the principal teacher every morning. These lessons are unsectarian.

ESTON.—1871.

"Reading a few verses from the Scriptures. Prayer and praise every morning."

Yorkshire.

EXELBY, LEEING, AND NEWTON.—1874.

"The deed of transfer from the National Society to the School Board, states that religious instruction (in the principles of the Established Church) shall be given from 9.5 to 9.30 a.m. every day when the school is held."

FELLISCLIFFE.—1873.

The school is opened with prayer.

FENWICK AND MOSS (U.D.).—1874.

The schoolmaster reads, on the opening of the school, a short chapter, or part of a chapter, from the Bible, and a short prayer from the Prayer Book, always adding the Lord's Prayer.

FERRY, FRYSTONE.—1874.

The school is opened every morning with prayers, and closed with the Grace before meat.

From 9 to 9.35, every morning the school is open, religious instruction is given by the head teacher, according to a syllabus approved by the Board.

The afternoon school is opened with singing the Grace after meat, and closed with prayers.

GILDERSOME.—1871.

Resolutions of the Board.

"That the instruction given in the Board schools shall be secular, and that the schools shall be opened daily by the singing of a hymn from a selection to be approved by the Board, and the devout reading of a portion of the Holy Scriptures, or the Lord's Prayer.

"That the reading of the Holy Scriptures in the Board schools shall not occupy more than 15 minutes."

GLAISDALE.—1873.

Resolution:—"That in the opinion of this Board due attention should be given to the religious instruction of those who attend the schools within the limits of its jurisdiction.

"That the instruction given should be as unsectarian as possible, and to that end,—

- "1. The Bible should be read without comment.
- "2. A book, called 'The Bible Epochs,' be taught.
- "3. That the following Belief be expected of the children (subject to the Conscience Clause),—
 - "(a.) I believe in God the Father, &c.
 - "(b.) I believe in God the Son, &c.
 - "(c.) I believe in God the Holy Ghost, &c.
- "4. The Ten Commandments.
- "5. My duty towards God.
- "6. My duty towards my neighbour.
- "7. The Lord's Prayer, with explanation."

GLASS HOUGHTON.—1875.

Oral Scripture lesson each day, from 11.45 a.m. to 12 o'clock.

GLUSBURN.—1871.

Meeting of the Glusburn School Board, held 12th February 1875.

Religious Instruction.—"The following Resolution was unanimously passed by the Board, viz.:—

"I. That the Bible shall be read daily, with such explanations and instructions therefrom given by the head master in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of the children: provided always—

"(a.) That in such explanations and instructions the provisions of the Education Act, Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to, or detach them from, any particular denomination.

"(b.) That any parent may object to his or her child being present during the time of religious observances, and that any children withdrawn from such observances shall receive secular instruction in a separate room.

"II. Previous to the Bible being read, the school shall be opened every morning by a hymn taken from the selection chosen by the Board, and also a short extempore prayer by the head master; the school shall also be closed in the afternoon by a hymn and short prayer.

"III. That

"III. That the whole of the religious observances and teachings do not occupy more than 40 minutes in each day, and not more than 30 minutes at one time.

"IV. That the Bible shall be read at least once in each week by the children in the third and higher standards, as well as by the teachers, during the time set apart for religious instruction.

"V. In the infant school, subject to the same provisions as in Rule I., the mistress shall give the children such religious instruction in the facts of Scripture history and moral training as is best adapted to the age and capacities of the children.

"VI. All teachers shall use their best endeavours on all suitable occasions to instil into the minds of their scholars those moral principles which will fit them for the ordinary duties of life, and promote the common welfare of society."

GOATHLAND.—1875.

"The Board recognises the following practice:—

"1. Prayers and hymns at opening and closing school.

"2. Instruction in Old and New Testament, and Commandments, from 9 to 9.30 every morning."

GOOLE (U.D.).—1873.

Regulation.—The schools shall be opened and closed by the singing of a sacred song and the repetition of the Lord's Prayer. The Bible shall be read and explained in all schools under the Board: Provided always, that in such explanation, Sections 7 and 14 of the Education Act be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no effort be made to attach the children to any particular denomination.

GREAT DRIFFIELD.—1871.

Extract from Regulations of Board:—"Provision shall be made for the daily reading (by the head master or mistress) of a portion of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment."

GUISBOROUGH.—1876.

The Bible is read by the teachers in the Board schools, and they make such comment thereon as they think suitable and proper. The Lord's Prayer is said morning and evening.

HARTHILL-WITH-WOODALL.—1876.

Regulation.—"From 9 o'clock to 9.45 shall be occupied with singing, prayer, and Scripture lessons, and 10 minutes at the close of the afternoon teaching shall be devoted to singing and prayer.

"Teachers must pay particular attention to the following resolution of the Board:—That the Bible be read and explained in all schools under the Board, and that all teachers provided by the Board be enjoined not only to adhere strictly to the terms of the 14th Section of the Education Act, which provides that no religious catechism or religious formulary distinctive of any denomination shall be taught in the schools, but also to abstain from all denominational teaching."

HATFIELD (IN THORNE).—1875.

Resolved, "That a portion of Scripture be read every morning in the mixed school, and a short explanation given; and a short oral Scripture lesson be given by the mistress in the infant school."

HAXBY.—1875.

At a meeting of the Board held 26th January 1876, it was *resolved*, "That the Bible be read in the schoolroom from 9.30 to 10 each morning, and that the part read in the morning be expounded by the master to the children in the afternoon from 1.30 to 2."

HEMINGBROUGH.—1875.

The opening of the school commences with a hymn and short prayer, followed by the Lord's Prayer.

The school is closed in the afternoon with a hymn, or the Doxology, and the Lord's Prayer.

Every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, from 20 minutes to half an hour is devoted to reading a portion of the New Testament and learning the Parables of our Lord.

Occasionally the learning of a hymn.

The Doxology is sung as Grace before meat.

HIGH ABBOTSDALE.—1874.

Religious instruction suitable to childish capacities, consisting of prayer and reading portions of Scripture, shall be given in the morning from 9 to 9.30 (the marking of the registers to be included in this half-hour), and also similar religious instruction during the last quarter of an hour in the afternoon, due regard always being had to the provisions contained in Section 7 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

Yorkshire.

HIGH AND LOW BISHOPSIDE.—1871.

"It was passed as a resolution of the Board, that the religious observances at the opening of the schools should consist of the singing of a hymn, reading a portion of Scripture and prayers, and that the time occupied by same do not exceed 20 minutes, viz., from 9 to 9.20 a.m."

HINDERWELL.—1876.

A Bible lesson is given by the teacher every morning, which is understood to be unsectarian.

HOLME ON SPALDING MOOR (U.D.).—1874.

"The school is opened and closed with prayers. The Bible is read, and oral lessons given on the history of Our Saviour, and other parts of the Bible. The Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments taught, and hymns."

HOLMPTON (U.D.).—1876.

Thirty minutes' Scripture lesson each morning between nine and ten.

HUNTINGTON (U.D.).—1876.

There are four Scripture lessons given each week, the Bible being the text book.

HUNTON AND ARRATHORNE (U.D.).—1876.

Prayers morning and evening.

HUTTON CRANSWICK (U.D.).—1872.

Reading of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, at the opening of the school.

HUTTONS AMBO.—1876.

Half an hour's religious instruction given once per day, as per time-table.

KEIGHLEY.—1875.

Regulations.—1. In the schools provided by the Board, the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instruction therefrom as are suited to the capacities of children: provided always,—

(a.) That in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

(b.) That in regard of any particular school, the Board shall consider and determine upon any application by managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district, who may show special cause for exception of the school from the operation of this resolution, in whole or in part.

2. Such explanations and instruction as are recognised by the foregoing regulation, shall be given by the responsible teachers of the school.

3. In all schools provision may be made for giving effect to the following resolution of the Board, passed on 18th September 1877 :—

(a.) That provision may be made for offering the Lord's Prayer and using hymns in schools provided by the Board, at the time or times when, according to Section 7, Sub-section 2, of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, religious observances may be practised.

(b.) That the arrangements for such religious observances be left to the discretion of the teachers and managers of each school, with the right of appeal to the Board by teachers, managers, parents, or ratepayers of the district.

Provided always—

That in the offering of any prayers, and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

4. During the time of Bible instruction or religious observance, any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects, or—

(a.) At the request of parents of children, arrangements may be made for such children receiving separate religious instruction from persons appointed by such parents, at their own cost; such teaching to be given only at the time of the ordinary Bible instruction of the school.

5. A copy of Sections 7 and 14, Elementary Education Act, 1870, and also of the preceding regulations, must be hung up in a conspicuous part of the schoolroom.

6. A syllabus of Bible instruction for one month, in advance, must be prepared by the teacher and forwarded to the clerk of the Board at the beginning of each month.

7. In every school the period for Bible instruction must be the half-hour preceding the closing of the school in the afternoon, on not more than three days a week.

KEYINGHAM.—1873.

The Scriptures are read and explained by the teacher.

KILLINGHALL.—1874.

“The school is opened by the children singing a hymn, and then repeating the Lord’s Prayer. The classes then read for half an hour in the Bible for not fewer than three days a week.”

On Friday mornings, for half an hour, the teacher speaks to the scholars upon the Scripture history as contained in the two small books by Barbara R. Bartlett.

KIPPAX.—1875.

“The Bible is read and explained.”

KIRK BRAMWITH.—1875.

“School is opened and closed by singing and prayer.”

KNOTTINGLEY.—1872.

The Bible is read, or passages of the Bible in the lesson-books are read, without comment.

LEVISHAM.—1877.

Short prayers each morning on entrance. Lessons from Old or New Testament or from Lord’s Prayer and Ten Commandments, and chief articles of Apostles’ Creed, first half hour each morning.

LOFTHOUSE-WITH-CARLTON (U.D.).—1874.

The Scriptures are read and explained half an hour each day.

LONGWOOD.—1874.

“The school opens in the morning by : 1. Singing a hymn ; 2. A portion of Scripture is read ; 3. The Lord’s Prayer is repeated. The school closes in the evening in the same way, with the exception of singing a hymn.”

MARRICK (U.D.).—1876.

The children are taught to read the Bible and New Testament along with other books usually read in Board schools, not referring to any religious formulary.

MELBOURNE.—1875.

Opened with the Lord’s Prayer morning and afternoon.

MENWITH-WITH-DARLEY.—1871.

In one school transferred to the Board there is no appointed religious instruction, but the teacher reads a portion of Scripture at the opening of school, after the manner of the British and Foreign School Society.

METHLEY.—1874.

The schools are opened with prayer and the singing of a hymn. Scripture lessons also are given.

MEXBOROUGH.—1875.

Regulation.

In infant schools the course shall include Biblical instruction, together with the subjects mentioned in the Education Code, and that all teachers provided by the Board, in imparting such Biblical instruction, be enjoined not only to adhere strictly to the terms of the 14th Section of the Education Act, which provides that “no religious catechism or religious formulary which is distinctive of any denomination shall be taught in the schools,” but also to abstain from all denominational teaching. Any children being withdrawn from Biblical teaching, provision shall be made for their instruction in secular subjects during the time that such Biblical teaching is being given.

From 9 to 9.45 a.m. shall be occupied with singing, prayer, and Scripture lessons, and 10 minutes at the close of the afternoon shall be devoted to singing and prayer.

MIDGLEY.—1874.

The schools shall be opened each morning, and closed each afternoon, by the singing of a hymn approved by the Board ; by the reading, either alone by the teacher, or in conjunction with the scholars, of some portion of the Bible in the authorised version, approved

Yorkshire.

approved by the Board; and by the repetition of the Lord's Prayer, in which the children may join.

The observances at the opening of the school in the morning shall not exceed 15 minutes, and at the closing of the school in the afternoon shall not exceed 10 minutes. In all the teaching and observances the provisions of Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, shall be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and no attempt shall be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

Secular lessons shall be taught in a separate room during the time of any religious observance or instruction to all children who may, by the wish of their parents, be withdrawn therefrom.

NETHER HOYLAND.—1873.

"The practice is to sing a hymn and read a portion of Holy Scripture, from 9 to 9.20 a.m. The Lord's Prayer is said."

NORMANBY-IN-ESTON.—1876.

At opening, the Doxology and Lord's Prayer.

NORMANTON.—1874.

"Simply Bible reading, with undenominational explanations."

NORTH AND SOUTH COWTON (U.D.).—1875.

Prayers morning and evening.

NORTHOWRAM (Extra Municipal).—1875.

Regulations.

The schools shall be opened each morning and closed each afternoon by the singing of a hymn from a collection approved by the Board; by the reading of some portion of the Bible in the authorised version, to be selected by the Board, when such explanations and instructions may be given therefrom, by the principal teacher only, as are suited to the capacities of the children; and by the repetition of the Lord's Prayer, in which the children may join.

The religious teaching and observances at the opening of the school in the morning shall not exceed 20 minutes, and at the closing of the school in the afternoon shall not exceed 10 minutes. In all the religious teaching and observances the provisions of Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, shall be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and no attempt shall be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

ORMESBY.—1872.

Fifty-five minutes per day devoted to religious instruction.

OSMOTHERLEY (U.D.).—1875.

"The school is opened and closed with a hymn and prayers, and the Bible is read from 11.30 to 12 each day."

OTLEY (U.D.).—1876.

Singing of hymns, and short prayer, on opening and closing of school, and Bible lessons with portions to be committed to memory.

Religious observances take place from 9 to 9.10 o'clock a.m. Religious instruction from 9.10 to 9.45.

OULTON-WITH-WOODLESFORD.—1878.

Hymns and prayers are used, and the Bible is read and explained.

OVENDEN (Extra Municipal).—1874.

Resolved, "That Bible teaching be left to the discretion of the teachers, so long as nothing dogmatic or sectarian is introduced."

OWTHORNE (U.D.).—1875.

Religious instruction, from the Scriptures only, is given every morning from 9 to 9.20 o'clock.

PRESTON.—1875.

The Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments taught; the Bible read without comment, and the school opened and closed with prayer.

PUDSEY.—1875.

“One school is opened by singing a hymn or psalm, reading a portion of Scripture, and prayers; and closed by singing and prayers. The other school is opened and closed by singing and repeating simultaneously the Lord's Prayer.”

RAWDEN.—1874.

The Lord's Prayer is repeated at the opening and closing of school.

RAWMARSH.—1876.

“That for the present, from 9 to 9.15 a.m. shall be devoted to Bible reading, with such explanation (not doctrinal) as shall make the meaning understood; that from 4.15 to 4.30 p.m. shall also be devoted (similarly) to Scripture instruction; a hymn sung; and on Fridays the Ten Commandments to be repeated by the whole school.”

REIGHTON (U.D.).—1875.

The Board school in this district is opened and closed with singing and prayer.

RILLINGTON.—1874.

“Before register closed, to pray, read Scripture, and give suitable explanations.”

ROTHWELL AND THORP STAPLETON (U.D.).—1871.

Singing and prayers at opening and closing from approved book. Bible read, with unsectarian exposition.

SAND HUTTON-IN-THIRSK.—1876.

Bible reading.

SHELF.—1875.

The teacher is directed to take lessons in Scripture, and the comment is left to his discretion.

SHELLEY.—1871.

Portion of Scripture read by the principal teacher, singing a hymn, and the Lord's Prayer by the children at the opening of the school in the morning.

SHERBURN (IN TADCASTER).—1875.

Religious instruction is given every day from 9 to 9.30, before the secular instruction begins, and consists of lessons from the Bible only.

SHIPLEY.—1874.

“Hymn, prayer, and Bible lesson.”

SILSDEN.—1874.

“The only regulation is the time table, which binds the head teacher to give 15 minutes of Bible reading, explanation, and a short prayer in the morning; this only relates to the National School; in the infant school the Lord's Prayer is repeated by the children.”

SKELTON AND STANGHOW (U.D.).—1874.

Resolution.—“That the masters of the different schools under the Board be instructed to use no prayers but the Lord's Prayer, and that the teacher be at liberty to read the Bible without comment.”

SKIPTON AND CATTON (U.D.).—1875.

Agreed, “That the Bible be read and explained by the teacher, and the school be opened and closed with the singing of a hymn and prayer.”

SKERNE.—1876.

The Bible is read, and hymns are sung.

SMEATON AND HORNBY (U.D.).—1873.

The Scriptures are read and explained each morning.

SOOTHILL.—1871.

“Reading Bible without any religious explanation.”

Yorkshire.

SOUTH MILFORD.—1875.

Regulations.

1. "That the school shall be opened every morning by the singing of a hymn, and the saying of the Lord's Prayer, after which a portion of the Bible shall be read; the teacher, and the teacher only, giving such explanations and instructions therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of the children.

2. "That the teacher in giving such instructions shall be careful to observe the provisions of Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any particular denomination.

3. "That the time occupied in such religious observance and instruction as above specified be half-an-hour.

4. "That 10 minutes be occupied every afternoon in closing the school by the reading of Psalms, and the singing of a hymn, the teacher pronouncing the Benediction.

5. "That a copy of Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and also of these regulations, be hung up in a conspicuous part of the schoolroom.

6. "That a syllabus of Bible instruction for two months in advance be prepared by the teacher, and forwarded to the clerk to the Board."

SPALDINGTON (U. D.).—1875.

Elder children one chapter each morning, from Old and New Testament alternately, with simple exposition. No doctrine.

Infant School.—Easy Scripture narratives.

STAINFORTH (THORNE UNION).—1874.

Mixed School.—Bible lessons to 1st and 2nd classes by master. Oral lessons from Genesis, and Parables and Miracles, to 3rd and 4th classes by monitors alternately, on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday each week.

Infants' Department.—Interesting selections of Scripture by infants' mistress, Tuesdays and Thursdays. Time 9.10 to 9.45 each day.

STAINLAND-WITH-OLD LINDLEY.—1871.

Scripture read without comment, and prayer offered, at opening of school.

STAINTON (U. D.).—1875.

The regulations and arrangements for "religious observances" are left to the discretion of the teacher: Provided always, that the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed.

STANLEY-WITH-WRENTHORPE (Extra Municipal).—1875.

Regulations.—Prayers and hymns are used in the schools.

That the religious instruction shall not be confined to the reading of a passage of Scripture before the whole school, with instruction thereon by the principal schoolmaster or schoolmistress, but shall consist of a graduated course of teaching, to be carried on by means of oral instruction, passages of Scripture committed to memory, and suitable exercises in reading or writing.

That from 9 to 9.45 a.m. shall be occupied with singing, prayer, and religious instruction, and that 15 minutes at the close of the afternoon teaching shall be devoted to singing and prayer.

STARTFORTH (U.D.).—1874.

Resolved, "That the Bible may be read in the school. That the Lord's Prayer may be used at the discretion of the master. Hymns are also sung."

STOKESLEY.—1875.

Regulation.—That the authorised version of the Scriptures be read, and such explanation be given therein by the head master or mistress of each school as is suited to the capacities of the children.

SUTTON AND STONEFERRY (Extra Municipal).—1875.

"From 9 to 9.15 a.m. prayers, singing, and learning a simple text (which same text should be repeated every morning during the week); 9.15 to 9.45 a.m., Scripture lesson (Old and New Testament alternately). Prayers at 3.45 p.m.

SUTTON-IN-KEIGHLEY.—1871.

School is opened with singing and prayer and closed with prayer. The Bible is read and explained, and instructions given therefrom in the principles of morality and religion, such as are suited to the capacities of the children: provided always, that in the offering of any prayers, &c., the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit.

SWINEFLEET.—1872.

"Time devoted to religious instruction, 9 to 9.45 a.m. Order,—Hymn sung by the children; prayer by the teacher; Lord's Prayer repeated by the children; Bible reading by the children."

SWINTON (NEAR ROTHERHAM).—1875.

Resolution.—"In the schools provided by this Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given by the teacher such explanation and such instruction therefrom in the principles of religion and morality as are suited to the capabilities of the children; and that in the infants' schools provided by the Board, the 'Lord's Prayer' should be said and a hymn sung each day at the opening and also at the closing of the school."

TADCASTER (U.D.).—1875.

Resolved, "That Kirwin's Hymn Book be adopted, and a sufficient number be purchased by the clerk for the school, and that the Bible be read for the first half-hour."

TEMPLENEWSAM (U.D.).—1874.

School opens with a prayer each morning. The Bible has been introduced in the schools under the Board as a class book only, no explanation being given thereon.

THORNABY.—1871.

Resolutions of the Board.

"That religious instruction shall be given in the schools between 9 and 9.45 in the forenoon, and between 3.50 and 4 in the afternoon.

"That the religious instruction in the morning shall consist of a hymn and prayer, followed by reading and explanation of the Scripture, and that such hymn shall be the Morning Hymn 'Awake my Soul;' the closing hymn in the afternoon to be 'Glory to Thee, my God, this Night,' or 'Sun of my Soul,' &c.; and that the Lord's Prayer be adopted in the morning, the ordinary Benediction to follow the closing hymn.

"That in all religious instruction the provisions of the Act in Section 14, viz., 'No religious catechism or religious formulary which is distinctive of any particular denomination shall be taught in the school,' shall be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in the Board schools to attach children to any particular denomination, and that a daily register of the religious instruction given shall be kept by the master and mistress."

THORNE.—1875.

Resolution.—"That a portion of Scripture be read every morning in the mixed school and a short explanation given, and that a simple oral Scripture lesson be given every morning in the infants' school."

THORNGUMBALD (U.D.).—1875.

Hymn and prayers every morning (9 to 9.15), texts of Scripture coming once per week as home work.

THORNTON.—1871.

Extract from Regulations of Board.

"That in schools under the management of this Board a passage of Scripture may be read at the commencement of morning school, without note or comment, and that a lesson may be given once a week in Scripture history, geography, and biography.

"That provision may be made for using hymns in schools provided by the Board, and that the arrangements for such be left to the discretion of the teacher and managers of each school."

TODMORDEN (U.D.).—1874.

Resolved, "That the schools belonging to the Board shall be opened every morning in the following manner:

"1. The Morning Hymn shall be sung.

"2. The head teacher shall read a few verses from the Bible, without note or comment.

"3. After which he shall repeat the Lord's Prayer, in which the children may join.

"N.B.—These religious observances shall not exceed 10 minutes.

Yorkshire.

"The teacher shall insert each day the passage he selects for reading from the Scriptures in the log-book.

"In the afternoon the schools shall be closed with the singing of the Evening Hymn."

TONG.—1872.

Resolution :—"That religious instruction be given for a period of 20 minutes at the commencement, and 10 minutes at the close of the school each day."

TREETON.—1876.

"Religious instruction is given in the school daily from 11.25 to 12 a.m.

"Lessons are given in Old Testament and Gospel history, with explanation of same."

WALKINGTON.—1873.

Resolution passed at a Meeting held 1st January 1876 :—"That the Board school shall be opened in the morning with the singing of a hymn and the offering of a short prayer, and that the religious instruction shall consist of the reading of portions of the Bible, with such explanatory comments as are adapted to the capacity of the children, and that in such instruction the provisions of the Education Act, especially in Sections 7 and 14, be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit."

WARLEY.—1874.

The religious observances consist of the singing of a hymn, and repetition of the Lord's Prayer, at the opening of the school, and the religious instruction consists of Bible reading, with explanation suited to the capacities of the children.

WEST ARDSLEY.—1873.

The school is opened and closed with prayer; the Scriptures are read, but there is no doctrinal teaching.

WHITLEY AND EGGBROUGH (U. D.).—1874.

School opens daily with singing and prayer. From 9 o'clock to 9.30 a.m. the Scripture lesson is given by the teacher collectively to the whole school; also conclude the day with singing and prayer.

WHITWOOD.—1877.

A hymn sung; prayers; portion of Scripture read and explained.

WILLERBY.—1875.

School opened with prayers, and a chapter of the Bible read; duration about half an hour.

WILSDEN.—1875.

Resolution :—"That a Scripture lesson be given by the head teacher every morning, and that the Lord's Prayer be said morning and evening.

Time allowed for Scripture lesson from 9 to 9.25 a.m.

WOMBWELL.—1871.

"The Board have ordered that the Bible shall be put into the hands of the children, and that such explanation shall be given by the teachers as the Act will allow."

WOOLDALE AND CARTWORTH (U. D.).—1875.

Regulations.

1. That the Board schools be opened by the singing of a hymn approved by the Board, and the Lord's Prayer be said by the teacher and repeated by the scholars.

2. That a portion of Scripture be read to the children by the teacher, with suitable explanation, but sectarian or controversial teaching to be excluded.

WORSBROUGH.—1875.

Resolved, "That the schools be opened daily with the saying of the Lord's Prayer, and the singing of a hymn."

YEADON.—1874.

The Bible is read and explained, and simple prayers used.

The following School Boards have no schools under their management :—

Ackton - - - - -	1876	Holme (in Huddersfield) -	1875
Adwick-on-Deane - - -	1876	Hunsbelf - - - - -	1877
Allerton - - - - -	1871	Newport Wallingfen (U.D.)	1877
Brompton and Sawdon (U.D.)	1875	Oxspring - - - - -	1877
Brotton - - - - -	1874	Reedness (U.D.) - - -	1877
Eastrington (U.D.) - - -	1876	Seamer and Irton (U.D.) -	1877
Fewston (U.D.) - - - -	1875	Thurlstone - - - - -	1877
Greasbrough - - - - -	1876	Upper Whitley - - - -	1874
Hawes - - - - -	1876	Whitby - - - - -	1876
Hawsker-with-Stainsacre -	1877		

The following School Boards provide secular instruction only :—

Heckmondwike - - - -	1871	Mooresholm-cum-Gerrick -	1874
Lepton - - - - -	1875	Rawcliffe-in-Snaith - -	1876
Liversedge - - - - -	1874	Southowram - - - - -	1874

W A L E S .

A N G L E S E Y .

BEAUMARIS.—1871.

The school opens with reading a Psalm, or part of a chapter of the Bible, singing a hymn, and Lord's Prayer. First half-hour of the afternoon the Bible is read; Ten Commandments and Lord's Prayer taught.

ABERFFRAW AND LLANGWYFAN (U.D.).—1875.

“A chapter from the Bible is read before commencing in the morning, and before dismissing in the afternoon.”

HOLYHEAD.—1874.

Regulation.—The Scripture lesson is to be undenominational and unproselytising.

LLANDDONA, LLANIESTYN, AND LLANFIHANGEL-TYN-SYLWY (U.D.).—1875.

The practice is to read portions of the Holy Scriptures at the opening of the school without comment; the children afterwards repeating the Lord's Prayer.

LLANEILIAN AND LLANWENLLWYFO (U.D.).—1878.

Regulation.—“That the Scriptures be read, and a prayer used every morning, with a hymn at the closing of the school in the afternoon.”

LLANFACHRETH (U.D.).—1874.

Reading a portion of Scripture and repeating the Lord's Prayer morning and evening.

LLANFAIRMATHAFARNEITHAF AND LLANDDYFNAN (U.D.).—1871.

The school is opened by prayer, and the Bible is read daily.

Anglesey.

LLANFAIRPWLLGWYNGYLL.—1871.

"Six verses from the Bible are read at the commencement of the school daily without any comment.

"Our Board leaves the religious instruction of the children to the Sunday-schools of the different denominations."

LLANFAIR-YM-EUBWLL (U.D.).—1874.

The Morning and Evening Hymns are sung, and the Lord's Prayer is repeated twice daily. Bible reading on two mornings each week.

LLANFIHANGEL ESGEIFIOG.—1871.

A portion of the Bible is read every morning without comment, and the Lord's Prayer repeated by the pupils.

LLANGFNÍ.—1875.

A portion of the Bible is read every morning without comment, and the Lord's Prayer repeated by the pupils.

LLANGEINWEN.—1871.

The schools are opened and closed with Scripture reading, singing hymns, with the repetition of the Lord's Prayer and of Grace.

LLANIDAN.—1877.

Singing hymns, repetition of the Lord's Prayer and Grace; portion of Scripture read at the morning opening of the school.

NEWBOROUGH ST. PETERS.—1875.

Reading a portion of the Bible daily.

PENMYNYDD.—1874.

The school is opened and closed with prayer, and singing a hymn.

PENTRAETH.—1871.

The whole school repeats the Lord's Prayer before it is dismissed in the afternoon.

TREWALCHMAI (U.D.).—1874.

Regulation.—"That the Bible may be read without any remarks or comments for half an hour at the commencement or close of each morning's attendance at the Board schools."

The following School Boards have no schools under their management :—

Bodedern	-	-	-	-	1871	Llangoed	-	-	-	-	1871
Llanfaelog	-	-	.	-	1871	Llechylched	-	-	-	-	1871
Llanfaethly (U. D.)	.	-	-	-	1874						

The under-mentioned School Board provides secular instruction only :—

Llanrhyddlad - - - - - 1871.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

Brecknockshire.

BRECON (U.D.).—1871.

Resolution, 1st April 1873 :—" That the Brecon School Board pledges itself to give, as far as it can, a sound education based on Bible teaching to any children who may attend any schools over which they may have control."

Resolution, 12th January 1875 :—" That the school be opened and closed with prayer, the form to be approved by the Board."

The syllabus of religious instruction contains only certain selections from the Holy Scriptures.

CRAY.—1871.

Resolution.—" That the Bible be read at least three days a week in the school provided by the Board, with explanation given thereon, and that the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments and other portions of the Holy Scriptures be taught in the school."

LLANELLY.—1871.

" The same as that of the British School Society."

LLANGANTEN, LLANYNYS, AND RHOSFERIG (U.D.).—1875.

The teachers read prayers, and read and explain the Bible.

LLANGATTOCK.—1871.

The instruction consists of simply reading the Scriptures, and Prayer.

LLANGUNIDER.—1871.

At a meeting of the Board, held on the 14th day of June 1876,

" It was unanimously resolved that the Lord's Prayer should be repeated at the commencement of the morning school, and after the termination of the afternoon school in each day."

LLANSPYDDID (U.D.).—1875.

The Bible is read every morning from 9 a.m. to 9.35.

LLANVILLO (U.D.).—1874.

The school is opened and closed daily with prayer and the singing of hymns.

11.30 daily, Bible-reading and simple explanation given.

On Wednesday the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments are taught.

MAES MYNIS AND LLANGYNOG (U.D.).—1875.

The Teacher reads prayers, and reads and explains the Bible.

MERTHYR CYNOG.—1875.

No Resolution passed authorising religious teaching, but the head teachers open and close the school with prayer and reading the Bible without note or comment, and the Board approve of it.

PENDERYN.—1871.

" The Lord's Prayer, which is repeated morning and evening."

TALGARTH.—1875.

Biblical unsectarian instruction is given by the master daily to all the children.

VAYNOR.—1871.

Resolution passed by the Board :—" The religious instruction to be taught in the schools under the authority of the Board shall be limited to learning the Lord's Prayer, reading of certain portions of the Bible from a selection approved of by the Board, without note or comment other than grammatical explanations, and the singing of hymns from hymn-books to be selected by the Board, and that such religious instruction be given before the other duties of the school."

Brecknockshire.

YSTRADGUNLAIS (LOWER).—1871.

The Bible is read every morning.

YSTRADVELLTEY.—1875.

It is intended to have Bible reading in the school.
Prayers are said at the closing of the school.

The following School Boards have no schools under their management:—

Battle and Aberyscir (U.D.)-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1874
Llandilovane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1875

The undermentioned School Boards provide secular instruction only:—

Llangammarch, Llanfechan, and Llandulas-in-Tyr Abbot (U.D.)	-	1875
Llanwrtyd	-	1875
Senny	-	1874

Cardiganshire.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

ABERYSTWITH.—1870.

The schools are opened and closed with prayer. The Bible is read and explained for half an hour daily.

BLAENPENAL AND LOWER LLEDROD (U.D.).—1874.

Singing a hymn, and repeating the Lord's prayer, when dismissing in the afternoon.

CILCENNIN.—1875.

Regulation.

The morning meetings of the school shall always open with—

1. Prayers.
2. A chapter of the Bible.

And the evening meetings and half holidays shall always close with—

1. Prayers.
2. A hymn.

The Prayers shall be those in the books supplied to the schools. They shall always be read by the head teacher, and the children shall respond where directed.

The hymns are optional; but, if possible, must be sung, and their selection, as well as the tunes, shall be left to the head teacher.

N.B.—The book of prayers and hymns supplied are those in use by the Board Schools of the City of Manchester.

The chapter of the Bible to be read shall be selected from one of the following books, viz.: Genesis, Exodus, Samuel 1 and 2, Kings 1 and 2, and the four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles.

It shall be always read by the children; and the head teacher shall give such explanations and instructions therefrom, in the principles of religion and morality, as he may think suitable to the capacities of the children.

The time allowed for these observances shall not exceed 20 minutes in the morning, nor 10 minutes in the afternoon, and close of half-holidays.

The provisions of the Education Act of 1870, Sections 7 and 14, shall be always strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and no attempt shall be made to attach the children to any particular denomination.

CWMRHEIDOL (U.D.).—1871.

Most of the schools are opened by singing a hymn, texts, and prayers.

CYFOETH-Y-BRENIN (U.D.).—1871.

A portion of the Scripture is read by the teacher, and all the children join in the repetition of the Lord's Prayer at the opening of the school every morning.

LAMPETER-PONT-STEPHEN.—1875.

Religious Instruction.—Regulations passed 7th July 1876 :

“1. That in the schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanations and such instructions therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children : provided always,—

“(a.) That in such explanations and instruction the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

“(b.) That in regard to any particular school, the Board shall consider and determine upon any application by parents or ratepayers, who may show special cause for exemption of the school from the operation of this resolution, in whole or in part.

“2. That such explanations and instruction as are recognised by the foregoing resolution shall be given by the responsible teachers of the school.

“3. That in accordance with the general practice of existing elementary schools, provision may be made for offering prayer and using hymns in schools provided by the Board, at the time or times when, according to Section 7 Sub-section 2 of the Elementary Education Act, ‘religious observances’ may be ‘practised.’

“4. That the arrangements for such ‘religious observances’ be left to the discretion of the teacher of each school, with the right of appeal to the Board by teachers, parents, or ratepayers : provided always, that in the offering of any prayers and in the use of any hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach children to any denomination.

“5. That during the time of religious teaching or religious observance, any children withdrawn from such teaching or observance shall receive separate instruction in secular subjects.

“6. That a copy of Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and also of the Regulations 1, 2, 3, and 4, must be hung up in a conspicuous part of the school-room.

“7. That a syllabus of Bible instructions for three months in advance must be prepared by the teacher and forwarded to the Clerk of the Board.”

LLANBADARN FAWR (U.D.).—1875.

The Lord's Prayer is repeated after assembling in the morning and on leaving in the afternoon.

LLANCYNFELIN.—1871.

Resolution passed by the Board :—“That a period of 20 minutes at the commencement of morning school hours be devoted each day to reading the Bible, and religious instruction in Bible history and the plain facts of the Gospel.”

LLANDEWI BREFI (U.D.).—1874.

A portion of Holy Scripture is read by the master at the commencement of the school in the morning, and the Lord's Prayer is repeated by himself, the teachers, and children audibly, after the reading.

LLANFIHANGEL YSTRAD (U.D.).—1874.

Regulation.

The morning meetings of the schools shall always commence with—

1. A chapter of the Bible.
2. A prayer.

And the evening meetings and half-holiday meetings shall always close with—

1. A prayer, and
2. A hymn.

LLANYCHAIARN.—1874.

The Lord's Prayer is repeated after assembling in the morning and on leaving in the afternoon.

NANTCOWNLLE.—1871.

Regulation :—“A portion of the Scripture is read at the beginning of morning meeting, and the Lord's Prayer is repeated by teacher and scholars; the evening meeting closes with the same observance, the Benediction being said by the teacher.”

Cardiganshire.

PENBRYN.—1871.

School Regulations :—" In the Board schools no religious observances shall be practised, and no religious instruction shall be given. But the Bible may be read without note or comment. Should any parent object to his or her child participating in Bible reading, such child, during the time the Bible is being read, shall be instructed in reading some other book."

SCYBOR-Y-COED.—1872.

" The eldest boys read a portion of the Scriptures for quarter of an hour the first thing in the morning, without any comment by the master."

TREFEIRIG.—1871.

Copy of Regulation.

" In schools provided by the Board no religious teaching shall be given, but a period not exceeding 15 minutes shall be devoted at the beginning of the morning meeting, as follows :—

" (1.) First, a hymn from the Huddersfield School Board Hymn Book shall be sung by all the children, and then the children shall repeat after the principal teacher the Lord's Prayer, or some other short form of prayer approved by the Board.

" (2.) The children whose parents object to their joining in these observances shall remain in another room in the charge of a teacher during the first quarter of an hour."

TREGARON (U.D.).—1874.

Hymns are used and Bible reading (without comment thereon).

YSPYTTY-YSTWYTH.—1875.

The Lord's Prayer is said every morning before opening.

The following School Boards have no schools under their management :—

Bettws Leiki	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1875
Llangeitho (U.D.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1876
Ystrad Meurig and Lledrod Upper (U.D.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1875

The under-mentioned School Boards provide secular instruction only :—

CARDIGAN	-	-	-	1870	Llanllwchaiarn	-	-	-	1871
Llanarth (U.D.)	-	-	-	1871	Llanrhystyd (U.D.)	-	-	-	1875
Llanfaircydogau	-	-	-	1875	Llansaintffraid (U.D.)	-	-	-	1874
Llanfihangel - y - Croyddin,					Llanwenog	-	-	-	1875
Upper, and upper part of					Melindwr	-	-	-	1871
Lower Gwnnws (U.D.)	-	-	-	1871	Strata Florida (U.D.)	-	-	-	1875
Llangoedmore (U.D.)	-	-	-	1874	Troedyrour (U.D.)	-	-	-	1874
Llangyby	-	-	-	1876	Verwick (U.D.)	-	-	-	1875

Carmarthenshire.

CARMARTHENSIRE.

CARMARTHEN.—1871.

The children sing a hymn both morning and evening, and the master or mistress (as the case may be) reads a chapter from the Bible, and the Lord's Prayer in the morning only.

ABERNANT.—1875.

Reading of a portion of the Scriptures every day.

CONWIL CAYO.—1871.

Resolved,—That in the schools provided by this Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given such explanation and instructions therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of the children; that hymns be sung and prayers offered at the opening and closing of the schools: provided always, that in such instructions and religious observances the provisions of the Act of 1870, Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed in letter and in spirit, and that no attempt be made to attach the children to any particular denomination.

LLANDEBIE, LLANFIHANGEL ABERBYTHYCH, LLANDDAROG, and LLANARTHNEY (U.D.).—1875.

Regulations.

1. That in the schools provided by the Board, the Bible shall be read daily, and there shall be given such explanations and instructions therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of the children: provided always, that in such explanations and instructions the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit; and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.

2. That such explanations and instructions as are recognised by the foregoing resolution shall be given by the responsible teachers of the school.

3. That provision be made for offering prayers and using hymns in the schools, provided by the Board, at the time when, according to Section 7 Sub-section 2 of the Elementary Education Act, religious observances may be practised: provided always, that in the offering of prayers, and the use of hymns, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed in letter and spirit.

LLANDILOFAWE, LLANDYFEISANT, and BETTWS (U.D.).—1876.

Resolution.—That a portion of the Bible should be read daily without comment in all the schools under this Board, care being taken not to infringe any Regulations of the Education Department so as to endanger the Grant.

LLANELLY.—1871.

The time-tables of all the Board schools provide for Scripture lessons being given, either at the commencement or close of school.

LLANFIHANGEL-RHOS-Y-CORN.—1876.

“Open school with Lord’s Prayer, followed by short Bible reading.”

LLANGADOCK.—1875.

Lord’s Prayer.

LLANGAIN.—1874.

The school is opened and closed by repeating the Lord’s Prayer.

LLANGINNING.—1873.

School is opened and closed by the singing of a hymn only.

LLANSAWEL.—1871.

“That at the opening and closing of the Board school the Lord’s Prayer be used only.”

PEMBREY.—1871.

A portion of Scripture is read each morning after the opening of the school.

ST. CLEARS.—1873.

The school commences and ends with the Lord’s Prayer only.

Carmarthenshire.

TALLEY.—1871.

The schoolmaster reads a portion of the Scriptures without comment every morning; the children then repeat the Lord's Prayer.

The following School Boards have no schools under their management :—

Kenarth - - - - 1876 | Llannon - - - - 1871

The under-mentioned School Boards provide secular instruction only :—

Kilrhedyn - - - - 1871	Llangunnor - - - - 1874
Llanboidy and Llangan	Llansadwrn - - - - 1871
(U.D.) - - - - 1875	Llanwinio - - - - 1875
Llandissilio (U.D.) - - 1874	Llanybyther - - - - 1871
Llanfihangel-ar-arth - - 1875	Pencarreg - - - - 1871
Llangendeirne - - - - 1875	Treleach-ar-Bettws - - 1871

Carnarvonshire.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

CARNARVON.—1871.

The schools are opened and closed with singing and prayer.

PWLLELI.—1871.

The schools are opened by singing a hymn, reading a portion of the Scriptures, and repeating the Lord's Prayer.

ABERDARON (U.D.).—1873.

First in the morning, by the teacher, Lord's Prayer, part of the Holy Scripture, and singing a hymn.

BANGOR.—1871.

A portion of the Scriptures is read, the Lord's Prayer repeated, and Bishop Ken's morning and evening hymns sung.

BEDDGELERT.—1871.

No special regulation otherwise than that of the British and Foreign School Society.

CAERHUN, LLANBEDR-Y-CENNIN AND DOLGARROG (U.D.).—1873.

Regulation.—The Bible shall be read in each school, but no explanation of a sectarian or denominational character shall be given thereon.

CRICCIETH.—1871.

The repetition of the Lord's Prayer at the commencement of the school, and 20 minutes each morning devoted to reading the Bible.

LLANAELHAIARN.—1871.

Singing, reading portion of Scriptures, and the Lord's Prayer at the opening and closing of school each day.

LLANBEBLIG.—1871.

"The school is opened in the morning and afternoon with a sacred song; occasionally portions of the Bible are read in the upper classes in the reading lessons."

LLANBERIS.—1871.

Reading the Bible, singing a hymn, and a prayer at the opening in the morning, and the singing of a hymn and a prayer at the closing in the afternoon.

LLANDDEINIOLEN.—1871.

It is the practice to commence the schools each with the reading of a portion of Scripture, singing, and the repetition of the Lord's Prayer.

LLANDUDNO.—1877.

Carnarvonshire.

9 to 9.10, six verses of the Scripture read, and the Lord's Prayer repeated, and also at the close of the school.

LLANDWROG.—1871.

Regulations passed by the Board.

"That the schools be opened each morning and closed each afternoon by singing an appropriate hymn, and that the Lord's Prayer be repeated at the close of each afternoon attendance.

"That some moral or historical portion of the authorised version of the Bible be read daily, and explanations given by the principal teacher as are suited to the capacities of the children. All doctrinal portions and explanations to be strictly avoided, so that the provisions of Sections 7 and 14 of the Elementary Education Act of 1870 be observed, both in letter and spirit.

"No Bible lesson to last longer than 20 minutes."

LLANGWSTENNIN.—1877.

Scriptural lessons from reading books, morning and afternoon prayers.

LLANGYBI.—1871.

Hymns and prayers are used, and the Bible is read without comment.

LLANLLYFNI.—1871.

The schools are opened by reading a few verses from the Bible by the master, and the Lord's Prayer is said by the master, and repeated aloud by the children; the school is closed by the same form.

LLANNOR AND LLANFIHANGEL BACHELLAETH (U.D.).—1875.

The school is opened daily with the singing of a religious hymn and the Lord's Prayer.

LLANRUG.—1871.

No Bible lessons are given; but school is opened and closed with reading from the Bible, with prayer, and the singing of hymns.

MAENAN.—(U.D.).—1874.

Resolved, "That the school be opened in the morning with Scripture reading, singing, and the recital of the Lord's Prayer by the children; and be closed in the afternoon by singing and reciting the Lord's Prayer."

NEVIN.—1874.

"Reading a portion of the Holy Scriptures at the opening of the school every morning."

PENMORFA (U.D.).—1873.

"Reading a portion of the Bible at the opening of the schools."

PISTILL (U.D.).—1874.

A portion of the Scriptures to be read at the opening of the school.

YNYS-CYNHAIARN.—1877.

Resolution.—That a portion of Scripture be read (without any commentary whatsoever), a hymn sung, and the Lord's Prayer be repeated in each school every morning. Time not to exceed 15 minutes.

The following School Boards provide secular instruction only:—

Llanwnda and Bettws Garmon (U.D.) - - - - 1871.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

Denbighshire.

DENBIGH.—1874.

"Reading the Bible daily, and singing a hymn occasionally."

That the teachers of the Board schools include the following in the list of subjects taught in the schools:—

"The history of the Jews and the Jewish nation, and the geography and natural history of Ancient as well as Modern Palestine; but that in any use which may be made of the Bible in teaching or illustrating these subjects, it is to be distinctly understood that no

Denbighshire.

reference whatever is to be made to the doctrines taught therein; except in cases of discipline and to enforce moral teaching."

RUTHIN AND LLANFWROG (U.D.).—1875.

"A chapter of Scripture read at the commencement of the school, and singing at the opening and closing."

ABENBURY (U.D.).—1875.

The following is an extract from the schoolmistress's report, viz. :—

"School commences each day by the children singing a simple hymn suited to them; then follows the prayer, 'Prevent us, O Lord,' and then the Lord's Prayer; then each child of the first and second classes repeats a verse with a given word in it (word changed every week), and the time from then to 10 o'clock is given to Bible biographies; then, after two hours' secular instruction, they sing 'Sanctify, O Lord,' a grace before meat, and 'Blessed and praised,' a grace after meat, when they return for the afternoon; and before they are dismissed for the day we sing a simple evening hymn, and conclude with 'Lighten our darkness,' and the Lord's Prayer, with 'May the grace of the love of God,' &c., at the end."

BERSHAM (U.D.).—1871.

Resolution.—"That in every Board School in the district a portion of Holy Scripture be read daily at the opening and closing of the school by the head teacher, without note or comment."

BROUGHTON.—1871.

At the opening of the schools a portion of Scripture is read, a hymn sung, and a prayer offered. The Lord's Prayer is also repeated. The schools are closed in the same manner, omitting the reading of Scripture.

BRYMBO.—1871.

The masters have been instructed to read a chapter of the Bible at the commencement or opening of the school, followed by one of the prayers found in the Morning Service of the Prayer Book. The schools are also to be closed with prayer. The Scriptures are to be read without note or comment.

CERRIG-Y-DRUIDION.—1871.

The Ten Commandments, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer are taught, and the Bible is read for half an hour in the morning.

CLOCAENOG.—1874.

"Repetition of the Lord's Prayer at the closing of the school."

GWYTHERIN.—1875.

"Opened by singing a hymn, and the reading of a portion of the Scriptures, and Lord's Prayer. Closed with a hymn: a portion of the Scriptures read, and 'The Grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ,' &c."

HENLLAN (Extra Municipal).—1875.

The schoolmaster reads a portion of the Scripture at the commencement of the school every morning, but makes no comments thereon.

LLANARMON-YN-YALE.—1871.

Resolution of the Board.—"The Bible shall be read, Sections 7 and 14 being carefully observed, and all the moral lessons of the Scriptures shall be taught."

LLANFAIRTALHAIARN.—1874.

A portion of Scripture is read and explained for 20 minutes at the beginning of the morning meeting, and the Lord's Prayer repeated, and a hymn sung.

Regulation.—"That the schoolmaster be instructed to confine his explanation of the Bible to the great and simple truths of Christianity, avoiding all sectarian and dogmatic teaching."

LLANDRILLO AND EIRIAS (U.D.).—1875.

"School to open at 9 a.m., when a portion of Scripture to be read, and a short prayer to be said by the schoolmaster or some qualified minister, and a hymn to be sung by the children. School to close at 4 p.m., with prayer and hymn. Religious instruction, not denominational, may then be given by the vicar, curate, or minister of any denomination who may reside within the parish."

Denbighshire.

LLANFAIR DYFFRYN CLWYD.—1872.

Portion of Scripture read by master and children from 9 to 9.15 a.m. and 2 to 2.15 p.m. each day.

LLANGOLLEN.—1871.

Reading a portion of Scripture, singing a hymn at the opening and closing of school, and repeating the Benediction at the close.

LLANGWM.—1871.

“Commencing by singing and prayer.”

LLANRHAIADR-YN-MOCHNANT (U.D.).—1875.

A few verses of Scripture read (without comment) at the opening of the morning meeting of the school, after which all the scholars repeat the Lord's Prayer.

LLANRWST.—1871.

Extract from the Minutes of the Board.

Ordered, “That the teachers at the several schools of the Board be requested to read a chapter of the Bible, and that a hymn be sung every morning at all the schools.”

The Scriptures are read in classes for a short time every morning.

LLANSILIN (U.D.).—1875.

Reading portions of Scripture morning and evening.

NANTGLYN.—1874.

Scripture readings, Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and singing, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock daily.

RUABON.—1871.

The Bible is read daily, without note or comment, and the head teacher engaged in prayer.

STANSTY.—1874.

Time given to religious instruction, 9 to 9.20 a.m.

A portion of Scripture is read, and a few questions are asked the children on that portion.

The following School Boards have no schools under their management:—

WREXHAM	-	-	-	1871	|	Gyffyllog	-	-	-	-	1872
Glyntraian	-	-	-	1871	|	Llansantffraid Glyn-Ceriog	-	-	-	-	1871

FLINTSHIRE.

Flintshire.

HOLYWELL (Extra Municipal).—1874.

Resolved, “That in future the Bible be read by the children individually every morning at the opening of the schools, instead of, as at present, by the head teachers, such Bible reading to be completed by 10 o'clock, and to be conducted by the head teachers, without note or comment, and that the children be encouraged to learn off portions of Scripture, continuing as at present the use of the Lord's Prayer and the singing of a hymn.”

HOPE.—1871.

School is opened and closed with the Lord's Prayer and Benediction. The Bible is read, and plain instruction given thereon. Hymns are also sung in the school.

MOLD.—1874.

In the Mold Board school, for one half-hour, at the beginning of the morning school, the Bible is read by the children and explained by the master. A hymn from those used by Moody and Sankey at the Gospel meetings is then sung.

Flintshire.

In the Buckley Bistre school, the first 20 minutes of the school hours are devoted to reading of passages of Scripture and a repetition of the Lord's Prayer. The schools are usually closed with short prayer.

The under-mentioned School Board has no schools under its management :—

Treuddyn - - - - - 1875.

Glamorganshire.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

CARDIFF.—1875.

Copy of Regulation :—"The first half-hour of every morning shall be spent in Bible reading, with explanations, and a list of the portions of Scripture proposed to be read for a month in advance, together with a record of those read during the preceding month, shall be forwarded by the teacher to the clerk of the Board at the beginning of every month."

SWANSEA (U.D.).—1870.

"That the Bible shall be read every morning in the Board schools."

ABERDARE.—1871.

In the schools transferred to the Board the Bible is read without comment.

BRIDGEND (U.D.).—1874.

Regulation.—That the Bible be read in the school without note or comment. That the school be opened daily with a form of prayer to be approved by the Board.

That the clerk procure from the London School Board the form of prayer and hymns used in their schools, and in the meantime, until they have been submitted to this Board, that the Lord's Prayer be used, and the school closed by the Evening Hymn.

That from 9 to 9.30 be devoted to Bible reading.

BRITON FERRY.—1871.

Resolution of the Board :—"That the Bible be read for a quarter of an hour before morning, and for a quarter of an hour after afternoon school."

COWBRIDGE (U.D.).—1873.

"There have been no formal regulations passed as to religious instructions, but a prayer has been formed by the Chairman of the Board, with the consent of a committee of the Board, for use at both the schools. After the reading of the prayer each day, and before the secular teaching commences, portions of the Bible are read and questions asked thereon, but there is no particular doctrine taught the children."

COITY, HIGHER.—1874.

Regulation.—That the Bible be read and explained, and an approved form of prayer be used in the schools, and that such form of prayer be the Lord's Prayer.

EGLWYSILAN.—1871.

Reading from the Bible by the teachers is the only religious instruction sanctioned by the Board.

GELLYGAER.—1871.

Schools of the Board are opened in the morning and closed in the afternoon with the Lord's Prayer and singing.

KILLYBEBILL.—1871.

The Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments are used and taught. A Selection of hymns and prayers has also been made for the use of the school.

LLANGARVAN (U. D.).—1873.

"Reading the Bible."

LLANDILO TALYBONT.—1876.

The master reads a portion of the Bible and offers a short prayer. The whole is left entirely to his discretion.

LLANGAN AND ST. MARY HILL (U.D.).—1874.

Regulation.—That the last quarter of an hour of the afternoon attendance be devoted to reading the Bible, without note or comment from the teacher.

LLANGWICK.—1875.

Some of Sankey and Moody's hymns are sung in the schools, but no prayers are used, neither is the Bible read.

LLANRHIDIAN, HIGHER.—1872.

Religious instruction from 9 to 9.30 a.m.

LLANSAMLET, HIGHER.—1877.

No religious instruction. School opened with "the Lord's Prayer."

LLANTRISSANT.—1871.

The schools are opened with the Lord's Prayer, and a religious hymn, but no religious instruction is given in them.

LLANTWIT MAJOR.—1872.

The Bible is read, with simple explanations, every morning.

LLANTWITVAIRDRE.—1871.

"The Lord's Prayer is said by the children every morning, and a morning hymn sung."

MAWR.—1871.

"Instruction to the schoolmistress to have the Bible read at school every day, but without note or comment from her."

MERTHYR TYDFIL.—1871.

Resolution of the Board:—"That the Bible be read in all Board schools once daily."

OXWICH, PENRICE, AND PORT EYNON (U.D.).—1874.

Daily, from 9.15 to 10.55 a.m. Religious subjects taught—Old Testament, Scripture History—New Testament (The Four Gospels), and form of prayers for morning and evening, and hymns.

OYSTERMOUTH.—1875.

Reading portion of Scripture and Lord's Prayer in opening; and in closing, repetition of Lord's Prayer, and Doxology.

PENARTH.—1874.

Regulations.—The first half hour of every morning shall be spent in the saying of the Lord's Prayer and in Bible reading, with explanations suitable to the capacity of the children.

PENLLINE.—1872.

Resolution of the Board:—"That the Bible be read in the school, and such explanation given as is suitable to the capacities of children, without the children being biassed in any way towards one denomination or another."

REYNOLDSTON (U.D.).—1873.

Prayers are said night and morning; but the Bible is not used.

RHIGOS.—1871.

The teacher is left to his own discretion as to reading the Bible.

RHOSCILLY.—1875.

The Bible is read, but without any explanation.

RHYNDWY CLYDACH.—1875.

Resolved, "That reading a portion of the Bible be the only religious exercise at the opening of the schools."

Regulation of the Board:—"That the Bible be read and a hymn sung every morning at the opening of the school."

Glamorganshire.

SWANSEA.—1873.

This Board has two schools in three departments under its care. A hymn is sung in each, a portion of Scripture is read, in two cases with explanations, in the other without; and two of the departments add the repetition of the Lord's Prayer.

The following School Boards have no schools under their management:—

Cadoxton-juxta-Barry, and Mer-	Pencoed	-	-	-	-	1877
thyr Cynog (U.D.)	St. George and St. Bride-super-	-	-	-	-	-
Coychurch, Higher	Ely (U.D.)	-	-	-	-	1874
Loughor (Borough)	Upper Dylais	-	-	-	-	1876
Loughor (Parish)		-	-	-	-	1877

The following School Boards provide secular instruction only:—

Llandyfodwg	-	-	-	-	1875	Pyle, Kenfigg, and Upper
Llanwonno	-	-	-	-	1871	Tythegston (U.D.)
						- 1874

Merionethshire.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

DOLGELLY.—1871.

Regulation.—"That at the commencement of each morning meeting of the schools the schoolmasters be ordered to read a portion of Scripture, without note or comment, and say the Lord's Prayer, from the Bible, in which latter the pupils should join."

FESTINIOG.—1871.

"In August 1875 a letter was addressed by the Board to the teachers, calling their attention to the importance of maintaining a high and healthy moral tone in the school, and amongst the children generally; and without wishing to dictate to the teachers the exact amount of religious teaching to be given or observed, that the Board would wish to impress upon them the desirability of invariably opening the school by reading a portion of the Bible, singing, and prayer, and of making such further use of the Scriptures as would be deemed expedient by them in carrying on effectually the proper moral training of the children."

GWYDDELOWERN.—1872.

Ten minutes each morning are devoted to the reading of Scripture and the repetition of the Lord's Prayer.

LLANABER.—1871.

Resolution passed by the Board:—"That a portion of the Holy Bible be read in school every morning (without comment) at the most convenient time to the teachers, and the Apostolic Benediction and the Lord's Prayer be offered every morning and afternoon, on going out of school."

LLANDDERFEL.—1871.

The schools are opened by singing a hymn and reading the Lord's Prayer.

LLANDDWYWE-IS-GRAIG.—1872.

Part of the Scriptures read and prayers said twice daily.

LLANDRILLO.—1871.

Resolution passed by the Board:—"That the Bible be read in school, and that such explanation and instruction may be given therefrom in the principles of morality and religion as are suited to the capacities of children, no attempt being made to attach them to any particular denomination."

LLANENDDWYN.—1872.

Part of the Scriptures read and prayers said twice daily.

LLANFIHANGEL-Y-TRAETHAU AND LLANFROTHEN (U.D.).—1877.

The schools are commenced by reading a portion of Scripture and singing a hymn.

LLANFOR.—1871.

A hymn is sung; the Bible is read and explained from 9 to 9.30 each morning.

LLANGELYNIN.—1871.

Marionethshire.

“That a portion of Scripture be read by the children in the different schools under the Board each day.”

LLANYCIL.—1871.

A portion of the Bible is read and explained by the head masters every morning at the opening of the schools.

TOWYN AND PENNAL (U.D.).—1874.

A passage from the Bible is read before the commencement of school duties in the morning.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Montgomeryshire.

LLANIDLOES (Borough).—1872.

Resolutions of the Board.

“That in the schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given therefrom such explanations and instruction in the principles of religion and morality as are suited to the capacities of children: provided always,—

“That in such explanations and instructions the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination.”

CARNO.—1871.

Regulation.—“That the Bible be read in school, and that there be given by the head master such simple instruction therefrom in the historical facts as is suited to the capacity of the children, and that he (the master) be strictly enjoined to abstain from any denominational teaching. Such instruction to be given in the language best understood by the children. Such lesson to be for 30 minutes at the commencement of the morning school on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.”

HIRNANT.—1875.

Copies from the Minute Book.—9 February 1876.

“That a portion of the Scripture be read daily in the school by the schoolmaster, morning and evening.”

12 July 1876.

“It was resolved that the schoolmaster should explain to the children the portion of the Scripture which he reads in the school.”

LLANDINAM.—1871.

The master or mistress on opening the school devotes, not exceeding 15 minutes each day, to reading a portion of the Scriptures, and giving such explanation thereon as may be suitable to the capacity of the children, carefully excluding all sectarian teaching. Hymns are also sung on two mornings in the week.

LLANERFYL.—1871.

The Bible is read without note or comment.

LLANFAIR CAEREINION.—1871.

A portion of Scripture is read at the opening of school each morning.

LLANGURIG.—1871.

Ten minutes to be devoted to reading some part of the Scriptures selected by the teacher at the beginning of the school every morning, by all the children that are able to read, without note or comment.

LLANGYNOG AND PENNANT UCHA (U.D.).—1872.

“At the opening of morning meetings, prayer and praise.”

Montgomeryshire.

LLANFOLLOS (Parish).—1871.

Resolved, "That in the schools provided by the Board the Bible shall be read, and there shall be given therefrom such explanations and instruction in the principles of religion and morality as are suited to the capacities of children: provided always,—

"That in such explanations and instruction, the provisions of the Act in Sections 7 and 14 be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in such schools to attach children to any particular denomination."

LLANWYDDELAN (U.D.).—1875.

"Reading the Bible in the morning. Perfect liberty to read the Scriptures, and teach any dogmas of the Christian religion, after the school hours."

NEWTOWN AND LLANLLWCHAIARN (U.D.).—1871.

"That the Bible be read by the children in the schools under the control of this Board and such lessons given in the same by the teachers as in their judgment may be most suitable to the understandings and characters of their scholars; the time to be devoted to this instruction, &c., to be from 9 to 9.30 a.m., daily.

"At the close, the Lord's Prayer is repeated."

TREFEGLWYS.—1871.

Resolution of the Board:—"The children to be taught to repeat the Lord's Prayer, and short passages of Scripture to be occasionally read, without note or comment."

The under-mentioned School Board has no schools under its management:—

Isygarreg - - - - - 1877.

The under-mentioned School Board provides secular instruction only:—

Tallylyn - - - - - 1875.

Pembrokeshire.

PEMBROKE. —

HAVERFORDWEST.—1871.

A Bible lesson is given for half an hour each day.

PEMBROKE.—1871.

Copy Minute of School Board:—"That in all schools provided by this Board, the Bible shall be read, and instruction in religious subjects shall be given therefrom: provided always, that in such instruction the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, Section 14, 'No religious catechism or religious formulary which is distinctive of any particular denomination shall be taught in the school,' be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that no attempt be made in any such schools to attach children to any particular denomination."

AMBLESTON.—1877.

Bible read daily quarter of an hour.

BEGELLY.—1874.

Religious instruction confined to reading the Old and New Testament.

BEAWDY.—1871.

Regulation.—Reading of Bible, with explanation.

CAMROSE.—1872.

Ordered, "That the Scriptures be read in both the Board schools from 9 to 9.35 a.m."

HAYSCASTLE (U.D.).—1875.

Regulation.—The Holy Scriptures are read for a quarter of an hour each day.

HERBRANDSTON.—1875.

The teacher gives Scripture lessons from 9 to 9.30 every morning.

Pembrokeshire.

LAMPETER VELFREY.—1871.

Scripture lesson once a week. The Board chiefly rely on the voluntary efforts of parents, Sunday schools, and Christian churches of various denominations for the teaching of religion.

LLANRIAN, MATHRY, AND LLANREITHIAN NORTH (U.D.).—1877.

Hymns and prayers are used, and the Bible is read without comment.

LLANSTADWELL.—1871.

Religious instruction given daily at the opening of the schools.

LLANWYDDA.—1871.

"The Bible is read without notes or comments."

LLANYCHLWYDOG (U.D.).—1877.

Morning prayer.

LOVESTON (U.D.).—1874.

Resolution.—That the schoolmaster be ordered to say the Lord's Prayer aloud to the children at the opening and closing of the school every proposed and day."

NARBERTH (U.D.).—1871.

The Lord's Prayer is said every morning. The Bible also is read without comment.

NARBERTH, SOUTH (U.D.).—1875.

The master reads a chapter, and the scholars repeat the Lord's Prayer at the opening of the school each morning.

NEVERN.—1871.

Resolved, "That in the schools belonging to this Board there shall be daily read by the children a chapter or other portion of the Bible. Such Scripture-reading to take place either at the beginning or at the end of the school meeting of each day."

NEWPORT.—1871.

Resolved, "That all religious exercises to be performed in the Board schools be limited to reading a chapter from the Bible, without note or comment, and repeating the Lord's Prayer."

ST. DAVID'S.—1871.

Resolution.—That the London School Board syllabus be adopted, and that from 9 to 9.30 a.m. be devoted for imparting religious instruction.

ST. ISSELL'S (U.D.).—1874.

"That the schools of this Board shall be opened with prayer, which shall consist of a Collect, the Lord's Prayer, a hymn, together with a short portion of Scripture from the Old or New Testament; and that the children shall be dismissed and school closed after the singing of an evening hymn."

STEYNTON.—1874.

"Simple reading of the Bible."

WHITCHURCH.—1871.

Resolved, "That the Bible be read as a class-book in the school for one quarter of an hour at the commencement of each morning meeting of the school."

The following School Boards have no schools under their management:—

Blaenffos (U.D.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1875
Lambston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1876
Llandeloy (U.D.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1877
Llanfyrnach and Eglwysfairchurig (U.D.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1871

The following School Boards provide secular instruction only:—

Clydey	-	-	-	-	1871	Llantood (U.D.)	-	-	-	1875
Eglwyswrw	-	-	-	-	1875	Meline and Whitchurch (U.D.)	-	-	-	1874

Radnorshire.

R A D N O R S H I R E.

CREGRINA (U.D.).—1875.

No formal regulation has been passed, but the Board has supplied the schools with copies of Holy Scripture, and has directed the masters at a certain time each day, fixed at their discretion, to devote at least one half-hour to reading and catechising in the Old or New Testament, the time for such religious exercise to be either 9—10 a.m. or 12—1 p.m.

LLANBADARN FAWR.—1875.

A passage of Scripture read aloud by the master. Questions asked on the subject, and any necessary explanation given.

LLANBISTER AND CAROGEN.—1871.

“The practice of the school is to read the Bible 20 minutes at the beginning of the morning meeting.”

LLANFIHANGEL RHYDITHON.—1873.

“The Bible is allowed to be read once every day.”

LLANSAINTFRAED-IN-ELVEL.—1875.

Regulation.—The school is opened and closed each day with prayer, and the Scriptures are read after morning prayer.

NANTMEL.—1875.

Regulation.—That each meeting of the school be opened by the reading of a passage of Scripture by the head teacher.

The following School Board has no schools under its management:—

Newchurch (U.D.) - - - - - - - 1876.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 14 August 1878;—for,

“RETURN for each Year ending the 31st day of December since the Creation, by cap. 118 of 31 & 32 Vict. (‘The Public Schools Act, 1868’), of the present GOVERNING BODY of WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, showing in respect of WESTMINSTER SCHOOL:—

1. “Annual Receipts from Endowment:
2. “Annual Receipts from School Charges; Entrance Fees being distinguished from Tuition Charges:
3. “Annual Expenditure; the Amount Expended under each of the following Heads being shown:—Masters’ Stipends, Maintenance of Queen Scholars, Repairs of School Buildings, and Remainder:
4. “Average Number of Boys attending the School in each Year, distinguishing Queen Scholars from Town Boys; and, as regards the latter, Boarders from Home Boarders:
5. “The Number and respective Annual Values of Studentships at Christ Church, Oxford; of Exhibitions at Trinity College, Cambridge; of Triplett, Busby, and other Exhibitions, tenable at the Universities, and given Annually at the School:
6. “The Number of those who have competed Annually for the aforesaid Studentships at Christ Church, Exhibitions at Trinity, and Triplett, Busby, and other Exhibitions; the Number of successful Competitors in each such Competition being given:
7. “The Annual Value to each Westminster Student of Christ Church of the Carey Bequest:
8. “The Number of Queen Scholarships tenable in the School, and their aggregate Annual Value:
9. “The Number of Town Boys who have competed in each Year for such Queen Scholarships, and the Number of successful Competitors:
10. “The Number of Exhibitions, with the Annual Value of each, tenable in the School by Town Boys, and open to general Competition:
11. “The Number of Competitors each Year for these School Exhibitions; the Number (1.) Of such Competitors as were Pupils in the School at the time of Competition; and (2.) The Number of such Competitors as were not Pupils in the School at the time of Competition being shown:
12. “The Number of successful Competitors each Year for such School Exhibitions; the Number (1.) Of such Competitors as were Pupils in the School at the time of Competition; and (2.) The Number of such Competitors as were not Pupils in the School at the time of Competition being shown:
13. “The Number of Candidates sent up each Year from Westminster School to the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations; the Number of those who passed, and the Number of those who failed, in such Examinations being given.”

(*Sir Charles Dilke.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 February 1879.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

THE Governing Body of Westminster School was constituted under the Act of 1868 on 7th October 1869.

The Statutes were not in force until 6th November 1871.

The Regulations were not settled with the Special Commissioners until 28th July 1871.

The first year of the Accounts for which the Governing Body are responsible is therefore 1871-72.

The Accounts run to Michaelmas in each year, and the Financial Returns are necessarily made out to that date. Returns of numbers, &c., are given for each year from 1st January to 31st December.

1. The Building Fund consists of a sum of 15,000 *l.* cash paid over by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners under the Act of 1868, and invested in Consols, the accruing interest being added to the capital half yearly. The fund is subject to a charge of 10,000 *l.* for the purchase of three houses, which are to revert to the Governing Body on the expiration of existing interests.

2. The cost of repairs for College and School has been increased—

- (1.) By the state of decay in which the premises were handed over by the Chapter.
(2.) By the need of alterations in College to provide another class room. (3.) By settlements in the buildings.

The extra outlay is now, it is hoped, at an end.

3. The expense of service for College is partly due to the fact that no accommodation for servants exists, or can be provided, on the school premises.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

Annual Receipts from Endowment: Annual Receipts from School Charges; Entrance Fees being distinguished from Tuition Charges: Annual Expenditure; the Amount Expended under each of the following heads:—Masters' Stipends, Maintenance of Queen's Scholars, Repairs of School Buildings, and Remainder.

YEAR 1872.

RECEIVED.				EXPENDED.						
(A.)—Endowment:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	(A.)—Masters' Stipends:	£.	s.	d.
General purposes	3,757	2	1				17 Masters	-	-	-
Building Fund	-	525	2 11				(B.)—Maintenance of Queen's Scholars:			
Special Trusts	-	416	17 2					£.	s.	d.
				4,699	2	2	Domus	-	1,394	14 5
							Service	-	478	9 6
(B.)—School Charges:									1,868	3 11
Fees	-	5,016	16 -				(C.)—Repairs	-	329	9 7
Entrances	-	210	- -				(D.)—Remainder	-	2,404	12 6
				5,226	15	-	(Including Balances of Building Fund and Special Trusts; and so in all other years.)			
	£.			9,925	17	2		£.	9,925	17 2

YEAR 1873.

RECEIVED.				EXPENDED.					
(A.)—Endowment :		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	(A.)—Masters' Stipends :		£.	s. d.
General purposes		3,751	17 4			18 Masters - - - -		5,738	4 2
Building Fund -		536	15 6			(B.)—Maintenance of Queen's Scholars :			
Special Trusts -		422	7 2				£.	s. d.	
				4,711	- -	Domus - - - 1,380		15 11	
						Service - - - 481		19 3	
								1,862	16
(B.)—School Charges :						(C.)—Repairs - - - -		846	6 -
Fees - - -		5,336	6 9			(D.)—Remainder, as before - - -		1,841	11 5
Entrances - -		241	10 -						
				5,577	16 9			1,841	11 5
		£.		10,288	10 9		£.	10,288	16 9

YEAR 1874.

RECEIVED.				EXPENDED.					
(A.)—Endowment:		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	(A.)—Masters' Stipends:		£.	s. d.
General purposes		3,765	12 8			18 Masters - - - -		5,883	8 8
Building Fund -		556	8 5			(B.)—Maintenance of Queen's Scholars:			
Special Trusts -		425	17 2				£.	s. d.	
				4,747	18 3	Domus - - - 1,384		4 5	
						Service - - - 482		11 3	
(B.)—School Charges:								1,866	15 8
Fees - - -		5,525	- -			(C.)—Repairs - - - -		403	12 10
Entrances - -		215	5 -			(D.)—Remainder, as before - - -		2,334	6 1
				5,740	5 -				
		£.		10,488	3 3		£.	10,488	3 3

YEAR 1875.

RECEIVED.				EXPENDED.			
(A.)—Endowment:		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
General purposes		3,786	13	8			
Building Fund		-	575	11	11		
Special Trusts		-	425	17	2		
					4,788 2 9		
(B.)—School Charges:							
Fees		-	6,099	9	9		
Entrances		-	246	15	-		
					6,346 4 9		
		£.			11,134 7 6		
(A.)—Masters' Stipends:					£.		
19 Masters		-	-	-	-		
					6,895 4 8		
(B.)—Maintenance of Queen's Scholars:							
					£.		
Domus		-	-	1,360	14 4		
Service		-	-	473	9 -		
					1,834 3 4		
(C.)—Repairs		-	-	-	-		
					891 15 4		
(D.)—Remainder, as before		-	-	-	-		
					2,013 4 2		
					£.		
					11,134 7 6		

YEAR 1876.

RECEIVED.			EXPENDED.		
(A.)—Endowment:	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	(A.)—Masters' Stipends:
General purposes	3,727	19 6			19 Masters and Drill - -
Building Fund -	592	14 5			
Special Trusts -	427	16 9			(B.)—Maintenance of Queen's Scholars:
			4,748	10 8	£. s. d.
					Domus - - 1,372 19 2
					Service - - 472 1 9
(B.)—School Charges:					
Fees - - -	6,053	- -			1,845 - 11
Entrances - -	257	5 -			
			6,310	5 -	(C.)—Repairs - - - - -
			£.	11,058 15 8	(D.)—Remainder, as before - - -
					£.
					11,058 15 8

YEAR 1877.

RECEIVED.			EXPENDED.		
(A.)—Endowment:	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	(A.)—Masters' Stipends:
General purposes	3,731	6 4			19 Masters and Drill - -
Building Fund -	617	18 4			
Special Trusts -	439	15 3			(B.)—Maintenance of Queen's Scholars:
			4,788	19 11	£. s. d.
					Domus - - 1,388 12 2
					Service - - 475 13 6
(B.)—School Charges:					
Fees - - -	5,702	4 6			1,864 5 8
Entrances - -	215	5 -			
			6,007	9 6	(C.)—Repairs - - - - -
			£.	10,796 9 5	(D.)—Remainder, as before - - -
					£.
					10,796 9 5

YEAR 1878.

RECEIVED.			EXPENDED.		
(A.)—Endowment:	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	(A.)—Master's Stipends:
General purposes	3,716	4 1			19 Masters and Drill - -
Building Fund -	623	19 11			
Special Trusts -	441	16 6			(B.)—Maintenance of Queen's Scholars:
			4,782	- 6	£. s. d.
					Domus - - 1,458 15 5
					Service - - 464 14 3
(B.)—School Charges:					
Fees - - -	6,266	6 6			1,923 11 8
Entrances - -	220	10 -			
			6,486	16 6	(C.)—Repairs - - - - -
			£.	11,268 17 -	(D.)—Remainder, as before - . -
					£.
					11,268 17 -

No. 4.

AVERAGE Number of Boys attending the School in each Year, distinguishing Queen's Scholars from Town Boys; and, as regards the latter, Boarders from Home Boarders:

YEAR.	Queen's Scholars.	Boarders.	Half and Home Boarders.	TOTAL.
1869 - -	39	64	78	181
1870 - -	39	62	90	191
1871 - -	40	52	93	185
1872 - -	39	53	95	187
1873 - -	40	54	95	189
1874 - -	39	59	103	201
1875 - -	40	62	105	207
1876 - -	40	61	96	197
1877 - -	40	63	89	192
1878 - -	40	71	95	206

No. 5.

THE Number and respective Annual Values of Studentships at Christ Church, Oxford; of Exhibitions at Trinity College, Cambridge; of Triplett, Busby, and other Exhibitions, tenable at the Universities, and given annually at the School:

(1.) Studentships at Christ Church, Oxford:

Three junior Studentships of the annual value of 100*l.*, with an allowance for rooms, each tenable for seven years.

(2.) Exhibitions at Trinity College, Cambridge:

Three Exhibitions of the annual value of 40*l.*, each tenable until B.A. degree.

(3.) Triplett Exhibitions:

Two Exhibitions, tenable at either University, of the annual value of 50*l.*, each tenable for three years. The Triplett Exhibitions are not tenable with a Christ Church Studentship.

(4.) Samwaies' Exhibitions:

Two Exhibitions at Trinity College, Cambridge, each of the annual value of 23 *l.* 4 *s.*, tenable with the Exhibitions (2) at Trinity College, Cambridge, one, the senior, for two years, the other, the junior, for one year.

There are no Busby, or other Exhibitions.

No. 6.

THE Number who have Competed Annually for the aforesaid Studentships at Christ Church, Exhibitions at Trinity, and Triplett, Busby, and other Exhibitions; the Number of successful Competitors in each such Competition being given:

YEAR.	Christ Church and Trinity				Triplett	
	Competing.	Successful, viz. :—	Christ Church.	Trinity.	Competing.	Successful.
1869 - -	7	6	3	3	4	2
1870 - -	10	6	3	3	7	2
1871 - -	6	4	2	2	4	—
1872 - -	10	6	4	2	6	2
1873 - -	8	6	3	3	5	2
1874 - -	8	5	3	2	5	2
1875 - -	9	6	3	3	6	2
1876 - -	8	6	3	3	5	2
1877 - -	6	5	3	2	3	2
1878 - -	6	5	2	3	4	2

No. 7.

THE Annual Value to each Westminster Student of Christ Church of the Carey
Bequest :

The Annual Value of the Carey Gift to each Westminster Student of Christ Church is,
on an average, 50*l*. Each recipient enjoys it for three or four years.

No. 8.

THE Number of Queen's Scholarships tenable in the School, and their aggregate
Annual Value :

There are 40 Queen's Scholarships. The aggregate annual value is about 2,100*l*.

No. 9.

THE Number of Town Boys who have Competed in each Year for Queen's Scholarships,
and the Number of successful Competitors :

The Number of Town Boys competing for Queen's Scholarships has been, in successive
years,—

YEAR.	Competing.	Successful.	Prælecti, subsequently Admitted.
1869 - -	16	9	2
1870 - -	25	10	5
1871 - -	14	5	3
1872 - -	21	10	2
1873 - -	18	10	4
1874 - -	18	6	2
1875 - -	19	8	3
1876 - -	20	12	1
1877 - -	18	7	1
1878 - -	14	8	—

Hitherto competition has been ordinarily restricted to boys already in the School. In
future other boys will be eligible to compete. This alteration was made by a recent
Statute, approved by Her Majesty in Council in February 1878.

No. 10.

THE Number of Exhibitions, with the Annual Value of each, tenable in the School
by Town Boys, and open to General Competition :

There are four Exhibitions of the annual value of 30*l*., and eight Exhibitions of the
annual value of 20*l*. Each Exhibition is tenable for two years, or until election on the
Foundation; and is augmented by 10*l*. if held by a Boarder. Six are now usually offered
for competition in each year.

No. 11.

THE Number of Competitors each Year for these School Exhibitions; the Number (1.) Of such Competitors as were Pupils in the School at the time of Competition; and (2.) The Number of such Competitors as were not Pupils in the School at the time of Competition :—Also No. 12. The Number of Successful Competitors.

YEAR.	Competitors.		Successful.	
	School.	Others.	School.	Others.
1869 - -	7	9	2	1
1870 - -	10	7	2	1
1871 - -	9	5	1	3
1872 - -	4	7	2	3
1873 - -	5	7	1	4
1874 - -	8	8	3	3
1875 - -	4	18	1	5
1876 - -	4	16	2	5
1877 - -	4	11	1	5
1878 - -	5	16	-	6

No. 13.

THE Number of Candidates sent up each Year from Westminster School to the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations; the Number of those who passed, and the Number of those who failed in such Examinations:

No candidates have been sent up to the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations.

A. P. STANLEY,

Chairman of the Governing Body.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

R E T U R N

RELATING TO

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

(*Sir Charles Dilke.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 February 1879.*

40.

Under 1 oz.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES, IRELAND.

1879-80.

MEMORANDUM in Explanation of the ESTIMATE of the Amount required in the Year ending 31st March 1880, in Aid of the Expenses of the QUEEN'S COLLEGES in IRELAND, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 66.

— I. —

SUB-HEADS A., B., and C., amounting to £. 1,600 each.

THESE Grants-in-aid of the expenses of the Queen's Colleges are made for the Maintenance of the Libraries, Laboratories, and Museums of the Colleges, and for General Expenses other than those of Salaries and Buildings.

The following Scheme of Appropriation was approved of by the Treasury in 1854, and, although the Colleges are not bound to adhere to it strictly, it gives a fairly correct idea of the objects to which the Grants are devoted. Statements of actual expenditure will be found in the Annual Reports of the Presidents of the Colleges.

SCHEME OF APPROPRIATION.

	£.	
Library of Ancient and Modern Literature and Philology - - - - -	250	} £. 1,600
Libraries, Museums, Collections, &c., of the Mathematical, Physical, and Chemical Sciences - - - - -	200	
Libraries, Museums, Collections, &c., of the Departments of Natural Science - - - - -	200	
Libraries, Museums, Collections, &c., of the Departments of Engineering and Agriculture - - - - -	150	
Museum and Library of Medical Science - - - - -	200	
Library of the Metaphysical, Legal and Economical Sciences - - - - -	100	
Printing Examination Papers, College Calendars, Stationery, Advertising, Postage, and Office Expenses - - - - -	250	
Heating and Lighting - - - - -	150	
Botanical Gardens and Grounds - - - - -	100	

— II. —

SUB-HEAD D., amounting to £. 744,

Being in augmentation of the Salaries of certain of the Professors of the three Colleges.

This is an Expiring Grant.

Under an arrangement made in 1862 for the gradual reduction of Chairs and the increase of the Emoluments of the Professors, augmentations, varying in amount from 2*l.* to 100*l.* per annum, are made to the stipends of various Professors in each College, pending the occurrence of vacancies in certain condemned Chairs. As the vacancies occur, the provision in the Vote diminishes, and the stipends, payable from the Consolidated Fund, which are set free by such vacancies, are divided amongst those Professors whose Chairs are to be permanently retained.

— III. —

SUB-HEAD E., amounting to £. 7,450,

Being remuneration awarded to the Professors in lieu of their Class Fees, which are now surrendered to the Exchequer, under an arrangement sanctioned by the Treasury in 1876.

An explanation of the manner in which the Fees are collected and transferred to the Exchequer, through the medium of the Vote, will be found in the Instructions to the Bursars, printed on page 46 of the Appendix to the Second Report of the Public Accounts Committee of 1879.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, }
1 July 1879.

H. SELWIN IBBETSON.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES, IRELAND.

**MEMORANDUM in Explanation of the Estimate
of the Amount required in the Year ending 31st
March 1880, in Aid of the Expenses of the
QUEEN'S COLLEGES in IRELAND, 8 & 9 Vict.
c. 66.**

(Presented by Her Majesty's Command.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
1 July 1879.*

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 28 February 1879;—for,

COPY “ of DECLARATION of the CATHOLIC LAITY of *Ireland*, on the Subject of UNIVERSITY EDUCATION in that Country, lately laid before the Prime Minister.”

WE, the undersigned, deem it to be our duty to reiterate the opinions expressed by the Roman Catholic Laity of Ireland, in the year 1869, on University Education in Ireland, and to declare—

1. That perfect religious equality involves equality in all educational advantages afforded by the State.
2. That a large number of Irish Roman Catholics are precluded from the enjoyment of University Education, honours and emoluments, on account of conscientious religious opinions regarding the existing system of University Education.
3. That we demand the adoption in Ireland of such a system of University Education as will place those who entertain such conscientious objections on a footing of equality with the rest of their fellow-countrymen.

The above Declaration has been signed by the following Noblemen and Gentlemen:—

The Earl of Denbigh and Desmond.
The Earl of Fingall.
The Earl of Granard, K.P.
The Earl of Kenmare, Lord Lieutenant County Kerry.
Lord Louth, D.L.
Lord Ffrench, D.L.
Lord De Freyne, D.L.
Lord Emly, Lord Lieutenant County and City Limerick, P.C.
Right Hon. Lord Robert Montague, M.P., P.C.
Right Hon. R. Moore O’Ferrall, D.L., P.C.
Right Hon. William Forde Cogan, D.L., M.P., P.C.
Sir John Bradstreet, bart., J.P., Castilla, Clontarf.

Sir George Bowyer, bart., D.L., M.P., County Wexford.
Sir John Ennis, bart., J.P., D.L., Ballinahoyne Court, Athlone.
Sir Patrick O’Brien, bart., J.P., D.L., M.P., King’s County.
Sir Maurice O’Connell, bart., J.P., D.L., Lakeview, Killarney.
Sir John Talbot Power, bart., J.P., D.L., Edermine, County Wexford.
Sir William Carroll, J.P., Dundrum.
Sir Henry Donovan, J.P., Tralee, County Kerry.
Sir James Mackey, J.P., D.L., Mountjoy-square.

Bigger, Joseph, M.P., County Cavan.
Brady, John, M.P., County Leitrim.
Browne, George, M.P., County Mayo.
Bryan, George, Jenkinstown, J.P., D.L., M.P., County Kilkenny.
Collins, Eugene, M.P., Torchester-terrace, Hyde Park.
Dease, Edmond G., J.P., M.P., Rath House.
Delahunty, James, M.P., Waterford.
Ennis, Nicholas, M.P., Claremount, Julianstown.
Errington, George, J.P., M.P., County Longford, Edgworthstown.
Fay, Charles McCabe, M.P., County Cavan.
French, Charles, M.P., County Roscommon.
Gray, E. Dwyer, M.P., County Tipperary.
Lewis, Owen, M.P., County Carlow.
MacCarthy, John George, M.P., River View, Cork.
Martin, P., Q.C., M.P., Fitzwilliam-street.
McKenna, Sir Joseph Neale, M.P., D.L., Ardo, County Waterford.
Meldon, Charles Henry, Q.C., LL.D., J.P., M.P., Rutland-square.

Moore, Arthur, M.P., Mooresfort, County Tipperary.
Morris, George, M.P., County Galway.
Murphy, N. D., M.P., Sydney-place, Cork.
O’Byrne, William R., M.P., County Wicklow.
O’Clery, Keys, M.P., K.S.G., Kilfinane.
The O’Conor Don, J.P., D.L., M.P., Clonalis Castle.
O’Conor, Denis, M.P., County Sligo.
O’Donnell, F. Hugh, M.P., Dungarvan.
O’Gorman, Major Purcell, M.P., Waterford City.
O’Leary, W. H., M.P. for Drogheda, Merrion-square.
O’Reilly, Major Myles, M.P., Knock Abbey, County Louth.
O’Shaghnessy, Richard, M.P., Limerick.
Power, Richard, M.P., Pembroke Lodge, County Waterford.
Redmond, W. A., J.P., M.P., Wexford.
Sheil, Edward, M.P., Athlone.
Sherlock, David, sergeant-at-law, M.P., King’s County.
Smyth, P. J., M.P., Belgrave-square, Rathmines.
Sullivan, A. M., M.P., County Louth.

- Aungier, Robert, J.P., The Leas, Swords.
 Balfe, Patrick, J.P., South Park, Castlereagh.
 Barden, John, J.P., Coolcliffe, County Wexford.
 Barrett, James, J.P., Tivoli-terrace, Kingstown.
 Barron, Peirse Marcus, J.P., D.L., Belmont Park, Waterford.
 Barry, James, G., J.P., Sandville Grange, Kilmallock.
 Barry, James Redmond, J.P., Glandore, County Cork.
 Barry, John Harold, J.P., Ballyvonane, Buttevant.
 Barry, Patrick, J.P., Ashfield-park, County Dublin.
 Bernard, Edward Morrogh, J.P., Skeheree, Killarney.
 Betagh, M., J.P., Lohunda Park, Clonsilla.
 Beytagh, Edward, Q.C., Great Denmark-street.
 Blackney, Hugh, J.P., Bray.
 Blake, Charles Anty, J.P., Meelich House, Scariff.
 Blake, John, J.P., Rockville, County Galway.
 Blake, John Henry, J.P., Rathville, Athenry.
 Blake, Joseph J., J.P., Carrick, County Mayo.
 Blake, Llewellyn, Captain Mayo Militia, J.P., Merion-square, Dublin.
 Blake, James A., J.P., Kells House, Thomastown, County Kilkenny.
 Blake, Valentine O'Connor, J.P., D.L., Tower-hill, County Mayo.
 Blake, Maurice, J.P., Carnacon House, Ballyglass.
 Blake, P., J.P., Holly Park, Craughwell.
 Bolger, William H., J.P., Ballinabanne, Innistigue.
 Boyse, Thomas, J.P., Adelaide-terrace, Kingstown.
 Brennan, Daniel, J.P., Drumshall, Killarney.
 Brennan, Gerald J., J.P., Eden Hall, Ballyragget.
 Burke, Edmund, J.P., Lota Park, Cork.
 Burke, James Milo, J.P., Queenstown Castle, Dalkey.
 Burke, William Joseph, J.P., Ower, County Galway.
 Butler, John, J.P., Minauns, Callan.
 Butler, Thomas, J.P., D.L., Ballycarron, Cashel.
 Byrne, J. Tyrrell, J.P., Drumsna.
 Byrne, James, J.P., Wallstown Castle, Mallow.
 Byrne, John P., J.P., Ballybohill House, County Dublin.
 Byrne, William, Alderman, J.P., Clonmel.
 Calinan, Joseph, J.P., Chairman, Town Commissioners, Bandon.
 Campbell, John, Alderman, J.P., Mountjoy-square.
 Cantwell, Edward, J.P., Clonmel.
 Caraher, Michael, J.P., Cordistown, County Louth.
 Carroll, F. M., J.P., Moone Abbey, Kildare.
 Carroll, Thomas, J.P., Ballinvullen House, Mitchelstown.
 Carton, Richard Paul, Q.C., Rutland-square.
 Casey, Patrick, J.P., Drogheda.
 Cassidy, James A., J.P., Monasterevan.
 Caulfield, William A., J.P., Mageney, County Kildare.
 Chadwick, John Stameen, J.P., Mayor of Drogheda.
 Clanchy, Thomas Strong, J.P., Belfort, Charleville.
 Cheevers, Michael J., J.P., D.L., Killyon, County Galway.
 Chester, Finlay, J.P., Castlebellingham.
 Chichester, C. Raleigh, J.P., D.L., Runnamoat, Roscommon.
 Clarke, James, J.P., Graig Abbey, Athenry.
 Clery, John W., J.P., Westboro', Cork.
 Close, Alan P., J.P., DerrymacLoughney Castle, County Galway.
 Cody, Patrick, J.P., Callan.
 Cogan, Bernard, M.D., J.P., Whitegate, County Galway.
 Coghlan, William Charles, J.P., Dromolin, Passage East.
 Coleman, Bernard, J.P., Ballybarrack, Dundalk.
 Colgan, Francis, J.P., Cappagh, Enfield.
 Colthurst, Lieutenant Colonel David Latouche, J.P., Cork.
 Coltsman, Daniel C., J.P., D.L., Glenflesk Castle, Killarney.
 Comyn, Andrew, J.P., Ballinderry, Ballinasloe.
 Conmee, John, J.P., Kingsland, Boyle.
 Connolly, Andrew, J.P., Tullamore, King's County.
 Conran, Hatton Ronayne, J.P., Grange, County Cork.
 Conry, Maurice, J.P., Sligo.
 Considine, Heffernan, J.P., D.L., Derk, Pallasgreen.
 Connolly, Eugene, J.P., St. Michael's, Graigue.
 Corballis, James Henry, J.P., Ratoath Manor, County Meath.
 Corbally, Mathew J., Rathbeal Hall, Swords.
 Cormack, William Charles, J.P., Clover Hill, Blackrock, County Cork.
 Counsel, Laurence, J.P., Craggan House, Athlone.
 Coppinger, Thomas Stephen, J.P., Middleton Lodge, County Cork.
 Crean, Arthur Lynch, J.P., Ballinvilla, Claremorris.
 Crosthwaite, John J., J.P., The Hall, Kingstown.
 Cruise, Robert Russell, J.P., Drynam House, Swords.
 Cuffe, Joseph P., J.P., Mountjoy-square.
 Cullen, James, J.P., Liscarton Castle, County Meath.
 D'Alton, J. E., J.P., Ballygriffin, Cashel.
 Daly, Bernard, J.P., Tullamore.
 Daly, John, J.P., Kookhunt, Monkstown, County Cork.
 Daly, William, J.P., Dunsandle, County Galway.
 Daniel, Robert, J.P., New Forest, Tyrrel's Pass.
 D'Arcy, Hyacinth, J.P., D.L., New Forest.
 D'Arcy, John Talbot, J.P., Major, Larkfield, Tyrone.
 D'Arcy, Mathew P., J.P., D.L., Kilcrouney House, Bray.
 Davies, Edward Michael, J.P., St. Michael's, Athenry.
 Davys, J. T., J.P., Curreen, County Longford.
 Dease, G. R., Lieutenant Colonel, J.P., Celbridge Abbey.
 Dease, Gerald, J.P., Turbotstown, Coole.
 De la Poer, Edmond, Count, High Sheriff, J.P., D.L., Gurteen la Poer, Waterford.
 Delany, Bernard W., J.P., LL.D., Castlewood, Durrow.
 Dennehy, Cornelius, J.P., Mountjoy-square, Dublin.
 Devitt, John Thomas, B.L., J.P., Limerick.
 Devlin, James, Chairman Town Commissioners, Castleblayney.
 Dolphin, Peter H., J.P., County Galway.
 Donegan, James H., J.P., Major South Cork Infantry.
 Donelan, S., J.P., Killagh House, County Galway.
 Drake, Columbus, J.P., Great Charles-street, Dublin.
 Dunne, William, J.P., Ballymanus.
 Ennis, Bartholomew, J.P., Cellar-place, Nobber, County Meath.
 Esmonde, James, J.P., D.L., Drominagh.
 Fallon, John, J.P., Netherville Lodge, Ballinasloe.
 Farrell, John Arthur, J.P., D.L., Moynalty, County Meath.
 Fay, James Henry, J.P., Faybrook, Cavan.
 Fagan, Frederick James, J.P., Ballinlonty, County Tipperary.
 Farrell, Taaffe, Lieutenant Colonel, J.P., D.L., Moylurg, Boyle.
 Fitzgerald, G. C. Purcell, J.P., The Island, Waterford.
 Fitzgerald, John F., J.P., Kinneigh House, Caherciveen.
 Fitzgerald, P. Nugent, J.P., Soho House, Multyfarnham.

Fitzsimon C. O'Connell, J.P., D.L., Glencullen, County Dublin.
 Flanagan, John Woulfe, J.P., Rathfarmon, Boyle.
 Fleming, Thomas M., M.D., Chairman Town Commissioners, Carrickmacross.
 Foley, Romney, Q.C., Alphonsus-road, Dublin.
 Forde, Patrick J., J.P., 4, Sidney-place, Cork.
 Fox, Edward, J.P., Glenegeary Hall, County Dublin.
 Frost, Patrick, J.P., Castlebank, Limerick.
 Frost, James, J.P., Ballymorris, High Sheriff, County Clare.
 Galaher, James, J.P., Mallow.
 Galavan, J. E., J.P., Erin Vale, New Rosa.
 Gallwey, Michael, Ballintaggart House, County Kerry.
 Gartlan, George H., J.P., Cabra House, Newry.
 Gartlan, Thomas A., J.P., Moynalty, Carrickmacross.
 Gavin, Major G., J.P., D.L., Kilpeacon, Limerick.
 Gernon, Henry C., J.P., Athcarne Castle, Duleek.
 Gibbons, Stephen, J.P., The Mall, Westport.
 Golding, John, J.P., Carnane, Tuam.
 Gould, Edmund, J.P., D.L., Monkstown.
 Grace, John, D. F., J.P., Mantua, County Roscommon.
 Grace, Percy R., Major, J.P., Monkstown.
 Gradwell, Richard, J.P., Dowth Hall, Meath.
 Green, James S., J.P., Q.C., Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.
 Green, John, J.P., Mount Anna, Kyle.
 Green, Nicholas, J.P., Green Park, Cashel.
 Greene, Thomas, J.P., Chairman Town Commissioners, Ennis.
 Gun, Hugh Murray, J.P., New Castle West.
 Hague, John, J.P., Cloonakee, Elphin.
 Hall, Ambrose, J.P., Limerick.
 Hanley, M., J.P., Dangan, Drumsna.
 Hamill, Arthur, Q.C., Eccles-street, Dublin.
 Harkin, Alexander, M.D., J.P., Belfast.
 Hastings, Stephen, J.P., Limerick.
 Hartigan, P. J., J.P., Clonagh House, County Limerick.
 Hely, John G., J.P., Scart Hely, County Waterford.
 Hennessy, John C., J.P., Ballinadeasig House, County Cork.
 Hennessy, Michael, J.P., Rockbarton, Galway.
 Heron, D. C., Q.C., Upper Fitzwilliam-street.
 Hickie, J. F., Lieutenant Colonel, J.P., Slevior, Roscrea.
 Hickie, William Creagh, J.P., D.L., Ballylongford, County Kerry.
 Hilles, James, J.P., County Mayo.
 Hodgins, Henry, J.P., Beaufort, Rathfarnham.
 Howley, Major John, J.P., D.L., Rich Hill, Limerick.
 Howlett, John, J.P., Russellstown, New Ross.
 Hussey, M. S., J.P., D.L., Westown, Balbriggan.
 Hynes, L. M., J.P., Roscommon.
 Irwin, John, J.P., Raheen, Elphin.
 Jordan, Myles Henry, J.P., Rossleven Castle, County Mayo.
 Joyce Pierce, High Sheriff, J.P., D.L., Mervoe, Galway.
 Kavanagh, Denis W., J.P., Balief Castle, Urlingford.
 Kearney, James, J.P., Grace Dieu, Waterford.
 Keegan, Peter, J.P., Hampton, Belfast.
 Keenan, Hugh, J.P., Castleblayney.
 Keighron, Patrick, J.P., Sligo.
 Kelly Dillon, J.P., M.D., Chairman Town Commissioners, Mullingar.

Kelly FitzJames, J.P., Ballintlea, County Clare.
 Kelly, Jeremiah, J.P., Port Ruan, Ennis.
 Kelly Martin, J.P., Greenogue, Ashbourne.
 Kelly, Mathew, J.P., Carrigbrien, Ennis.
 Kelly, Mathew, J.P., Kilrush, County Clare.
 Kelly, Michael, J.P., Dundalk.
 Kelly, Thomas Laffan, J.P., D.L., Gardiner-street, Dublin.
 Kennedy, Patrick, J.P., Mayor of Cork.
 Kenny, Joseph, J.P., Clonmel.
 Kenny, Plunkett, J.P., D.L., Rocksavage, Carrickmacross.
 Kenny, T. Kelly, Major, 2nd Regiment, Treanmana, County Clare.
 Keogh, Cornelius A., J.P., Boyle.
 Keogh, Robert J., Bonnybeg, Drumsna.
 Kirwan, Henry, J.P., Gardenfield, Tuam.
 Kieran, John C., J.P., Rathbrist, County Louth.
 Laffan, Richard, J.P., Cloverfield, Ballybrood.
 Lahiff, James P., Gort House, County Galway.
 Lalor, Thomas, J.P., D.L., Cregg, Carrick-on-Suir.
 Langan, Frederick H., J.P., Mount Henry, County Meath.
 Langdale, C., J.P., D.L., Celbridge Abbey.
 Lanigan, Stephen Martin, B.L., J.P., Glenagyle, County Tipperary.
 Laprimandaye, C. H., J.P., Trienleaur, Newport.
 Lawler, Michael, J.P., Athy.
 Leahy, Daniel F., Knight St. Greg., J.P., D.L., Shanakiel House, Cork.
 Lee, Henry, J.P., High Sheriff, Waterford City.
 Lenihan, Maurice, J.P., M.B.I.A., Limerick.
 Leonard, John, J.P., Rutland-square and Grange Castle, County Dublin.
 Little, Honourable Judge, Seafield House, Monkstown.
 Logan, N. R., J.P., Smithstown, Dunshaughlin.
 Lombard, James F., J.P., South-hill, Rathmines.
 Loughnan, James Meade, J.P., Crowhill, Freshford.
 Lynch, A. J., J.P., Lavally, Craughwell.
 Lynch, J. Wilson, J.P., D.L., Renmore, Galway.
 Lynch, Isidore, J.P., Arrandale, County Galway.
 Lyons, Francis, J.P., Cork.
 Lyons, Henry, J.P., D.L., Croome House, Limerick.
 Lyons, Thomas, J.P., Waterview, Cork.
 Mackay, Uniacke R., J.P., Ballyroberts, Fermoy.
 MacArdle, Edward H., J.P., Dundalk.
 McCann, James, J.P., Simon's Court, Donnybrook.
 McCann, John, J.P., Beaumont, Drogheda.
 McCartie, Daniel, J.P., Headfort, Killarney.
 McCarthy, Denis, J.P., Ballyachol, County Cork.
 McCoskey, James, J.P., Argivney House, Ballymoney.
 The MacDermot, Q.C., D.L., Fitzwilliam-place.
 MacDermott, James, J.P., Ramore, County Galway.
 MacDermott, J. D., J.P., Chairman Town Commissioners, Boyle.
 McDermott, P., J.P., Kilkenny.
 MacDermott, Thomas, J.P., Belanagare, Castlereagh.
 MacDonald, Neil, J.P., Steyle Park, Croome.
 McDonnell, Charles, High Sheriff, Limerick.
 McDonnell, John, J.P., Limerick.
 McDonnell, J., J.P., Glenariff, County Antrim.
 McDonnell, Robert, J.P., Limerick.
 McDonough, Edward, High Sheriff, Drogheda.
 MacEvoy, Edward, J.P., Tobertynan, County Meath.
 McGrath, William Henry, J.P., Toonagh, Ennis, County Clare.
 McLoughlin, William, Q.C., Gardiners-place, Dublin.
 McMahon, Arthur, High Sheriff, Kilkenny.
 McManus, Eugene, J.P., Lakeview, County Cavan.

- McManus, John, J.P., Gurteen, Edgeworthstown.
 MacSwiney, Peter Paul, J.P., G.C., St. Greg. Mag.,
 Upper Mount-street.
 Maguire, Nathaniel, J.P., Aughacarder House,
 Carrick-on-Shannon.
 Maguire, T. D., J.P., Belgrave-square, Monkstown.
 Maguire, John, Lieut. Colonel, J.P., Ballinacrad,
 Drogheda.
 Maher, M. A., J.P., D.L., High Sheriff, County Wex-
 ford.
 Maher, Thomas, J.P., Moate, County Westmeath.
 Mahony, John E., J.P., Chairman Town Commis-
 sioners, Dungarvan.
 Mahony, Nicholas, J.P., Blarney.
 Mahony, Timothy, J.P., Sydney-place, Cork.
 Manning, Michael, J.P., Longford.
 Mansfield, G. P., Lattin, J.P., D.L., Morristown,
 Lattin.
 Mansfield, George, J.P., Morristown, Lattin, Naas.
 Mansfield, Octavian, J.P., Landscape, Kilshelan.
 Mapother, Thomas A. P., J.P., Kiltewan, Ros-
 common.
 Marum, E. Mulhallen, J.P., Aharney House, County
 Kilkenny.
 Markey, Edward, J.P., The Grange, Naul, County
 Dublin.
 Martin, James, J.P., Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
 Martyn, Alexander M., J.P., Curraghmore, Ballin-
 robe.
 Mathews, James Duff, J.P., Mount Hanover,
 Drogheda.
 Mathews, Thomas, J.P., Annager, County Meath.
 Maxwell, P., J.P., Chairman Town Commissioners,
 Athlone.
 Meade, Michael, J.P., St. Michael's, Merrion.
 Monahan, James Henry, Q.C., 29, Fitzwilliam-street,
 Dublin.
 Moorhead, M. J., M.D., J.P., Tullamore.
 Moran, William, J.P., St. Edmondsbury, Lucan.
 Mulcahy, E., J.P., Major, Kehill House, County
 Tipperary.
 Mulcahy, J., J.P., Riddins House, Ardfinnan.
 Mulchinock, Edward, J.P., Pembroke-road, Dublin.
 Mullins, John, J.P., Cashel.
 Murphy, Edmund, J.P., D.L., Milford House, Borri-
 sokane.
 Murphy, Francis, J.P., Kilcainne Park, Navan.
 Murphy, John B., Q.C., Mountjoy-square, Dublin.
 Murphy, John Nicholas, J.P., D.L., Clifton, Cork.
 Murphy, Joseph, J.P., Lurgan.
 Murphy, Nicholas, J.P., Carrigmore, Cork.
 Murphy, O'Connell L., J.P., Breemount House,
 Trim.
 Murphy, William, J.P., Ballinamona Park, Cashel.
 Murphy, William H., M.D., J.P., Mount Mungret,
 Limerick.
 Murray, Patrick, J.P., Ballysteen, Shanagolden.
 Netterville, Joshua J. McEvoy, J.P., Sallymount,
 Newbridge.
 Newell, Peirse Barron, J.P., John's Hill, Waterford.
 Nolan, Robert, J.P., Lisnaneen, Tulske.
 Nugent, John P., J.P., Rosemount, Moate.
 Nunan, James Casey, M.D., J.P., Chairman Town
 Commissioners, Kinsale.
 O'Brien, Cornelius, J.P., Athenian-terrace, Queens-
 town.
 O'Beirne, Hugh, J.P., D.L., Drumsna.
 O'Brien, James, J.P., D.L., Ballynalacken, County
 Clare.
 O'Brien, Thomas E., J.P., Southhill, Limerick.
 O'Brien, William, Q.C., Merrion-square South,
 Dublin.
 O'Callaghan, Eugene, J.P., Lota, Limerick.
 O'Connell, D. J., J.P., Grenagh, Killarney.
 O'Connell, Daniel, J.P., D.L., Derrynane Abbey.
 O'Connor, Charles M., J.P., D.L., Mount Druid,
 Castlereagh.
 O'Connor, Peter, J.P., Carnsfort, Sligo.
 O'Donnell, H. N., J.P., Larkfield, Leitrim.
 O'Donnell, Richard, J.P., Chairman Town Commis-
 sioners, Carrick-on-Suir.
 O'Farrell, Charles, J.P., Dalystown, Loughrea.
 O'Farrell, Harward, M.D., J.P., Tangier, Boyle.
 O'Farrell, M. R., J.P., Park, Youghal.
 O'Ferrall, Edward Moore, J.P., Lissard, Edgeworths-
 town.
 O'Flaherty, Bernard, J.P., Villa, Galway.
 O'Flaherty, Edmond, J.P., Gortreva, Oughterard.
 O'Geran, Anthony, J.P., Rushmount, Kilworth.
 O'Gorman, Michael, Mayor of Limerick.
 O'Gorman, Thomas, J.P., Buncraggy Castle.
 O'Hagan, John, Q.C., 22, Upper Fitzwilliam-street.
 O'Hagan, John J., J.P., County Down and Armagh.
 O'Kelly, Cornelius J., J.P., Gallagher, Tuam.
 O'Kelly, George L., J.P., Barrettstown, County
 Kildare.
 O'Leary, McCarthy, J.P., D.L., Coomlagone, Mill-
 street.
 O'Meara, John O., J.P., Looaha, Roscrea.
 O'Neill, Anthony, J.P., Ardbragh, Dalkey.
 O'Neill, John, J.P., Londonderry.
 O'Reilly, Joseph R., J.P., D.L., Sans Souci, Black-
 rock.
 O'Rorke, Hugh, J.P., Breffni, Dalkey.
 O'Shaughnessy, J., M.D., J.P., Limerick.
 O'Shaughnessy, John J., M.D., J.P., Birchgrove,
 Ballinasloe.
 O'Shaughnessy, Michael, Q.C., J.P., Harcourt-street.
 Peart, J. H., J.P., Ridge Hall, Ballybrack.
 Plunkett, Thomas, barrister, J.P., Portmarnock,
 County Dublin.
 Power, James, J.P., Eastlands, Tramore.
 Power, John, J.P., Prospect Park, County Kilkenny.
 Power, Joseph O'Neill, J.P., D.L., Snowhill Ferry-
 bank, Waterford.
 Power, Patrick, J.P., D.L., Faithlegg, County Water-
 ford.
 Power, Patrick Anthony, J.P., Belvedere, Waterford.
 Power, Richard, A.B., T.C.D., J.P., Ballydavid House,
 Thurles.
 Power, Thomas, J.P., Rosemount, County Kilkenny.
 Quin, Francis, J.P., Moneymore, Derry.
 Reade, George, J.P., Birchfield, County Kilkenny.
 Rearden, J. T., J.P., Ballincorrig House, Douglas,
 County Cork.
 Reddington, C. Talbot, J.P., D.L., Kilcornan, Oran-
 more.
 Reynolds, Laurence P., J.P., Dalystown House,
 Granard.
 Rice, J. D., J.P., Bushmount, Tralee.
 Roche, R. J., J.P., Knockragh, Adamstown, County
 Wexford.
 Roche, Redmond Maglass, J.P., Vice Chairman
 Board of Guardians, Tralee.
 Roche, Thomas R., J.P., Ryehill, Athenry.
 Ronayne, Charles, M.D., J.P., South Abbey, Youghal.
 Ronayne, John, J.P., Ardsallagh House, Youghal.
 Ross of Bladensburg, J.P., Coldstream Guards, Ros-
 trevor House.
 Ross, William A., J.P., Curzon-street, London.
 Russell, Charles, J.P., King's Castle, Ardglass.
 Ryan, George E., J.P., D.L., Inch House, Thurles.
 Ryan, Michael, J.P., Bource Lodge, Kilmallock.
 Ryan, Valentine, J.P., Chadville, Cappawhite.
 Sadleir, Clement, J.P., Tybrockney Castle, Carrick-
 on-Suir.

Scott, James Francis, J.P., Waterford.
 Scully, Carberry, J.P., Derry Park, County Tipperary.
 Segrave, Patrick, J.P., County Dublin.
 Shee, James John, J.P., Abbeyview, Clonmel.
 Sheehan, Francis, J.P., Dungarvan.
 Sheehy, Henry K., J.P., Kantoher, County Limerick.
 Sheehy, Roger Keating, J.P., Limerick.
 Sheil, Simon, M.D., J.P., Laputa, Ballyshannon.
 Slancy, Matthew, J.P., Tramore.
 Slattery, John, J.P., Waterford.
 Slevin, J., M.D., J.P., Longford.
 Smith, Philip, J.P., Castle Cosby, County Cavan.
 Smith, Philip, J.P., Artina, Cootehill.
 Smithwick, G., J.P., Kilcleene House, Kilkenny.
 Smithwick, John Francis, J.P., Drakeland House, Kilkenny.
 Smyth, John, J.P., Masonbrook, Loughrea.
 Spillane, William, J.P., Shannon Lodge, Limerick.
 Staunton, Henry, J.P., Seskin, County Kilkenny.
 Strickland, Charles, J.P., Loughglyn House, County Roscommon.
 Sugrue, John Henry, J.P., Sydney-place, Cork.
 Sweetman, Patrick, J.P., D.L., Longtown, Clare.
 Sweetman, M. Fitzhenry, J.P., Borris, County Carlow.
 Sweetman, Walter, J.P., Mountjoy-square, Dublin.

Synnot, Thomas, J.P., Innismore, Glenageary.
 Taaffe, J. Patrick, J.P., Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 Taaffe, John, J.P., Smarmore, High Sheriff, County Louth.
 Taaffe, John Robert, J.P., Ardmulchan, Navan.
 Taaffe, Stephen J., J.P., Glenkievean.
 Tarpey, Hugh, J.P., High Sheriff, City Dublin.
 Ternan, Patrick, J.P., Listoke, Drogheda.
 Thunder, Michael, J.P., D.L., Lagore, Dunshaughlin, County Meath.
 Tighe, Thomas, J.P., The Heath, Ballindine, High Sheriff, County Mayo.
 Treacy, John, J.P., Tenikilly, Mountrath.
 Tyrrell, Thomas P., M.D., J.P., Newbridge, County Kildare.
 Verdon, Peter, J.P., Bayview, Drogheda.
 Wall, M. Napoleon, J.P., Glean, Clones.
 Walsh, John C., J.P., D.L., Castlekill, Ballina.
 Walsh, Richard, J.P., Kingswood, County Dublin.
 Walsh, Peter, J.P., Fanningstown, Piltown.
 Walsh, Walter Hussey, J.P., County Roscommon.
 Waters, George, Q.C., Upper Temple-street.
 White, John, J.P., D.L., Nantenan, County Limerick.
 Whyte, John J., J.P., D.L., Loughbrickland, County Down.
 Woodlock, William, J.P., A.M., T.C.D., Mountjoy-square.

Abraham, George W., LL.D., A.M., Oaklands Villas, Rathgar.
 Anthony, Henry, surgeon, Dungarvon.
 Anthony, M. A., T.C., merchant, Ringset, Dungarvan.
 Arkins, Thomas, P.L.G., Dublin.
 Ashlin, John Coppinger, H.C.T.C., Castleredmond, County Cork.
 Ashlin, George C., architect, Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 Baker, Henry, banker, Thomastown.
 Baldwin, Thomas, Chief Inspector of Agricultural Schools, Glasnevin, Dublin.
 Barnewall, Robert, T.C., Kilmainham.
 Barry, Edmond, T.C., Middleton, County Cork.
 Barry, George, T.C., merchant, Cork.
 Barry, John, solicitor, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
 Barry, John, solicitor, Clogheen.
 Barry, John E., merchant, Mountjoy-square.
 Barry, Michael, merchant, Church-street, Cork.
 Bedford, Henry, M.A., Cantab, Drumcondra.
 Bellingham, Henry, barrister, Exton Park.
 Bermingham, P. T., T.C., Westland Row.
 Beveridge, Edmond F., B.A., T.C.D., Rathgar.
 Beveridge, John, barrister, Town Clerk of Dublin.
 Black, Daniel, merchant, Sackville-street, Dublin.
 Blacker, Edward, P.L.G., Ballyhanna, Armagh.
 Blackhall, Henry, solicitor, George-street, Limerick.
 Blackhall, John, M.D., The Cottage, Kildysart.
 Blackwell, James, esq., Abbeyview-terrace, Rathkeale.
 Bodkin, P. J., surgeon, Brownville, Glenamaddy.
 Bolger, Richard, T.C., William-street, Dublin.
 Bourke, Christopher, solicitor, York-street.
 Bourke, Mathew J., B.A., barrister, Rutland-square.
 Bourke, Michael J., T.C., merchant, Balbriggan.
 Bourke, Patrick, T.C., merchant, Carrick-on-Suir.
 Boyd, M. A., F.R.C.S.L., M.R.I.A., Kingstown.
 Bradley, James, T.C., Strabane.
 Bradley, Neal, merchant, Strabane.
 Brady, James, C.E., Cavan.

Brady, Terence, merchant, Cavan.
 Brady, Thomas, Drogheda.
 Bray, Francis Thomas, M.D., Graigue, County Kilkenny.
 Breen, Thomas, Secretary Hibernian Bank, Lisalea, County Dublin.
 Bresnan, Thomas, merchant, St. Patrick's Well, Cork.
 Brett, James F., land agent, Booterstown-avenue.
 Brophy, Michael, T.C., Kilkenny.
 Brown, John A., esq., Ballinaboola, New Ross.
 Brown, James, esq., New Ross.
 Brown, Stephen J., A.B., T.C.D., solicitor, Naas, County Kildare.
 Brown, James, J.F., architect, Limerick.
 Brown, John, T.C., Arnstown, New Ross.
 Buckler, Nicholas, merchant, Laurel-hill, Blackrock, County Dublin.
 Buckley, Cornelius, esq., Mallow.
 Burke, Dominick F., esq., Tivoli-terrace, Kingstown.
 Burke, James, A.B., T.C.D., barrister, Rathmines.
 Burke, James J., coroner, Milltown, County Roscommon.
 Burke, John, P.L.G., Sackville-street, Dublin.
 Burton, David, merchant, Newcastle, West.
 Butler, Joseph Stapleton, surgeon, Winterfield, County Galway.
 Byrne, James T., L.R.Q.C.P.I., Aughrim.
 Byrne, James P., T.C., Carrickmacross.
 Byrne, John Augustus, A.B., M.B.T.C.D., M.R.I.A., Westland Row.
 Byrne, Michael, T.C., Carrickmacross.
 Byrne, Patrick, T.C., Drogheda.
 Byrne, Patrick Joseph, land agent, Bray.
 Cahill, John N., Captain Kilkenny Militia, Ballyconra House, Kilkenny.
 Callaghan, Patrick, T.C., Manager Inman Line, Queenstown.
 Callow, Robert, T.C., Sandymount, Dublin.
 Campbell, D., T.C., Athlone.
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- Campbell, William, merchant, T.C., Gardiners-place, Dublin.
- Cantillon, Charles J., merchant, Arbutus Lodge, Cork.
- Caraher, Edward, sessional Crown solicitor, County Louth.
- Carew, James, T.C., merchant, Tipperary.
- Carroll, Anthony R., solicitor, Great Denmark-street.
- Carroll, J. A., "Clare Advertiser," Kilrush, County Clare.
- Carroll, Redmond F., esq., Great Denmark-street.
- Carroll, William Joseph, L.R.C.S.I., Woodlawn, Dundrum.
- Carter, Richard, registrar county court, Well Park, Galway.
- Carton, Mathew M., esq., Poppingtry, Finglass.
- Carvill, William, merchant, Rathgar House, Rathgar.
- Casey, James, T.C., merchant, Tralee.
- Casey, Michael, medical practitioner, Bruff, County Limerick.
- Casey, P. W., T.C., Enniscorthy.
- Chadwick, Francis, merchant, The Glen, Drogheda.
- Chamberlaine, M. H., wine merchant, Dublin.
- Clarke, John P., physician and surgeon, Castleblayney.
- Cleary, Andrew, T.C., merchant, Carrick-on-Suir.
- Cleary, Arthur, barrister, Leeson-street.
- Codd, Francis P., barrister, Kingstown.
- Cody, Pierse, T.C., Callan, County Kilkenny.
- Coghlan, John, retired army surgeon, Clarinda House, Kingstown.
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- Coleman, J. M., esq., Nelson-street, Dublin.
- Coll, Patrick, solicitor, Palace-street, Dublin.
- Collery, Bernard, T.C., merchant, Sligo.
- Collins, George, solicitor, Dublin.
- Coman, William, T.C., merchant, Tipperary.
- Comerford, Richard, P.L.G., Ballyfoyle, Kilkenny.
- Comerford, William, merchant, P.L.G., John-street, Kilkenny.
- Comyn, J. W., Major, Galway Militia, Ballinderry, Ballinasloe.
- Connee, Mathew, barrister, Lurgan House, French Park.
- Connee, Patrick D., solicitor, French Park.
- Connell, James H., esq., Amiens-street, Dublin.
- Connellan, Daniel, esq., Warrenpoint, Clontarf.
- Connolly, James, P.L.G., Clarahill.
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- Coppinger, Joseph W., A.M., T.C.D., solicitor, Upper Merrion-street.
- Coppinger, Nicholas, esq., Monkstown Castle.
- Coppinger, Valentine J., barrister, Mount-street Crescent.
- Corby, John, merchant, Cashel.
- Corby, Michael J., P.L.G., Swinford.
- Corcoran, Edward, Clerk of the Crown, Queen's County, Raheenduff.
- Corcoran, Michael, V.C.P.L.G., Pallas Park, Tullamore.
- Cormack, John, coroner, Bachelors Hall, Thurles.
- Cotter, Patrick, T.C., merchant, Main-street, Tipperary.
- Cotton, William F., engineer, Hollywood, County Dublin.
- Cowley, John J., P.L.G., Rathdrum.
- Coyle, Michael M., T.C., Cashel.
- Creagh, Simon, jun., solicitor, Sydenham-terrace, Kingstown.
- Crean, Michael T., barrister, Upper Pembroke-street.
- Crook, Michael, auctioneer, Ormond Quay, Dublin.
- Crosbie, Thomas, proprietor "Cork Examiner," Cork.
- Crowe, James, T.C., Kingstown.
- Cruice, Francis Richard, M.D., T.C.D., F.K., and Q.C.P.I., Merrion-square.
- Cryan, Robert, F.C.P., Rutland-square, Dublin.
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- Cullen, Simon, merchant, Thornhill, Sligo.
- Cullen, John, Marsh, Templeshannon, Enniscorthy.
- Cullinan, John, solicitor, Ennis.
- Cullinan, Michael, M.D., Woodstock, Ennis.
- Cumiskey, William, merchant, Balbriggan.
- Cunningham, Bernard, T.C., merchant, Boyle.
- Curran, John Adye, barrister, Gardiners-place.
- Curtis, James, T.C., Drogheda.
- Cusack, William F., manager, Hibernian Bank, Kilkenny.
- D'Alton, Edward, solicitor, Lower Gardiner-street.
- D'Alton, William, Clerk of the Crown, King's County, Stephen's Green.
- Daly, John, T.C., Ballyshannon.
- Daniel, G. P., merchant, Grafton-street, Dublin.
- Darnell, P. M., Irishtown, Athlone.
- Davis, Michael, P.L.G., Oldcastle.
- Davis, Paul, Vice Chairman Board of Guardians, Cloonshanville House, French Park.
- Davoren, Richard, solicitor, Dame-street, Dublin.
- Dawson, Charles, T.C., St. Michael's, Dalkey.
- De Burgh, A. Butler, Captain Tipperary Artillery, Ennistymon.
- Deighan, Peter, T.C., merchant, Monaghan.
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- Delaney, Peter, solicitor, Ormond-quay, Dublin.
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- Dempsey, Michael, P.L.G., Marshallstown.
- Dennehy, Laurence, solicitor, A.B., T.C.D., Laurentum, Clashmore.
- Dennehy, William, esq., Mountjoy-square, Dublin.
- Dennis, John, esq., Ballygall House, Finglass, County Dublin.
- Denvir, Michael, solicitor, Newry.
- Devereux, Richard, merchant, Wexford.
- Devitt, Stephen, merchant, Glenties.
- Dillon, Michael, Manager Munster Bank, Crosthwaite Park, Kingstown.
- Dillon, P. William, M.D., late B.N., Ennis.
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- Dillon, William, B.L., M.B.I.A., North Great George's-street.
- Dodd, C. M., salesmaster, Castlemote, County Dublin.
- Dodd, Michael, esq., Donabate.
- Doheny, James, proprietor "Kilkenny Journal."
- Doherty, John, solicitor, Lower Dominick-street.
- Doherty, William J., C.E., Clonturk House, Drumcondra.
- Dolan, Thomas, merchant, Ardee.
- Dollard, James, merchant, Great Charles-street, Dublin.
- Dollard, Joseph, publisher, Leinster-road, Rathmines.
- Dollard, Richard, merchant, Great Strand-street.
- Donovan, Daniel, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., Skibbereen.
- Dowling, P., Castle Lyons Mills, County Cork.
- Dowling, William P., solicitor, Lower Gardiner-street.
- Downes, James, esq., Adamstown, Wexford.
- Downing, Francis H., solicitor, Killarney.
- Downing, F. Creagh, solicitor, Ballyard, Tralee.
- Downing, John, landed proprietor, Ashfield, Fermoy.
- Downing, Richard, merchant, North Main-street, Cork.

Downs, John Parcell, P.L.G., Carrickmacross.
 Doyle, Damer, Manager National Bank, Scariff.
 Doyle, Hugh, esq., Melrose, Dalkey.
 Doyle, John, T.C., Wexford-street, Dublin.
 Doyle, Patrick, merchant, P.L.G., Templemore.
 Doyle, Patrick, solicitor, Banbridge.
 Doyle, Patrick Watkin, Chairman T.C., Moorfield Lodge.
 Driver, Patrick, P.L.G., Ballymore Eustace.
 Duggan, Daniel, esq., Springmount, Rathfarnham.
 Duggan, John, merchant, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.
 Dunne, Robert, landed proprietor, Maynooth.
 Dwyer, James, Alderman, Cork.
 Dwyer, Michael, T.C., Church-street, Dublin.
 Eaton, Stephen, merchant, Dalkey.
 Egan, Henry, T.C., merchant, Tullamore.
 Egan, Patrick, T.C., merchant, Tullamore.
 Egan, Richard, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., Talbot street, Dublin.
 Ellard, John, solicitor, town clerk, Limerick.
 Elliott, Daniel, merchant, Omagh.
 English, Timothy, T.C., merchant, Tipperary.
 Ennis, James A., esq., Woodgrigue, Wexford.
 Ennis, J. Major, Aughry House, Dromod.
 Ennis, M. A., merchant, Wexford.
 Enright, P., Surgeon Major Royal Limerick Fusiliers, Limerick.
 Everard, George, merchant, Athlone.
 Eyre, Edwin, esq., Clifden Castle, Clifden, Galway.
 Fallon, John, esq., Fitzgibbon-street, Dublin.
 Farrell, Thomas, B.H.A., Warrington-place, Dublin.
 Farrell, William, T.C., corn merchant, Youghal.
 Fay, P. McCabe, merchant, Thomas-street, Dublin.
 Fegan, John, F.R.C.S.I., Belfast.
 Fegan, John, esq., Pembroke-road, Dublin.
 Fegan, Thomas, merchant, Newry.
 Ferdinand, Lewis L., T.C., proprietor, "Galway Vindicator."
 Ferguson, David, solicitor, Rathkeale, County Limerick.
 Ferris, Daniel, T.C., Cashel.
 Ffrench, Daniel O'Connell, barrister, Rathmines.
 Fielding, Edmund, T.C., Waterford.
 Fitzgerald, James, Coroner, Kilkenny.
 Fitzgerald, James B., merchant, Howth, County Dublin.
 Fitzgerald, John, P.L.G., Glin, County Limerick.
 Fitzgerald, Joseph, merchant, Queenstown.
 Fitzgibbon, Daniel, Chairman Town Commissioners, Rathkeale.
 Fitzgibbon, Michael, Clerk Rathkeale Union.
 Fitzpatrick, Peter, T.C., Maryborough.
 Fitzpatrick, Thomas P., esq., Johnstown Straffan.
 Fitzsimons, James, merchant, Newry.
 Flanagan, Michael, T.C., Castleblaney.
 Flanagan, P., auctioneer, Dungannon.
 Fleming, Michael, ship owner, Youghal.
 Flood, Peter, T.C., merchant, Dungarvan.
 Foley, Denis, solicitor, Lismore.
 Foley, Joseph W., esq., Mounttown House, County Dublin.
 Foley, M., merchant, Kilrush, County Clare.
 Foley, R., merchant, Kilrush, County Clare.
 Foley, Richard W., R.M.S., Kilrush, County Clare.
 Foley, T., T.C., Bandon.
 Foley, William, M.D., M.R.C.S., Kilrush, County Clare.
 Ford, Andrew, P.L.G., Upper Aughrim, County Wicklow.
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Fottrell, George, jun., solicitor, North Great George's-street.
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 Frewin, John, T.C., Rathkeale.
 Frost, John, solicitor, Ennis.
 Furlong, Andrew, surgeon, Wexford.
 Furlong, Mathew, T.C., Enniscorthy.
 Furlong, Nicholas, L.R.C.S.I., K.Q.C.P., M.R.I.A., Lymington House, Enniscorthy.
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 Galvin, Daniel J., Alderman, Cork.
 Galwey, Richard J., merchant, South-terrace, Cork.
 Ganly, John, T.C., merchant, Athlone.
 Garland, Richard, Coroner, County Armagh, Whitecross.
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 Gartlan, Thomas B., esq., Monalty, Carrickmacross.
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 Gillan, Patrick, P.L.G., Rinroe, Sligo.
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 Hackett, Maurice, T.C., Dungarvan.
 Hackett, Thomas, merchant, Dungarvan.
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 Harris, James, merchant, Hartstongue House, Limerick.
 Harris, Richard J., esq., Limerick.
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 Hayes, Patrick, T.C., merchant, Tralee.
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 Healy, Michael, T.C., Kilkenny.
 Hearn, Michael, merchant, New Ross.
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 Higgins, Francis, T.C., P.L.G., merchant, Sligo.
 Higgins, John, P.L.G., Mantua.
 Hinton, John, T.C., merchant, Wexford.
 Hogan, Edmund, physician and surgeon, Ballyvaughan.
 Hogan, Edward, esq., Abercorn-terrace, Dublin.
 Hogan, Patrick, Alderman, merchant, Limerick.
 Hogan, William, P.L.G., Corofin, County Clare.
 Howard, Joseph William, solicitor, Town Clerk, Waterford.
 Howlett, Martin J., solicitor, New Ross.
 Howlett, William, corn merchant, New Ross.
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 Kelly, Laurence, T.C., Moylish, Limerick.
 Kelly, Michael, T.C., merchant, Kingstown.
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 Kelly, Patrick, T.C., New Ross.
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 Kelly, William, T.C., Waterford.
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 Kennedy, Patrick, C.E., Ballymoe.
 Kennedy, Patrick, merchant, Clonliffe, County Dublin.
 Kennedy, Thomas, Chairman T.C., Trim.
 Kenny, James, L.R.C.S.I., Newmarket-on-Fergus.
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 McDonnell, Mark G., Rock Lodge, Galway.
 McDonnell, Michael, surgeon, Randalstown.
 McDonnell, William, T.C., merchant, Bandon.
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 McMahon, Hugh, esq., Gheetrim, County Armagh.
 McMahon, John James, T.C., Ballyboy, County Cavan.
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 Maguire, Bernard, merchant, Cavan.
 Maguire, James, T.C., Enniskillen.
 Maguire, Patrick, merchant, Enniskillen.
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 Mahony, Daniel, merchant, Kenmare.
 Mahony, John E., Chairman Town Commissioners, Dungarvan.
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 Murray, Edward, P.L.G., merchant, Belleek, County Fermanagh.
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 O'Brien, William James, esq., Mitchelstown, Cork.
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 Reilly, Thomas, P.L.G., Reemore, Belturbet.
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 Rice, Patrick, T.C., Drogheda.

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 Stafford, Patrick, P.L.G., Clonsilla, County Dublin.
 Stapleton, Edward Thomas, solicitor, Upper Mount-street.
 Stephens, John, T.C., merchant, Ballyshannon, Donegal.
 Stephens, E. A., L.M., T.C.D., Clareville, Tramore, Waterford.
 Stokes, John, M.D., Cahir, County Tipperary.
 Strange, Thomas F., solicitor, Waterford.
 Sugrue, Charles John, barrister, Belvedere-place.
 Sullivan, James, landed proprietor, Tullamore.
 Sullivan, James, brewer, Rose-hill, Kilkenny.
 Sullivan, John, T.C., merchant, Ashgrove Lodge, Kingstown.
 Sullivan, T. D., editor, "Nation," Abbey-street, Dublin.
 Sweeny, Michael, esq., Highfield-terrace, Rathgar.
 Sweeny, Robert, T.C., merchant, Ballyshannon, Donegal.
 Sweetman, Edmund, esq., Longtown, Clare.
 Sweetman, Laurence, esq., Ballinicas House.
 Synan, Daniel, T.C., merchant, Limerick.
 Teeling, Charles H., barrister, Upper Gardiner-street.
 Teevan, James, M.R.C.S., Willowfield House, Leitrim.
 Thompson, John, merchant, Raheny, County Dublin.
 Thompson, Thomas D., merchant, Raheny, County Dublin.
 Thompson, William, merchant, Alan Hall, Raheny, County Dublin.
 Thunder, James, esq., Parsonstown Manor, Batters-town, Meath.
 Thunder, Lattin, esq., Kingston Lodge, Navan.
 Treacy, D. T., solicitor, Lurgan.
 Vere, Aubrey de, esq., Curragh Chase, County Limerick.
 Walsh, E., T.C., proprietor of "The Wexford People," Wexford.
 Walshe, James, Deputy Vice Chairman Cashel Union, Killenaule.
 Walsh, John Joseph, Mayor of Wexford, Fortview, Wexford.
 Walsh, Martin John, merchant, Kilkenny.
 Walsh, Peter, T.C., Dungarvan.
 Watters, George Francis, barrister, Temple-street, Dublin.
 Weldon, John, solicitor, North Great George's-street, Dublin.
 Whelan, Daniel, T.C., Athy.
 Whelan, Myles, T.C., Athy.
 White, Mathew J., solicitor, A.B., T.C.D., Dublin.
 White, William Dudley, M.D., Rutland-square, Dublin.
 Whitty, Nicholas, merchant, Wexford.
 William, Edward D., esq., Chesnut Lodge, Booters-town, County Dublin.
 Williams, J. Orr, T.C., Dungarvan.
 Woodlock, Joseph, esq., St. Brendan's, Booters-town, Dublin.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (IRELAND).

**COPY of DECLARATION of the CATHOLIC LAITY
of *Ireland*, on the Subject of UNIVERSITY
EDUCATION in that Country, lately laid before
the Prime Minister.**

(*The O'Connor Don.*)

***Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
30 March 1879.***

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 21 March 1879;—for,

COPY “of ADDRESS to the CROWN from the CATHOLIC BISHOPS of the Dominion
of CANADA, in relation to the present position of UNIVERSITY EDUCATION in
IRELAND.”

Colonial Office, }
7 April 1879. }

M. E. HICKS BEACH.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty, VICTORIA, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Petition of the undersigned humbly sheweth :

THAT we approach the foot of the Throne with sentiments of profound homage and devoted loyalty.

That your Majesty's Canadian subjects are contented and happy because they enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty and are devotedly loyal, not only because loyalty is a matter of conscientious obligation but also because it is a duty springing from the heart's devotion, since here the just rights of all are equally respected and protected.

That the undersigned are deeply interested in the welfare and happiness of your Majesty's Irish subjects.

That the undersigned consider a complete system of education primary intermediate and collegiate based upon religion to be a most powerful means of promoting the welfare and happiness of the Irish people.

That the undersigned regard the system of intermediate education recently granted to Ireland by your Majesty's Government as being greatly calculated to promote the reign of peace and contentment in that section of the Empire and to be blessed with the promise of the most beneficial and far-reaching results.

That the undersigned humbly submit that a Roman Catholic University duly chartered the logical development and completion of the scheme of intermediate education already granted is a crying want of their co-religionists in Ireland and that its establishment would be regarded with the heartfelt gratitude and rewarded with the unwavering loyalty of your Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in that kingdom.

That in the age in which we live when the masses under the destructive influences of irreligion and impiety threaten the overthrow of law and order and menace the security and stability of every Throne in Continental Europe it would be wise statesmanship to place the education of the people under the blessed and saving influences of religion, which is the unfailing prop of civil order, the firm foundation of the social fabric and the unshaken support of the Throne.

That as your Majesty graciously vouchsafed to grant a charter to the Roman Catholic University of Quebec in this Dominion,

Your Petitioners humbly and earnestly pray—

That your Majesty may be graciously pleased to grant the same great and long-wished for boon to the institution known as the Catholic University of Dublin and your Petitioners as in duty bound will for ever pray.

(signed)

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|--|---|
| ✠ E. A., Archbishop of Quebec. | ✠ John Joseph, Archbishop of Toronto. |
| ✠ L. F., Bishop of Three Rivers. | ✠ John Walsh, Bishop of London. |
| ✠ Jos., Bishop of Germanicopolis, formerly
Bishop of St. Hyacinthe. The actual
Bishop of St. Hyacinthe being absent
from his Diocese. | ✠ Peter Francis Crinum, Bishop of Hamilton. |
| ✠ Antoine, Ev. de Sherbrooke. | ✠ John O'Brien, Bishop of Kingston. |
| ✠ Dom. Ev. de Chicoutouni. | ✠ John Francis, Vicar Apostolic, Canada. |
| ✠ Thomas, Bishop of Ottawa. | ✠ Alex., Archbishop de St. Boniface. |
| ✠ Michael Hannan, Archbishop of Halifax. | ✠ Vitalis, Bishop of St. Albert. |
| ✠ Peter McIntyre, Bishop of Charlottetown. | ✠ Aloyus, Bishop of Metropolis, Vicar Apostolic
of British Columbia. |
| ✠ John Sweeney, Bishop of St. John, New
Brunswick. | ✠ F. C. Farand, Bishop of Aulmour, Vicar
Apostolic of Arthabaspa and McKenzie. |
| ✠ James Rogers, Bishop of Chatham, N.B. | ✠ I. Clut, Bishop of Erindel, Auxiliary, &c. |
| ✠ John Cameron, Bishop of Arichat, N.S. | ✠ Francis, Archbishop of Oregon. |
| ✠ Thomas Joseph Power, Bishop of St. John,
Newfoundland. | ✠ John Charles Seghees, Bishop of Vancouver's
Island. |

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (IRELAND).

COPY of ADDRESS to the CROWN from the
CATHOLIC BISHOPS of the Dominion of
CANADA, in relation to the present position of
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION in IRELAND.

(*The O'Connor Don*).

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 April 1879.*

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 30 June 1879;—for,

COPY “of DECLARATION lately presented to the PRIME MINISTER from the CATHOLIC LAITY
of Ireland, in favour of the UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (IRELAND) BILL.”

WE, the undersigned Members of the Catholic Laity of Ireland, express our regret that the Government failed to introduce a measure in the present Session of Parliament dealing with the important subject of University Education in Ireland.

We feel convinced that a settlement of this question is most urgently needed, and we regard with satisfaction the Bill introduced by The O’Conor Don.

Although its provisions fall short of what the Catholic people of this country might justly demand, we believe that they can, without any sacrifice of their religious convictions, accept it as affording a practical solution of a difficult and pressing question.

We desire to urge on the Government the necessity of passing the Bill into law this Session, and we cannot but regard the refusal to accept such a moderate measure as evincing a determination to perpetuate an injustice which all parties admit ought to be remedied.

The following Noblemen and Gentlemen have signed the foregoing Declaration :—

The Earl of Denbigh and Desmond.
The Earl of Granard, K.P.
The Earl of Kenmare, Lord Lieutenant County Kerry.
Lord French, D.L.
Lord Emly, Lord Lieutenant County and City Limerick, P.C.

Lord O’Hagan, P.C.
Right Hon. R. More O’Ferrall, D.L., P.C.
Sir John Bradstreet, bart, J.P., Castilla, Clontarf.
Sir Henry Donovan, J.P., Tralee, County Kerry.
Sir Maurice O’Connell, bart., J.P., D.L., Lakeview, Killarney.
Sir James Mackey, J.P., D.L., Mountjoy-square.

Anthony, James, J.P., Seafield House, Kilmacthomas.
Balfe, Patrick, J.P., South Park, Castlereagh.
Barrett, James, J.P., Tivoli Terrace, Kingstown.
Barron, Peirse Marcus, J.P., D.L., Belmont Park, Waterford.
Barry, J. Redmond, J.P., Glandore, Cork.
Farry, James G., J.P., Sandville Grange, Kilmallock.
Barry, John Harold, J.P., Ballyvonane, Buttevant.
Barry, William H. Sheehy, J.P., Parkhouse, Kanturk.
Bernard, Edward Morrogh, J.P., Skeheree, Killarney.
Betagh, M., J.P., Lohunda Park, Clonsilla.
Beytagh, Edward, Q.C., Great Denmark-street.
Blackney, Hugh, J.P., Bray.
Blake, Charles Anty, J.P., Mellick House, Scaryf.
Blake, James A., J.P., Kells House, Thomastown.
Blake, John, J.P. Rockville, Athenry, County Galway.
Blake, John A., J.P., 4, Ely-place, formerly M.P., County Waterford.
Blake, Joseph Henry, J.P., Rathville, Athenry.
Blake, Llewellyn, Captain Mayo Militia, J.P., Merrion-square, Dublin.
Blake, Maurice, J.P., Cornacon House, Ballyglass.
Blake, Patrick, J.P., Hollypark, Craughwell.
Bolger, William H., J.P., Ballinabarney, Innistiogue.
Brady, Daniel F., J.P., La Choza, Rathgar.
Brennan, Daniel J., Drumshall, Killarney.
Brennan, Gerald J., J.P., Eden Hall, Ballyragget.
Burke, Edmund, J.P., Lota Park, Cork.

Burke, James Milo, J.P., Queenstown Castle, Dalkey.
Burke, Wm. Joseph, J.P., Ower, Headfort.
Butler, James, J.P., Minauns, Callan.
Butler, Nicholas, J.P., Wallerstown, Cusheen, County Clare.
Butler, Thomas, J.P., D.L., Ballycarron, Cashel.
Byrne, J. Tyrrell, J.P., Drumsna.
Byrne, James, J.P., Wallstown Castle, Mallow.
Byrne, John P., J.P., Ballybohills House, County Dublin.
Callinan, Joseph, J.P., Chairman Town Commissioners, Bandon.
Campbell, John, Alderman, J.P., Mountjoy-square.
Cambie, Thomas L., J.P., Kildoran, County Tipperary.
Cantillon, Charles J., J.P., Arbutus Lodge, Cork.
Caraher, Michael, J.P., Cardistown, Ardee.
Carroll, F. M., J.P., Moone Abbey, Moone, Kildare.
Carroll, Thomas, J.P., Ballinvullen House, Mitchelstown.
Carton, Richard Paul, Q.C., 35, Rutland-square.
Casey, Patrick, J.P., Drogheda.
Caulfield, William A., J.P., Mageney, County Kildare.
Chadwick, John, J.P., Stameen, Mayor of Drogheda.
Clanchy, Thomas Strong, J.P., Belfort, Charleville.
Chester, Finlay, J.P., Castlebellingham.
Chichester, C. Raleigh, Lieut.-Colonel, J.P., D.L., Runamont, Roscommon.
Clery, John W., J.P., Westborough, Cork.

- Close, Alan P., J.P., Derrymaclohney Castle, County Galway.
 Cody, Patrick, J.P., Callan.
 Cogan, Bernard, M.D., J.P., Whitegate, County Galway.
 Coghlan, William Charles, J.P., Dromina, Passage East.
 Coleman, Bernard, J.P., Ballybrack, Dundalk.
 Colgan, Bernard, J.P., Tintrim, County Galway.
 Colgan, Francis, J.P., Cappagh, Enfield.
 Comyn, Andrew, J.P., Ballinderry, Ballinasloe.
 Connell, John, J.P., Kingsland, Boyle.
 Connell, William Charles, J.P., Clover Hill, Blackrock, County Cork.
 Connolly, Andrew, J.P., Tullamore, King's County.
 Connolly, Eugene, J.P., St. Mullin's House, Graigue.
 Conry, Maurice, J.P., County Sligo.
 Considine, Heffernan, J.P., D.L., Derk, Pallasgreen.
 Corbally, Mathew J., Rathbeal Hall, Swords.
 Counsel, Laurence, J.P., Craggan House, Athlone.
 Corkery, Daniel O'Brien, J.P., Rose Cottage, Kenmare.
 Crean, Arthur L., J.P., Ballinvalla, Claremorris.
 Crosthwaite, John, J.P., The Hall, Kingstown.
 Cruise, Robert Russell, J.P., Drynan House, Swords.
 Cuffe, Joseph P., J.P., Mountjoy-square.
 Cullen, James, J.P., Liscarton Castle, County Meath.
 Cullen, Simon, J.P., Thornhill, Sligo.
 D'Alton, J. E., J.P., Ballygriffin, Cashel.
 Daly, Bernard, J.P., Tullamore.
 Daly, John, J.P., Knockhunt, Monkstown, County Cork.
 Daly, Peter Paul, J.P., Dalygrove, Ahascragh.
 Daniel, Robert, J.P., New Forest, Tyrrell's Pass.
 D'Arcy, Hyacinth, J.P., D.L., New Forest.
 D'Arcy, John Talbot, J.P., Major, Larkfield, Tyrone.
 D'Arcy, Mathew P., J.P., D.L., Kilcrone House, Bray.
 Davies, Edward Michael, J.P., St. Michael's, Athenry.
 Davys, J. T., J.P., Curreen, County Longford.
 Dease, G. R., Lieutenant Colonel, J.P., Celbridge Abbey.
 Dease, Gerald, J.P., Turbotstown, Coole.
 De la Poer, Edmund, Count, High Sheriff, J.P., D.L., Gurteen la Poer, Kilsheelan.
 Delany, Bernard W., J.P., LL.D., Castlewood, Durrow.
 Delany, James, J.P., Grenanstown, County Meath.
 Dennehy, Cornelius, J.P., Mountjoy-square, Dublin.
 Devitt, John Thomas, B.L., J.P., Limerick.
 Devlin, James, J.P., Chairman Town Commissioners, Castleblayney.
 Digan, John, J.P., Killaloe.
 Dillon, John, R.M., Killeshandra.
 Dolphin, Peter H., J.P., County Galway.
 Drake, Alexander Somers, J.P., A.B., T.C.D., Rathkeale, Athboy.
 Drake, Columbus, J.P., Great Charles-street, Dublin.
 Dunne, William, J.P., Ballymanus.
 Ennis, Bartholomew, J.P., Cellar House, Nobber.
 Esmonde, James, J.P., D.L., Drominagh, Borrisokane.
 Fallon, John, J.P., Netterville Lodge, Ballinasloe.
 Farrell, John Arthur, J.P., D.L., Moynalty, Kells.
 Fay, James Henry, J.P., Faysbrook, Cavan.
 Farrell, Taaffe, Lieutenant Colonel, J.P., D.L., Moylurg, Boyle.
 Ferguson, Robert, Q.C., County Court Judge, West Riding, County Cork.
 FitzGerald, Henry A., J.P., Seafeld House, Waterford.
 FitzGerald, J. T., J.P., Kinneigh House, Cahir-civeen.
 FitzGibbon, Daniel, J.P., Chairman Town Commissioners, Rathkeale.
 Fitzpatrick, Wm. John, J.P., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Pembroke Road, Dublin.
 FitzSimon, C. O'Connell, J.P., D.L., Glancullen, County Dublin.
 Fleming, Thomas M., J.P., M.D., Chairman Town Commissioners, Carrickmacross.
 Foley, Edward N., J.P., Knockalara, Cappoquin.
 Foley, Joseph W., J.P., Mounttown House, Kingstown.
 Foley, Romney, Q.C., Alphonsus Road, Dublin.
 Forde, Patrick J., J.P., Sydney Place, Cork.
 Fox, Edward, J.P., Glenegeary Hall, County Dublin.
 Frost, Patrick, J.P., Castlebank, Limerick.
 Frost, James, J.P., Ballymorris, High Sheriff, County Clare.
 Gallagher, James, J.P., Mallow.
 Galavan, J. E., J.P., Erin Vale, New Ross.
 Galway, Michael, J.P., Ballintaggart House, County Kerry.
 Galwey, Thomas, J.P., 42, Harcourt-street.
 Garmon, John, J.P., Chairman Town Commissioners, Cavan.
 Gartlan, George H., J.P., Cabra House, Newry.
 Gartlan, Thomas A., J.P., Moynalty, Carrickmacross.
 Gavin, Major G., J.P., D.L., Kilpeacon, Limerick.
 Gernon, Henry C., J.P., Athcarne Castle, Duleek.
 Gibbons, Stephen, J.P., The Mall, Westport.
 Glynn, Michael, J.P., Kilrush.
 Golding, John, J.P., Carnane, Tuam.
 Gould, Edmond, J.P., D.L., Monkstown.
 Grace, Percy R., Major, J.P., Monkstown.
 Gradwell, Richard, J.P., Dowth Hall, Meath.
 Green, James S., J.P., Q.C., Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.
 Green, John, J.P., Mount Anna, Kyle.
 Green, Nicholas, J.P., Green Park, Cashel.
 Greene, Thomas, J.P., Chairman Town Commissioners, Ennis.
 Gunn, Hugh Murray, J.P., Newcastle West.
 Hackett, Henry O'Connell, J.P., Mayor of Clonmel.
 Hague, John, J.P., Elphin.
 Hall, Ambrose, J.P., Limerick.
 Hamill, Arthur, Q.C., Eccles-street, Dublin.
 Hamill, Arthur, J.P., French House, Belfast.
 Harkin, Alexander, M.D., J.P., Belfast.
 Harrington, J.P., Seaview, Cork.
 Hartigan, P. J., J.P., Clonagh House, Rathkeale, County Limerick.
 Hely, John G., J.P., Scart Hely, County Waterford.
 Hennessy, John C., J.P., Ballinadeasig House, Ballyfeeran, County Cork.
 Hennessy, Michael, J.P., Rockbarton, Galway.
 Heron, D. C., J.P., Q.C., Upper Fitzwilliam-street.
 Hickie, J. F., Lieutenant Colonel, J.P., Slevior, Roscrea.
 Hickie, Peter, Chairman, J.P., Town Commissioners, Ardee.
 Hickie, William Creagh, J.P., D.L., Ballylongford, County Kerry.
 Hilles, James, J.P., County Mayo.
 Hodgins, Henry, J.P., Beaufort, Rathfarnham.
 Howley, Major John, J.P., D.L., Rich Hill, Limerick.
 Howlett, John, J.P., Russellstown, New Ross.
 Hussey, M. S., J.P., D.L., Westown, Balbriggan.
 Irwin, John, J.P., Raheen, Elphin.
 Jordan, Myles Henry, J.P., Rossleven Castle, County Mayo.
 Joyce, Francis J., High Sheriff, Galway.
 Joyce, Pierce, High Sheriff, J.P., D.L., Mervoe, Galway.
 Kavanagh, Denis W., J.P., Balief Castle, Urlingford.

Kearney, James, J.P., Grace Dieu, County Waterford.
 Keegan, Peter, J.P., Hampton, Belfast.
 Keenan, Hugh, J.P., Castleblayney.
 Keighron, Patrick, J.P., Sligo.
 Kelly, Fitzjames, J.P., Ballintlea, Six Mile Bridge, County Clare.
 Kelly, James, J.P., Johnstown, Athlone.
 Kelly, Martin, J.P., Greenogue, Ashbourne.
 Kelly, Mathew, J.P., Kilrush, County Clare.
 Kelly, Matthew, J.P., Cragburne, Ennis.
 Kelly, Michael, J.P., Dundalk.
 Kelly, Nicholas, J.P., Chairman Town Commissioners, Navan.
 Kelly, Thomas Laffan, J.P., D.L., Gardiner-street, Dublin.
 Kennedy, Patrick, J.P., Mayor of Cork.
 Kenny, Joseph, J.P., Clonmel.
 Kenny, Plunkett, J.P., D.L., Rocksavage, Carrickmacross.
 Keogh, Robert J., J.P., Bonnybeg, Drumsna.
 Kirwan, Henry, J.P., Gardenfield, Tuam.
 Kieran, John C., J.P., Rathbrist, County Louth.
 Laffan, Richard, J.P., Cloverfield, Ballybrood.
 Lalor, Thomas, J.P., D.L., Cregg, Carrick-on-Suir.
 Langdale, C., J.P., D.L., Celbridge Abbey.
 Lanigan, Stephen Martin, B.L., J.P., A.B., T.C.D., County Tipperary.
 Laprimandaye, C. H., J.P., Trienleaur, Newport.
 Lawler, Michael, J.P., Athy.
 Leader, John, J.P., Queenstown.
 Leahy, Daniel F., Knight St. Greg., J.P., D.L., Shanakiel House, Cork.
 Lemhan, Maurice, J.P., M.R., J.A., Limerick.
 Lentaigne, John, J.P., 1, Great Denmark-street, Dublin.
 Leonard, John, J.P., Rutland-square, and Grange Castle, County Dublin.
 Little, Honourable Judge, Seafeld House, Monkstown.
 Logan, N. R., J.P., Smithstown, Dunshaughlin.
 Lombard, James F., J.P., South-hill, Rathmines.
 Loughnan, James Meade, J.P., Crowhill, Freshford.
 Luther, John, Rosevilla, Monkstown, County Cork.
 Lynch, A. J., J.P., Lavally, Craughwell.
 Lynch, J. Wilson, J.P., D.L., Renmore, Galway.
 Lynch, Isidore, J.P., Arrandale, Siddal, Galway.
 Lyons, Francis, J.P., Cork.
 Lyons, Henry, J.P., D.L., Croome House, Limerick.
 Lyons, Thomas, J.P., Waterview, Cork.
 Mackay, Uniacke R., J.P., Ballyrobberts, Fermoy.
 MacArdle, Edward H., J.P., Dundalk.
 McCann, James, J.P., Simon's Court, Donnybrook.
 McCann, John, J.P., Beaumont, Drogheda.
 McCartie, Daniel, J.P., Headfort, Killarney.
 McCarthy, Thomas, J.P., Queenstown.
 McCloskey, James, J.P., Argivney House, Ballymoney.
 The McDermott, Q.C., D.L., Fitzwilliam-place.
 MacDermott, James, J.P., Ramore, County Galway.
 MacDermott, J. D., J.P., Chairman Town Commissioners, Boyle.
 McDermott, P., J.P., Kilkenny.
 MacDermott, Thomas, J.P., Belangare, Castlereagh.
 MacDermott, Neill, J.P., Steyle Park, Croome.
 McDonnell, John, J.P., Limerick.
 McDonnell, J., J.P., Glenariff, County Antrim.
 McDonnell, Robert, J.P., Limerick.
 McDonough, Edward, High Sheriff, Drogheda.
 McGrath, William Henry, J.P., Toonagh, Ennis, County Clare.
 McLoughlin, William, Q.C., Gardiners-place, Dublin.
 McMahon, Arthur, High Sheriff, Kilkenny City.

McMahon, P.F., J.P., The Hill, Monkstown, County Dublin.
 McMahon, William, J.P., Clonmore, Kilmurphy, County Clare.
 McManus, Eugene, J.P., Lakeview, Gowan, Cavan.
 McManus, John, J.P., Gurteen, Edgeworthstown.
 McSheffrey, James, J.P., Drumaville House, Carnadonagh.
 MacSwiney, Peter Paul, J.P., G.C., St. Greg. Mag., Upper Mount-street.
 Maguire, Henry, J.P., Downpatrick.
 Maguire, Nathaniel, J.P., Aughacarder House, Carrick-on-Shannon.
 Maguire, T. D., J.P., Belgrave-square, Monkstown.
 Maguire, John, Lieut. Colonel, J.P., Ballinacrad, Drogheda.
 Maher, Thomas, J.P., Moate, Westmeath.
 Mahon, C. G., J.P., Ennis.
 Mahony, John E., J.P., Chairman Town Commissioners, Dungarvan.
 Mahony, John Hickson, J.P., M.A., Orford, Kenmare.
 Mahony, Nicholas, J.P., Blarney.
 Manning, Michael, J.P., Longford.
 Mansfield, G. P., Lattin, J.P., D.L., Morristown, Lattin.
 Mansfield, George, J.P., Morristown, Lattin, Naas.
 Mansfield, Octavian, J.P., Landscape, Kilshelan.
 Markey, Edward, J.P., The Grange, Naul, County Dublin.
 Martin, James, J.P., D.L., Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
 Martin, Richard, J.P., D.L., 7, Merrion-square, South.
 Martyn, Alexander M., J.P., Curraghmore, Ballinrobe.
 Marum, Mulhallen, J.P., Aharney House, Kilkenny.
 Mathews, Thomas M., J.P., Anaghor, County Meath.
 Maxwell, P., J.P., Chairman Town Commissioners, Athlone.
 Meade, Michael, J.P., St. Michael's, Merrion.
 Monahan, James Henry, Q.C., 27, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
 Moorhead, M. J., M.D., J.P., Tullamore.
 Moran, William, J.P., St. Edmondsbury, Lucan.
 Mulcahy, J. Roberts, J.P., Reddins House, Ardfinnan.
 Mullins, John, J.P., Chairman T. C., Cashel.
 Murphy, Edmond, J.P., Milford House, Borrisokane.
 Murphy, Francis, J.P., Kilcairne Park, Navan.
 Murphy, John B., Q.C., Mountjoy-square, Dublin.
 Murphy, John Nicholas, J.P., D.L., Clifton, Cork.
 Murphy, Joseph, J.P., Lurgan.
 Murphy, Michael, J.P., Corrig Avenue, Kingstown.
 Murphy, Nicholas, J.P., Carrigmore, Cork.
 Murphy, O'Connell L., J.P., Breemount House, Trim.
 Murphy, William, J.P., Ballinamona Park, Cashel.
 Murphy, William H., M.D., J.P., Mount Mungret, Limerick.
 Netterville, Joshua J., J.P., Sallymount, County Kildare.
 Newell, Peirse Barron, J.P., John's Hill, Waterford.
 Nolan, Anthony, J.P., Chairman T. C., Nenagh.
 Nolan, Robert, J.P., Lisnaneen, Tulek.
 Nugent, Arthur, J.P., Cranna, Portumna.
 Nugent, John J., J.P., Rosemount, Moate.
 Nugent, Hon. Richard A., J.P., Cloonevan Tynagh, Loughrea.
 Nunan, James Casey, M.D., J.P., Chairman Town Commissioners, Kinsale.
 O'Brien, Cornelius, J.P., Athenian-terrace, Queens-town.
 O'Brien, James, J.P., D.L., Ballynalacken, County Clare.
 O'Brien, Denis B., J.P., Ardfert House, Thurles.

- O'Brien, William, Q.C., Merrion-square South, Dublin.
- O'Callaghan, Eugene, J.P., Lota, Limerick.
- O'Connell, D. J., J. P., Grenagh, Killarney.
- O'Connell, Daniel, J.P., D.L., Derrynane Abbey.
- O'Connor, Gerard, J.P., Tralee.
- O'Connor, Charles M., J.P., D.L., Mount Druid, Castlereagh.
- O'Connor, Peter, J.P., Carnsfort, Sligo.
- O'Connor, Roderick J., J.P., Milltown, County Roscommon.
- O'Donnell, H. N., J.P., Larkfield, Leitrim.
- O'Donnell, Richard, J.P., Chairman Town Commissioners, Carrick-on-Suir.
- O'Farrell, Charles, J.P., Dalystown, Loughrea.
- O'Farrell, Harward, M.D., J.P., Tangier, Boyle.
- O'Farrell, M. R., J.P., Park, Youghal.
- O'Farrell, Edward More, J.P., Lissard, Edgeworthstown.
- O'Flaherty, Bernard, J.P., Villa, Galway.
- O'Flaherty, M. F., J.P., Lisdonna, Tuam.
- O'Gorman, Michael, J.P., Mayor of Limerick.
- O'Hagan, John, Q.C., 22, Upper Fitzwilliam-street.
- O'Hagan, John J., J.P., County Down and Armagh.
- O'Kelly, Cornelius J., J.P., Gallagher, Tuam.
- O'Reilly de Penthony, J.P., Barrettstown, County Kildare.
- O'Kelly, George L., J.P., Barrettstown, County Kildare.
- O'Leary, Daniel, J.P., Chairman T.C., Clonakilty.
- O'Loughlin, James, Mayor of Kilkenny.
- O'Meara, John O., J.P., Loohera, Roscrea.
- O'Neill, John, J.P., Londonderry.
- O'Reilly, Joseph R., J.P., D.L., Sans Souci, Blackrock.
- O'Reilly, Philip, J.P., Colamber.
- O'Shaughnessy, John J., J.P., Birchgrove, Ballinasloe.
- O'Shaughnessy, Michael, Q.C., J.P., Harcourt-street.
- O'Sullivan, John, J.P., Patrick's-place, Cork.
- Plunkett, Thomas, barrister, J.P., County Dublin.
- Power, James, J.P., Eastlands, Tramore.
- Power, Joseph O'Neill, J.P., D.L., Snowhill Ferrybank, County Waterford.
- Power, Patrick, J.P., D.L., Faithlegg, County Waterford.
- Power, Patrick Anthony, J.P., Belvedere, Waterford.
- Power, Richard, A.B., T.C.D., J.P., Ballydavid House, Thurles.
- Power, Thomas, J.P., Rosemount, County Kilkenny.
- Quin, Francis, J.P., Moneymore, Derry.
- Reade, George, J.P., Birchfield, County Kilkenny.
- Rearden, J. T., J.P., Ballincorrig House, Douglas, County Cork.
- Reddington, C. Talbot, J.P., D.L., Kilcornan, Oranmore.
- Reynolds, Laurence P., J.P., Dalystown House, Granard.
- Rice, J. D., J.P., Enshmount, Tralee.
- Roche, R. J., Major, J.P., Knockragh, Adamstown, County Wexford.
- Roche, Redmond Maglass, J.P., Vice Chairman Board of Guardians, Tralee.
- Roche, Thomas R., J.P., Ryehill, Athenry.
- Ronayne, John, J.P., Ardsallagh House, Youghal.
- Ross of Bladensburg, J.P., Coldstream Guards, Rostrevor House.
- Ross, William A., J.P., Clonard, Belfast.
- Rowan, George Hamilton, High Sheriff, Kilkenny.
- Russell, Charles, J.P., King's Castle, Ardglass.
- Ryan, George E., J.P., D.L., Inch House, Thurles.
- Ryan, Michael, J.P., Bource Lodge, Kilmallock.
- Ryan, Valentine, J.P., Belleville, Queen's County.
- Sadleir, Clement, J.P., Tybrockney Castle, Carrick-on-Suir.
- Scully, Carberry, J.P., Derry Park, County Tipperary.
- Segrave, Patrick, J.P., County Dublin.
- Shee, James John, J.P., Abbeyview, Clonmel.
- Sheehan, Barry, J.P., knight, St. George Magdalen, Passage West.
- Sheehan, Francis, J.P., Dungarvan.
- Sheehy, Edward J., J.P., Cherry-grove, Croom.
- Sheehy, Henry K., J.P., Kanloher, Ashford, County Limerick.
- Sheehy, Roger Keating, J.P., Limerick.
- Sheil, Simon, J.P., Laputa, Ballyshannon.
- Shelly, Thomas, J.P., Chairman Town Commissioners, Callan.
- Sherlock, John, J.P., Tullamore, High Sheriff, King's County.
- Shine, James, J.P., Coolyhenane, Limerick.
- Sinnott, Thomas, J.P., Chairman Town Commissioners, Inniscorthy.
- Slaney, Mathew, J.P., Tramore.
- Slattery, John, J.P., Waterford.
- Slevin, J., M.D., J.P., Longford.
- Smith, John, J.P., Masonbrook, Loughrea.
- Smith, Philip, J.P., Castle Cosby, County Cavan.
- Smith, Philip, J.P., Artina, Cootehill.
- Smithwick, E., J.P., Kilcleene House, Kilkenny.
- Smithwick, John Francis, J.P., Drakeland House, Kilkenny.
- Spillane, Patrick J., J.P., Kilpeacon.
- Spillane, William, J.P., Shannon Lodge, Limerick.
- Staunton, Henry, J.P., Seskin, County Kilkenny.
- Strickland, Charles, J.P., Loughglyn House, Roscommon.
- Sugrue, John Henry, J.P., Sydney-place, Cork.
- Sweetman, M. Fitzhenry, J.P., Borris, County Carlow.
- Sweetman, Patrick, J.P., D.L., Longtown, Clare.
- Sweetman, Walter, J.P., Castle Annagh, New Ross.
- Synnot, Thomas, J.P., Innismore, Glenageary.
- Taaffe, J. Patrick, J.P., Stephen's-green, Dublin.
- Taaffe, John, J.P., Smarmore, High Sheriff, County Louth.
- Taaffe, John Robert, J.P., Ardmulchan, Navan.
- Taaffe, Stephen J., J.P., Glenkievan.
- Tarpey, Hugh, J.P., High Sheriff, City Dublin.
- Thunder, Michael, J.P., D.L., Lagore, Dunshaughlin, County Meath.
- Tighe, James, J.P., Sligo, County Meath.
- Tighe, Thomas, J.P., The Heath, Ballindine, High Sheriff, County Mayo.
- Tinsley, John R., J.P., Limerick.
- Treacy, John, J.P., Tenikilly, Mountrath.
- Tyrrell, Thomas P., M.D., J.P., Newbridge, County Kildare.
- Verdon, Peter, J.P., Bayview, Drogheda.
- Wall, N. M., J.P., Glean, Clones.
- Walsh, John C., J.P., D.L., Castlekill, Ballina.
- Walsh, John Joseph, Mayor of Wexford.
- Walsh, Peter, J.P., Fanningstown, Piltown.
- Walsh, Richard, J.P., Kingswood, County Dublin.
- Walsh, Walter Hussey, J.P., Mount Hussey, Athlone.
- Waters, George, Q.C., Upper Temple-street.
- White, B. P., M.D., J.P., Londonderry.
- White, John, J.P., D.L., Nantenan, County Limerick.
- White, John J., J.P., D.L., Loughbrickland, County Down.
- Woodlock, William, J.P., A.M., T.C.D., Mountjoy-square.
- Wynne, William, Alderman, J.P., Clonmel.

- Abraham, George W., LL.D., A.M., Oaklands Villa, Rathgar.
 Adams, Charles, esq., Rathcomac, County Cork.
 Adams, W., T.C., Tullamore.
 Adrien, John J., esq., Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin.
 Ahern, Joseph, grocer, Newcastle West.
 Anderson, Michael, jeweller, Parliament-street, Dublin.
 Anthony, Henry, surgeon, Dungarvan.
 Anthony, M. A., T.C., merchant, Ringset, Dungarvan.
 Arkins, Thomas, P.L.G., 41, Aughrim-street, Dublin.
 Ashlin, George C., architect, Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 Atkinson, George, A.M., M.B., T.C.D., Drumcondra-terrace, West.
 Babington, William D., barrister, M.A., T.C.D., Kingstown.
 Ball, Laurence, P.L.G., Bellewstown.
 Barker, Henry, shopkeeper, Abbeyleix.
 Barnewall, Robert, T.C., Kilmainham.
 Barrett, John, merchant, Ennis.
 Barrett, Richard, esq., National Bank, Claremorris.
 Barry, Edmond, T.C., Middleton, County Cork.
 Barry, George, T.C., Sunday's Well, Cork.
 Barry, John, solicitor, Clogheen.
 Barry, John, merchant, Fermoy.
 Barry, John E., merchant, Mountjoy-square.
 Barry, J. R., banker, Nenagh.
 Barry, Michael J., L.R.C.S.I., Thurles.
 Barry, Walter, esq., Clogheen.
 Bashford, John, T.C., Carrickmacross.
 Bedford, Henry, M.A., Cantab, Drumcondra.
 Beveridge, Edmond F., B.A., T.C.D., Rathgar.
 Beveridge, John, barrister, Town Clerk of Dublin.
 Birch, J., gentleman, Kilkenny.
 Black, Daniel, merchant, Sackville-street, Dublin.
 Blackhall, John, M.D. and Q.U.I., The College, Kildysart.
 Blackwell, J., merchant, Ennis.
 Blackwell, James, esq., Abbey-terrace.
 Blake, Joseph G., esq., Ballinafad, County Mayo.
 Bolger, Richard, T.C., William-street, Dublin.
 Bosanquet, J. B., esq., Knockane, Portlaw.
 Bourke, Christopher, solicitor, York-street.
 Bourke, Mathew J., B.A., barrister, Rutland-square.
 Bourke, Michael J., T.C., merchant, Balbriggan.
 Bourke, Patrick, T.C., merchant, Carrick-on-Suir.
 Boyd, M. A., F.R.C.S.I., M.B.I.A., Kingstown.
 Boyle, Andrew, merchant, Strabane.
 Bradley, Neal, merchant, Strabane.
 Brady, James, P.L.G., Tomgraney.
 Brady, Terence, merchant, Cavan.
 Brady, Thomas, T.C., merchant, Drogheda.
 Breen, Thomas, Secretary Hibernian Bank, Lisalea, County Dublin.
 Brennan, P. J., stamp distributor, Carrick-on-Suir.
 Bresnan, Thomas, merchant, St. Patrick's Well, Cork.
 Brett, James F., land agent, Booterstown-avenue.
 Brien, Michael, wine merchant, Booterstown.
 Broderick, J., shopkeeper, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
 Brophy, William, T.C., Tullamore.
 Browne, James J. F., C.E., T.C., Limerick.
 Brown, John A., esq., Ballinaboola, New Ross.
 Brown, James, esq., New Ross.
 Brown, Thomas, merchant, Lower George's-street, Kingstown.
 Bugler, James, P.L.G., Middlelme.
 Bunton, Timothy, solicitor, Ennis.
 Burke, Edward, merchant, Francis-street, Dublin.
 Burke, James, A.B., T.C.D., barrister, Rathmines.
 Burke, James J., coroner, Milltown, County Roscommon.
 Burke, John, P.L.G., Sackville-street, Dublin.
 Burton, David, merchant, Newcastle West.
 Butler, John, esq., Bruff.
 Butler, Nicholas, esq., Laurel-hill, Blackrock.
 Byrne, Dudley, barrister, Sorel-hill.
 Byrne, Edward, merchant, Aughrim, County Wicklow.
 Byrne, Hugh, P.L.G., Carrickmacross.
 Byrne, James, P.L.G., Newtown, Pilsworth, Mageny.
 Byrne, James J., L.R.Q.C.P.I., Aughrim.
 Byrne, James P., T.C., Carrickmacross.
 Byrne, John, P.L.G., Clonene, County Wicklow.
 Byrne, John, esq., Peasfield, Blackrock.
 Byrne, John Augustus, A.B., M.B., T.C.D., M.B.I.A., Westland-row.
 Byrne, Patrick, T.C., Drogheda.
 Byrne, Patrick, merchant, Newcastle West.
 Byrne, Peter, 52, Aughrim-street, Dublin.
 Cagney, David, jun., esq., Tivoli, Cork.
 Cahill, Daniel, T.C., Queenstown.
 Cahill, James, merchant, Sligo.
 Cahill, Patrick, LL.B., Castletown.
 Cahir, John, merchant, Ennis.
 Callaghan, Patrick, T.C., manager Inman Line, Queenstown.
 Callan, Philip, esq., Dowdstown, Ardee.
 Gallow, Robert, T.C., Sandymount, Dublin.
 Cambie, Richard G., esq., Killerickane, County Tipperary.
 Campbell, Bernard, esq., Gardiners-place.
 Campbell, Charles, merchant, Ballyshannon.
 Campbell, D., T.C., Athlone.
 Campbell, John, M.B., T.C.D., M.B.I.A., Leinster-road, Rathmines.
 Campbell, William, merchant, T.C., Gardiners-place, Dublin.
 Cantwell, Richard, esq., Thurles.
 Caraher, Edward, Sessional Crown Solicitor, County Louth.
 Carew, James, T.C., merchant, Tipperary.
 Carr, John M., L.R.C.S.E., Tullamore.
 Carroll, Anthony R., solicitor, Great Denmark-street.
 Carroll, C. J., esq., Cappoquin.
 Carroll, J. A., "Clare Advertiser," Kilrush, County Clare.
 Carroll, John Michael, Bruff.
 Carroll, Michael, T.C., Albert-road, Kingstown.
 Carroll, Michael, grocer, Ballyshannon.
 Carroll, Redmond F., Great Denmark-street.
 Carroll, Thomas J., esq., Cappoquin.
 Carroll, William Joseph, L.R.C.S.I., Woodlawn, Dundrum.
 Carter, Richard, Registrar County Court, Well Park, Galway.
 Carton, Mathew M., esq., Popinty, Finglas.
 Carvill, William, merchant, Rathgar House, Rathgar.
 Casey, John, LL.D., F.R.S., Iona-terrace, Dublin.
 Casey, Michael, medical practitioner, Bruff, County Limerick.
 Casey, N. Y., jun., solicitor, Kilkee.
 Casey, P. W., T.C., Enniscorthy.
 Casey, Stephen, T.C., Rathkeale.
 Chadwick, Francis, merchant, The Glen, Drogheda.
 Chamberlaine, M. H., wine merchant, Dublin.
 Clarke, James, land agent, Denzille-street.
 Clarke, John P., physician and surgeon, Castleblayney.
 Clayton, Michael, merchant, Eyre-square, Galway.
 Clayton, Nicholas, M.D., Galway.

- Cleary, Arthur, barrister, Leeson-street.
 Clifford, Thomas D., gentleman, Enaghroe, Fedamore.
 Clinton, John, merchant, 43, Usher's Quay.
 Codd, Mark, gentleman, Garr, Enniscorthy.
 Cody, Pierse, T.C., Callan, County Kilkenny.
 Coffee, Francis, C.E., The Retreat, Kilkee.
 Cogan, Brian O., esq., St. Helens, Sligo.
 Cogan, John, merchant, Lower George's-street, Kingstown.
 Coghlan, John, retired army surgeon, Clarinda House, Kingstown.
 Coghlan, Michael, merchant, Ennis.
 Colgan, Edward, esq., 29, Nelson-street.
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 Coleman, J. M., esq., Nelson-street, Dublin.
 Coleman, Thomas K., esq., Baltrasna, Ardee.
 Coll, Patrick, solicitor, Palace-street, Dublin.
 Collins, George, solicitor, Dublin.
 Collins, James, esq., Clogheen.
 Collins, Michael, draper, Ennis.
 Coman, William, T.C., merchant, Tipperary.
 Commings, Edward, merchant, Lower George's-street, Kingstown.
 Comyn, J. W., Major Galway Militia, Ballinderry, Ballinasloe.
 Condon, J. D., M.D., Ballyshannon.
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 Conmee, Patrick D., solicitor, Frenchpark.
 Conihan, Jeremiah, T.C., Limerick.
 Connell, James H., esq., Amiens-street, Dublin.
 Connellan, Daniel, esq., Warrenpoint, Clontarf.
 Connolly, James, P.L.G., Clarahill.
 Conran, Edmond R., T.C., Ballygihen, Kingstown.
 Conry, Thomas, Pembroke House, Booterstown.
 Considine, Heff. F., B.A., Oxon Derk, Pallasgreen.
 Considine, Patrick, T.C., Ennis.
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 Coppinger, Charles, esq., Monkstown Castle.
 Coppinger, Joseph W., A.M., T.C.D., solicitor, Upper Merrion-street.
 Coppinger, Nicholas, esq., Stephen's-green Club.
 Coppinger, Stephen W., A.B., T.C.D., Thurles.
 Coppinger, Valentine J., barrister, Mount-street Crescent.
 Corbett, Daniel, M.R., C.S.E., Clare-street.
 Corbett, E. J., esq., Limerick.
 Corby, John, merchant, Cashel.
 Corby, Michael J., P.L.G., Swineford.
 Corcoran, Edward, Clerk of the Crown, Queen's County, Raheenduff.
 Corcoran, Michael, V.C., P.L.G., Pallas Park, Tullamore.
 Cormack, John, coroner, Bachelors' Hall, Thurles.
 Cosgrave, Elias, builder, Newcastle West.
 Cosgrave, John T., solicitor, Rathkeale.
 Cosgrave, John, T.C., Cavan.
 Cosgrave, Thomas, esq., St. James'-terrace, North Circular-road.
 Costello, James, T.C., Ennis.
 Cotter, Patrick, T.C., merchant, Main-street, Tipperary.
 Coyle, Mathew J., Williamstown, Blackrock.
 Coyle, Michael M., T.C., Cashel.
 Crean, Michael T., barrister, Upper Pembroke-street.
 Cregan, James, merchant, Newcastle West.
 Cregan, Michael, draper, Newcastle West.
 Cronin, James, shopkeeper, Ennis.
 Cronin, J. D., M.D., Queenstown.
 Cronin, Robert Barry, solicitor, Mitchelstown.
 Crooke, Michael, auctioneer, Ormond Quay, Dublin.
 Crosbie, Thomas, proprietor "Cork Examiner," Cork.
 Crowe, James, T.C., Kingstown.
 Cryan, Robert, F.C.P., Rutland-square, Dublin.
 Culligan, Denis, merchant, Ennis.
 Culligan, P. H., merchant, Kilrush.
 Cullen, John, merchant, Templeshannon, Enniscorthy.
 Cummins, Patrick, P.L.G., Great Britain-street.
 Cumiskey, William, merchant, Balbriggan.
 Cunningham, Bernard, T.C., merchant, Boyle.
 Cunningham, John, merchant, Londonderry.
 Curran, John Adye, barrister, Gardiners-place.
 Curtin, Cornelius M., grocer, Newcastle West.
 Curtis, James, T.C., Drogheda.
 Curtis, Mark, esq., Flemington, Naul.
 Curtis, Thomas, merchant, Drogheda.
 Cusack, William F., Manager Hibernian Bank, Kilkenny.
 D'Alton, John, gentleman, Ballygub, Innistiogue.
 D'Alton, Peter, esq., Ballygub, Innistiogue.
 D'Alton, William, Clerk of the Crown, King's County, Stephen's Green.
 Daly, John, merchant, T.C., Ballyshannon.
 Daly, Joseph Peter, esq., Daly's Grove, Ahascragh, Galway.
 Daly, John, grocer, Ennis.
 Daly, Patrick, master cooper, Ennis.
 Daly, Richard John, Manager Munster Bank, Charleville.
 Daniel, G. P., merchant, Grafton-street, Dublin.
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 Dawson, Charles, T.C., St. Michael's, Dalkey.
 De Burgh, A. Butler, Captain Tipperary Artillery, Ennistymon.
 Deighan, Peter, T.C., Monaghan.
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 Delany, James, merchant, Limerick.
 Delaney, Peter, solicitor, Ormond Quay.
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 Dennehy, Laurence, solicitor, A.B., T.C.D., Laurentum, Clashmore.
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 Denny, T. N., merchant, Rathmines.
 Denvir, George, merchant, Newry.
 Denvir, Michael, solicitor, Newry.
 Devereux, James, T.C., Enniscorthy.
 Devereux, P. J., merchant, Enniscorthy.
 Devereux, Richard, sen., St. Gregory Mag., Wexford.
 Devitt, Thomas, T.C., Swansan Terrace, Limerick.
 Dillon, James, merchant, Ennis.
 Dillon, Michael, Manager Munster Bank, Crosthwaite Park, Kingstown.
 Dillon, John F., Manager Munster Bank, Drogheda.
 Dillon, J. P., merchant, Ennis.
 Dillon, P. William, M.D., late R.N., Ennis.
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 Dodd, Michael, esq., Donabate.
 Dodd, W. H., M.D., Ballymacrin House, Killorglin.

- Doheny, James, proprietor "Kilkenny Journal."
 Doherty, John, solicitor, Lower Dominick-street.
 Dolan, John, esq., Garville Avenue, Rathgar.
 Dolan, Thomas, merchant, Ardee.
 Dollard, James, merchant, Great Charles-street, Dublin.
 Dollard, Joseph, merchant, Rakeny Park, County Dublin.
 Dollard, Richard, merchant, Great Strand-street.
 Donnelly, John, merchant, Clones.
 Donnelly, T. P., merchant, Clones.
 Donovan, William, T.C., Kingstown.
 Dooly, Michael, shopkeeper, Newcastle West.
 Doran, Thomas, T.C., Ardee.
 Dore, James, shopkeeper, Newcastle West.
 Dowling, P., merchant, Castle Lyons Mills, County Cork.
 Dowling, William P., solicitor, Lower Gardiner-street.
 Downing, Eugene F., solicitor, Killarney.
 Downing, Francis H., solicitor, Killarney.
 Downing, John, landed proprietor, Ashfield, Fermoy.
 Downing, Richard, merchant, Cork.
 Downing, W. C., M.D., Queenstown.
 Downes, John Purcell, P.L.G., Carrickmacross.
 Doyle, Damer, Manager National Bank, Scariff.
 Doyle, Hugh, esq., Melrose, Dalkey.
 Doyle, James, esq., Tinahely, Wicklow.
 Doyle, John, T.C., Wexford-street, Dublin.
 Doyle, Patrick, merchant, P.L.G., Templemore.
 Doyle, Patrick, solicitor, Banbridge.
 Doyle, Stephen, merchant, Enniscorthy.
 Driver, Patrick, P.L.G., Ballymore Eustace.
 Duggan, Daniel, shopkeeper, Ennis.
 Duggan, John, merchant, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.
 Duggan, John, grocer, Ennis.
 Duggan, M. T., undergraduate, T.C.D., Dalymount, County Dublin.
 Dundon, Edward, gentleman, Rathmines.
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 Dunphy, Edward, gentleman, Mount Sion, Kilkenny.
 Dwyer, John, esq., Middleton Park, Queenstown.
 Dwyer, Michael, merchant, Kilrush.
 Dwyer, Michael F., barrister, Great Denmark-street.
 Dwyer, William, merchant, Cashel.
 Edwards, John, T.C., Ennis.
 Eaton, Stephen, merchant, Dalkey.
 Edwards, George, merchant, Athlone.
 Egan, Henry, T.C., merchant, Tullamore.
 Egan, Patrick, T.C., merchant, Tullamore.
 Egan, Richard, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.I., Talbot-street, Dublin.
 Ellard, John, solicitor, town clerk, Limerick.
 Elliott, Daniel, merchant, Omagh.
 English, Timothy, T.C., merchant, Tipperary.
 Ennis, J. Major, Aughry House, Dromod.
 Enright, P., Surgeon Major Royal Limerick Fusiliers, Limerick.
 Enright, Patrick, draper, Newcastle West.
 Etherton, A. J., Bank of Ireland, Mitchelstown.
 Eyre, Edwin, esq., Clifden Castle, Clifden, County Galway.
 Eyre, Vincent, esq., 19, Upper Fitzwilliam-street.
 Fahie, J. Angelo, C.E., Nassau-street, Dublin.
 Fallon, John, esq., Fitzgibbon-street, Dublin.
 Farrell, Peter, marble sculptor, Glasnevin.
 Farrell, Thomas, R.H.A., Warrington-place, Dublin.
 Farrell, William, T.C., corn merchant, Youghal.
 Fagan, John, F.R.C.S.I., Belfast.
 Fay, P. McCabe, merchant, Thomas-street, Dublin.
 Fegan, John, esq., Pembroke-road, Dublin.
 Fegan, Thomas, merchant, Newry.
 Fenton, W. F., surgeon, Clogheen.
 Ferdinand, Lewis L., T.C., proprietor "Galway Vindicator."
 Ferguson, David, solicitor, Shanagowan, County Limerick.
 Ffrench, Daniel O'Connell, barrister, Rathmines.
 Fielding, Edmund, T.C., Waterford.
 Fitzgerald, David, barrister, Nassau-street, Dublin.
 Fitzgerald, Gerald, barrister, Dawson-street, Dublin.
 Fitzgerald, James, coroner, Kilkenny.
 Fitzgerald, Joseph, merchant, Queenstown.
 Fitzgerald, P. W., merchant, Dungarvan.
 Fitzgibbon, John, physician, Rathkeale.
 Fitzgibbon, Michael, Clerk Rathkeale Union.
 Fitzpatrick, B. P., P.L.G., Newlands.
 Fitzpatrick, O'Keefe, solicitor, Portland-street.
 Fitzpatrick, Thomas, M.D., Hon. Fell., C.P., Lower Baggot-street.
 Fitzpatrick, Thomas P., esq., Johnstown, Straffan.
 Fitzsimons, James, merchant, Newry.
 Flanagan, John, T.C., Tullamore.
 Flanagan, Michael, T.C., Castleblayney.
 Flanagan, P., auctioneer, Dungannon.
 Fleming, Michael, shipowner, Youghal.
 Flood, Patrick, T.C., Dungarvan.
 Flynn, Daniel, merchant, Dungarvan.
 Fogarty, Richard, merchant, Bruff.
 Foley, Denis, solicitor, Lismore.
 Foley, P. H., merchant, Kilrush.
 Foley, R., merchant, Kilrush.
 Foley, T., T.C., Bandon.
 Foley, William, M.D., M.R.C.S., M.R.I.A., Kilrush.
 Ford, Andrew, P.L.G., Upper Aughrim, County Wicklow.
 Ford, William, solicitor, Lower Dominick-street.
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 Fottrell, George, jun., solicitor, Fleet-street.
 Fottrell, John G., esq., North Great George's-street.
 Franklin, William A., esq., Lower Mount-street.
 Freeman, Denis, B.A., T.C.D., Drumcondra-road.
 Freeman, Loughlen, T.C., Waterford.
 Frewin, John, merchant, T.C., Rathkeale.
 Frost, John, solicitor, Ennis.
 Furlong, John, gentleman, Templescoby, Enniscorthy.
 Furlong, Mathew, T.C., Enniscorthy.
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 Gallagher, Murdock, auctioneer, Ballyshannon.
 Gallagher, William, solicitor, Armagh.
 Galligan, James, T.C., Cavan.
 Galvin, Daniel J., Alderman, Cork.
 Gardiner, Robert, retired officer R. I. Constabulary, Drumcondra-terrace.
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 Gillespie, James, esq., Ropewalks, Ballyshannon.
 Glancy, James, esq., Gránard.
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 Glennon, P., esq., Booterstown.
 Glynn, Michael, grocer, Ennis.
 Glynn, Michael, merchant, Kilrush.
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 Grealy, Patrick, H.C. and T.C., Galway.
 Greaney, Patrick, esq., Galway.
 Greatley, John, M.D., Galway.
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 Griffin, Patrick, merchant, Beachfield, Clontarf.
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 Hackett, John, T.C., Omagh.
 Hackett, Maurice, T.C., Dungarvan.
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 Halfpenny, Michael, T.C., Ardee.
 Halfpenny, Nicholas, esq., Ardee.
 Halfpenny, Patrick, solicitor, Dundalk.
 Halfpenny, Peter, T.C., Ardee, County Louth.
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 Haran, James, Manager National Bank, Dungarvan.
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 Hardiman, John, T.C., Limerick.
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 Harnett, Maurice M., merchant, Newcastle West.
 Harris, George W., merchant, Temple Mungret, Limerick.
 Harris, James, merchant, Hartstongue House, Limerick.
 Harris, James, merchant, Hartstongue House, Limerick.
 Harris, Joseph, merchant, Limerick.
 Harrison, Hulton J., Pass House, Ballyroan.
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 Hayes, James, hotel proprietor, Tullamore.
 Hayes, John, T.C., Limerick.
 Hayes, John P., M.D., Tralee.
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 Hayes, Thomas, M.D., Rathkeale.
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 Healy, Jeremiah, notary public, Queenstown.
 Healy, Michael, T.C., Kilkenny.
 Hearn, Michael, merchant, New Ross.
 Hely, Pierce, M.D., Cappoquin, Waterford.
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 Higgins, John, P.L.G., Mantua, Elphin.
 Higgins, Thomas, merchant, Cavan.
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 Hogan, Patrick, Alderman, merchant, Limerick.
 Hogan, Timothy, shopkeeper, Cashel.
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 Howard, Joseph William, solicitor, town clerk, Waterford.
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 Kelly, James, gentleman, Wellington Quay.
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 Kelly, Laurence, T.C., Moylish, Limerick.
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 Kelly, Miles, T.C., merchant, Kingstown.
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 Kennedy, Thomas, merchant, Ennis.
 Kennefeck, Edward, T.C., merchant, Dungarvan.
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 Lafferty, Charles, merchant, Ardstran, Newtown-stewart.
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 Lalor, John, solicitor, Kingstown.
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 Lawler, Michael, T.C., Ennis.
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 Malone, Bernard, merchant, Cavan.
 Maguire, James, T.C., Enniskillen.
 Maguire, Patrick, merchant, Enniskillen.
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 Mahony, David, solicitor, Killarney.
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 Moriarty, M. A., student, T.C.D., Mallow.
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 Murphy, Timothy, T.C., Middleton.
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 M'Donnell, P., land agent, Athlone.
 M'Donnell, William, T.C., merchant, Bandon.
 M'Devitt, Daniel, woollen manufacturer, Glenties, Donegal.
 M'Elhone, Francis, T.C., merchant, Dungannon.
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 M'Enery, John, merchant, Waterford.
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 M'Gill, Daniel, Alderman, Sligo.
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 M'Gowan, Francis, Ballyshannon.
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 M'Hugh, Edward, jun., merchant, Belfast.
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 M'Namara, William, merchant, Cork.
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 O'Brien, Michael, T.C., Kingstown.
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 O'Brien, Thomas, esq., Cloney, Athy.
 O'Brien, William, esq., Fortside, Wexford.
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 O'Connor, Thomas, T.C., Dungarvan.
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 O'Farrell, George Plunkett, M.A., M.D., Tangier, Boyle.
 O'Farrell, N. Sweetman, M.B., surgeon, Dunmore East, Waterford.
 O'Farrell, John E., Clerk of, the Crown, County Longford.
 O'Flaherty, Christopher P., barrister, Dublin.
 O'Flaherty, James S., merchant, Enniscorthy.
 O'Flaherty, Peter J., solicitor, Enniscorthy.
 O'Flanagan, J. Roderick, barrister, Grange House, Fermoy.
 O'Flanagan, Stephen, T.C., Limerick.
 O'Flanagan, Thomas, merchant, Londonderry.
 O'Flynn, Denis B., A.M., M.D., Glanmire, Cork.
 O'Flynn, Philip, M.D., Knight St. Greg., Glencarne Lodge, Lismore.
 O'Gorman, Joseph, T.C., Limerick.
 O'Hagan, Felix, T.C., Newry.
 O'Hagan, John S., solicitor, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
 O'Halloran, John, M.D., Rathmore.
 O'Halloran, Michael, merchant, Ennis.
 O'Hanlon, John D., barrister, Henrietta-street, Dublin.
 O'Hanlon, Michael, M.D., Castlecomer.
 O'Hare, Thomas, merchant, Warrenpoint, County Down.
 O'Hea, Henry, esq., barrister, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
 O'Kane, Bernard, merchant, Randalstown.
 O'Keeffe, Edmond, merchant, Fermoy.
 O'Kelly, John A., esq., Gurtray, Portumna.
 O'Looney, Brian, professor of Irish, C.U.I., M.R.I.A., Grove Villa.
 O'Meagher, J. Cassimer, solicitor, Mountjoy-square.
 O'Meara, Andrew, T.C., merchant, Cashel.
 O'Meara, M. Cartan, solicitor, Wellington-road, Dublin.
 O'Meara, Michael, Manager Hibernian Bank, Castle-street.
 O'Meehan, Thomas, T.C., Ennis.
 O'Neil, Charles, T.C., merchant, Londonderry.

- O'Neil, John, architect, Glenfield-place, Belfast.
 O'Neill, Charles, merchant, Londonderry.
 O'Neill, Francis, merchant, Londonderry.
 O'Neill, John, gentleman, Artane.
 O'Neill, L. G., Bank of Ireland, Mitchelstown.
 O'Neill, Terence, t.c., George's-square, Balbriggan.
 O'Neill, W. J., esq., Kilmacoe Lodge, Curracloe, Wexford.
 O'Reardon, John Frazer, esq., Rose Hall, Templeogue.
 O'Regan, John, L.R.C.S.I., Carrick-on-Suir.
 O'Reilly, Patrick S., P.L.G., Gouna, County Cavan.
 O'Reilly, Richard, M.D., South Mall, Lismore.
 O'Reilly, Terence, solicitor, North Great George's-street, Dublin.
 O'Reilly, William, M.R.C.S., Clones.
 O'Riordan, Daniel, barrister, Gardiners-row, Dublin.
 O'Riordan, John, solicitor, Fermoy.
 O'Riordan, John, merchant, Newcastle.
 O'Riordan, John C., solicitor, Killarney.
 O'Ryan, Anthony, L.R.C.S.I., Carrick-on-Suir.
 O'Ryan, Patrick, merchant, Cashel.
 O'Shaughnessy, James, esq., Wellington-road.
 O'Shaughnessy, Michael, draper, Newcastle.
 O'Shaughnessy, Patrick, P.L.G., Bruff, County Limerick.
 O'Shaughnessy, Patrick, merchant, Newcastle West.
 O'Shaughnessy, P. J., M.D., Charleville.
 O'Shaughnessy, Thomas, merchant, Bruff.
 O'Shaughnessy, William F., solicitor, A.B., T.C.D., Charleville.
 O'Sullivan, Daniel, esq., Shinnagh House, Rathmore, Kerry.
 O'Sullivan, Edmund, solicitor, Fermoy.
 O'Sullivan, J. M., esq., Coome, Rathmore.
 O'Sullivan, J. J., M.D., Killarney.
 O'Sullivan, James, T.C., Bandon.
 O'Sullivan, S., M.D., Camden-place, Cork.
 O'Sullivan, Thomas, solicitor, Queenstown.
 O'Sullivan, Thomas, merchant, Queenstown.
 Parker, Robert, P.L.G., Middleton, Cork.
 Pelin, Joseph, esq., Ballindian, Athy.
 Perry, George, barrister, M.A., T.C.D., Rutland-square.
 Phayre, Thomas R., physician and surgeon, Galway.
 Phelan, Daniel, merchant, Summerhill, Dublin.
 Phelan, James, shopkeeper, Aughrim.
 Phelan, John, esq., Butler House, Ballyraggett.
 Phelan, Michael, Vice Chairman Board of Guardians, Ballyraggett.
 Phelan, Patrick, shopkeeper, Cashel.
 Phelan, Thomas, T.C., Carrickmacross.
 Phelan, William Peter, Munster Bank, Rathkeale.
 Power, Henry, esq., Clogheen.
 Power, J. Byrne, physician, Kingstown.
 Power, Joseph, surgeon and physician, Borrisoleigh.
 Power, Laurence J., merchant, Kilkenny.
 Power, M. J., merchant, New Ross.
 Price, J., esq., Haddington-road.
 Purcell, Thomas, Alderman, Waterford.
 Quill, Albert, barrister, Mount-street, Crescent.
 Quill, Thomas, Manager National Bank, Kingstown.
 Quinlan, F. J. B., M.D., Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin.
 Quinn, C., Manager National Bank, Castleisland.
 Quinn, Edward Newry, merchant.
 Quinn, Henry F., Kilragh, Rosegreen.
 Quirke, C., T.C., merchant, Tullamore.
 Quirke, Edward, merchant, Montebello, Blackrock.
 Quirke, John, M.D., Tullamore.
 Quirk, P., M.D., Tullamore.
 Rafferty, John, tobacco manufacturer, Monaghan.
 Rafferty, John, merchant, Monaghan.
 Rafferty, P., T.C., Monaghan.
 Reardon, Daniel, M.D., Bruff, County Limerick.
 Reardon, John, T.C., Cork.
 Reddington, J. treasurer, Galway.
 Redington, Samuel P., solicitor, Rutland-square.
 Redmond, Gabriel O'C., M.D., L.R.C.S.I., Cappoquin.
 Redmond, Peter, T.C., merchant, Gorey.
 Rehill, Philip, merchant, Ballyhaise, County Cavan.
 Reidy, Michael R., M.D., Mall, Tralee.
 Reeves, Denis, P.L.G., Revemount, Athy.
 Reilly, Edward, merchant, Dunmurry.
 Reilly, Thomas, P.L.G., Beemore, Belturbet.
 Reilly, W. J., Professor, Royal College, Science.
 Rice, Edmond S., solicitor, Tipperary.
 Rice, Patrick, T.C., Drogheda.
 Rice, Richard, solicitor, Coroner, Fermoy.
 Rice, Thomas, Sessional Crown Solicitor, Fermoy, County Cork.
 Riordan, D. C., M.D., Bruff, County Limerick.
 Riordan, Edmond, gentleman, Clogheen.
 Riordan, James, solicitor, Omagh.
 Riordan, Patrick, T.C., Limerick.
 Rivers, Joseph Michael, esq., Carrick-on-Suir.
 Robinson, John Joseph, esq., Booterstown.
 Robinson, John L., M.R.I.A., Kingstown.
 Robertson, Thomas, esq., Narraghmore, Athy.
 Roche, Edward Joseph, merchant, Kingstown.
 Roche, Jerome W., solicitor, Tralee.
 Roche, John, barrister, Dawson-street, Dublin.
 Roche, John, M.D., Fermoy.
 Roche, P. J., merchant, Woodville, New Ross.
 Roche, Patrick, shopkeeper, Newcastle West.
 Roche, Peirce M., Manager Munster Bank, Tallow.
 Roche, Thomas K., solicitor, Rochelle, Donnybrook.
 Roche, William, solicitor, Harecourt-street, Crown Solicitor, Limerick.
 Rochford, Henry, T.C., merchant, Great Brunswick-street.
 Rochford, Michael, P.L.G., Kilcock, County Kildare.
 Rodger, P. T., merchant, Rosslyn Villa, Derry.
 Rogers, John, merchant, Ballyshannon.
 Rogers, Patrick, merchant, Drogheda.
 Ross, James, contractor, Clifton Ville, Belfast.
 Rossiter, Tobias, merchant, Enniscorthy.
 Roughan, Michael, merchant, Kilrush.
 Rowan, George Hamilton, ex-High Sheriff, Kilkenny.
 Rowan, J. F., M.D., Kilkee.
 Rushe, Denis Carolin, A.B., T.C.D., solicitor, Monaghan.
 Rushe, Mathew G., T.C., L.R.C.S.I., Monaghan.
 Russell, Robert, gentleman, Portaferry.
 Russell, William, solicitor, Downpatrick.
 Ryan, A. L., solicitor, Waterloo-road.
 Ryan, Charles E., M.D., Tully, County Tipperary.
 Ryan, John, M.D., Francis-street, Dublin.
 Ryan, John, merchant, Cashel.
 Ryan, John E., Lower Baggot-street, merchant.
 Ryan, Laurence, Alderman, Waterford.
 Ryan, Patrick, Minnow Brook, Tereure.
 Ryan, Philip, gentleman, Cashel.
 Ryan, Richard, M.D., Bailieborough, Cavan.
 Ryan, Thomas V., solicitor, Stephen's Green, Dublin.
 Ryan, V., merchant, Baggot-street, Dublin.
 Ryan, William, P.L.G., Kilfinane, County Limerick.
 Ryan, William J., solicitor, Waterloo-road.
 Ryan, William, solicitor, Tipperary.
 Ryan, William, merchant, Dungarvan.
 Sampson, Donat, esq., Moynoe, County Clare.
 Sampson, F. C., M.D., Moynoe House, Scariff.
 Scallan, Francis, J., esq., Mountjoy-square, Dublin.
 Scallan, J. L., solicitor, Bachelor's-walk, Dublin.
 Scally, Michael, esq., Rathgar.

Scanlon, John, T.C., Dungarvan.
 Scratton, Thomas, B.A., Oxon, esq., Stephen's Green.
 Scully, John, barrister, Mountjoy-square, Dublin.
 Scully, Joseph C., esq., Blackrock.
 Scully, Rodolph, solicitor, FitzGibbon-street, Dublin.
 Scurry, David, esq., Waterford.
 Seaver, James, T.C., Balbriggan.
 Seaver, John P., esq., Salem Lodge, Drumcondra, Dublin.
 Segrave, Thomas A., Manager Hibernian Bank, Tullamore.
 Semple, Joseph, H.C. and T.C., Galway.
 Shank, D., builder, Ennis.
 Shannon, Michael, shopkeeper, Ennis.
 Shannon, Peter, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., Stephen's Green.
 Sharkey, Bernard, T.C., Balbriggan.
 Shaw, John, T.C., Ennis.
 Shee, John, P.L.G., Carrick-on-Suir.
 Sheedy, Michael, M.D., Kilmallock.
 Sheedy, Thomas, P.L.G., Kilkee.
 Sheehan, Denis, esq., Munster Bank, Mitchelstown.
 Sheehan, Patrick Richard, Manager National Bank, Athlone.
 Sheehy, James, draper, Newcastle West.
 Sheehy, William, grocer, Newcastle West.
 Sheilds, Patrick, esq., Allmore, County Tyrone.
 Sheppard, Henry, esq., Booterstown-avenue.
 Sheridan, Edward James, Manager Hibernian Bank, Athy.
 Sheridan, T. B., barrister, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.
 Sheridan, Thomas, T.C., Castleblayney, Monaghan.
 Sherwin, William, esq., Naul House, Naul.
 Shevlin, Owen, T.C., Carrickmacross.
 Shortal, Michael, solicitor, Kilkenny.
 Sigfoson, George, M.D., Clare-street, Dublin.
 Sinnott, James, solicitor, Dublin.
 Sinnott, John, Alderman, Wexford.
 Sisk, John O'Neill, M.D., Fermoy.
 Slattery, Denis F., solicitor, Dungarvan.
 Slattery, John W., barrister, Lower Leeson-street.
 Slevin, F., Manager Hibernian Bank, Mohill.
 Smith, F., merchant, Dalkey.
 Smith, John J., Hibernian Bank, Abbeyleix.
 Smith, Patrick Anna, solicitor, A.B., T.C.D., Dame-street, Dublin.
 Smith, Thomas T., merchant, Henry-street, Dublin.
 Smith, William, barrister, Richmond-place, Dublin.
 Smithwick, E., esq., Kilcleen House, Kilkenny.
 Smullen, John, merchant, Denzille-street, Dublin.
 Smyly, Thomas, L.M., T.C.D., Victoria-place, Athlone.
 Smyth, James, solicitor, Laurence Gate, Drogheda.
 Smyth, Joseph, M.D., ex-Senior Scholar, T.C.D., Naas.
 Spillacy, A., M.D., esq., Corofin.
 Stack, Patrick, solicitor, Tralee.
 Stapleton, Edward Thomas, solicitor, Upper Mount-street.
 Stapleton, M. H., M.B., T.C., M.R.I.A., Mountjoy-place, Dublin.
 Stephens, John, merchant, Ballyshannon.
 Stephens, Richard, merchant, Burgh Quay.
 Stephenson, E. A., L.M., T.C.D., Clareville, Tramore, Waterford.
 Stewart, James, Prof. C.U.I., Gardiners-place.
 Stokes, John, M.D., Cahir, County Tipperary.
 Strange, Thomas, F., solicitor, Waterford.

Sugrue, Charles John, barrister, Belvedere-place.
 Sullivan, James, landed proprietor, Tullamore.
 Sullivan, John, T.C., merchant, Ashgrove Lodge, Kingstown.
 Sullivan, Patrick, esq., T.C., Cork.
 Sullivan, Roger, Manager Munster Bank, Rathkeale.
 Sutton, Nathaniel, esq., Queenstown.
 Sweeny, Joseph, shopkeeper, Ballyshannon.
 Sweeny, Michael, esq., Highfield-terrace, Rathgar.
 Sweeny, Robert, T.C., merchant, Ballyshannon, Donegal.
 Sweetman, Edmund, esq., Longtown, Clare.
 Sweetman, John, esq., Merrion-square East.
 Sweetman, John, esq., Dumbarragh, Kells.
 Synan, Daniel, T.C., merchant, Limerick.
 Taaffe, Joseph C., esq., Upper Temple-street.
 Taaffe, William, P.L.G., Ardee.
 Talbot, Henry, esq., Prince Edward-terrace, Black-rock.
 Teeling, Charles H., barrister, Upper Gardiner-street.
 Terry, Michael, P.L.G., Ballynahague.
 Thompson, John, merchant, Raheny, County Dublin.
 Thompson, Thomas D., merchant, Clare Hall, County Dublin.
 Thompson, William, merchant, Alan Hall, Raheny, County Dublin.
 Thornton, John, solicitor, Westmoreland-street.
 Thunder, James, esq., Parsonstown Manor, Batters-town, Meath.
 Thunder, Lattin, esq., Kingston Lodge, Navan.
 Tuthill, Hugh, merchant, Ballyshannon.
 Vaughan, Edward, solicitor, Booterstown-avenue.
 Vere, Aubrey de, esq., Curragh Chase, County Limerick.
 Vesey, Philip, esq., Drumcole, Belturbet.
 Wade, Denis, esq., Munster Bank, Mitchelstown.
 Wall, Thomas G., barrister, Nelson-street, Dublin.
 Walsh, E., T.C., proprietor of "The Wexford People," Wexford.
 Walsh, James, Deputy Vice Chairman Cashel Union, Killenaule.
 Walsh, John, merchant, Dungarvan.
 Walsh, Martin John, merchant, Kilkenny.
 Walsh, Richard W., C.E., South Frederick-street.
 Walsh, Val. H., esq., Kilduff, King's County.
 Walsh, Edward, Kilmurray, Crossmoluna.
 Walsh, Edward C., esq., Twain Lodge, Belmullett.
 Walsh, Peter, T.C., merchant, Dungarvan.
 Ward, J. J., merchant, Upper Gloucester-street.
 Waters, George Francis, barrister, Temple-street, Dublin.
 Weldon, John, solicitor, North Great George's-street, Dublin.
 Whelan, Daniel, T.C., P.L.G., Barron House, Athy.
 White, Mathew J., solicitor, A.B., T.C.D., Dublin.
 White, William Dudley, M.D., Rutland-square, Dublin.
 Whitty, Nicholas, merchant, Wexford.
 Williams, Edward D., esq., Chesnut Lodge, Booters-town, County Dublin.
 Williams, John, T.C., Dungarvan.
 Williams, John E., esq., Booterstown.
 Williams, J. Orr, T.C., Dungarvan.
 Woodlock, Joseph, esq., St. Brendon's, Booters-town.
 Woodlock, Thomas, stockbroker, Mayfield, Bray.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (IRELAND).

COPY of DECLARATION lately presented to the
PRIME MINISTER from the CATHOLIC LAITY of
Ireland, in favour of the UNIVERSITY EDUCATION
(IRELAND) BILL.

(*The O'Connor Don.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 July 1879.*

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 17 July 1879;—for,

COPY “of the RESOLUTION adopted by the CATHOLIC UNION of *Ireland* on the 12th day of June 1879, upon the subject of UNIVERSITY EDUCATION in *Ireland*, lately forwarded to the PRIME MINISTER.”

At a Meeting of the Council of the Catholic Union of Ireland, held on the 12th day of June 1879, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted :—

The Council of the Catholic Union of Ireland having carefully considered the provisions of the University Education Bill, introduced by the O’Conor Don, believe that it will bring the benefits of university education within reach of all classes of Her Majesty’s subjects in Ireland, without distinction of creed.

They see in it a measure of which Catholics can avail themselves without sacrificing their religious convictions; and having ascertained the influential support accorded to the lay declaration in its favour, now in course of signature, they consider that the Bill may be safely accepted.

The Council take this opportunity of tendering the thanks of the Union to Her Majesty’s Government for having passed the Intermediate Education Act of last Session, which promises to confer many benefits on the youth of Ireland, and they respectfully urge on Ministers to give their powerful aid to the passing of the present Bill, and thus complete the educational plan shadowed forth by the Lord Chancellor when introducing the Intermediate Education Bill.

The Council feel convinced that this measure will be accepted as a boon by this country, and will materially conduce to its prosperity and contentment.

(signed) *Granard*,
President, Catholic Union of Ireland.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (IRELAND).

COPY of the Resolution adopted by the
CATHOLIC UNION of *Ireland* on 12th June
1879, upon the subject of UNIVERSITY EDUCA-
TION in *Ireland*, lately forwarded to the PRIME
MINISTER.

(*Mr. James Lowther.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
17 July 1879.*

EDUCATION.

MINUTE of the SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT fixing the Standards of Education to be required under the 73rd section of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1872, and the 5th section of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1878.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 16th day of December 1878.

By the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education in Scotland.

Read:—

The 73rd section of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1872,* and the 5th section of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1878.†

Resolved that—

1. A certificate of ability to read and write, and of a knowledge of elementary arithmetic, shall not be granted in favour of any child by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors under section 73 of the Education Act of 1872 unless such child has passed the Fifth Standard prescribed by Article 28 of the Scotch Code of 1878, viz.:—

Reading, with expression, a short passage of prose, or of poetry, with explanation, grammar, and elementary analysis of simple sentences.

Writing from memory the substance of a short story or narrative read out twice by the inspector, spelling, grammar, and handwriting to be considered.

Arithmetic.—Practice, bills of parcels, and simple proportion.

2. The Standard of education to be required for the partial exemption of children above ten years of age from the obligation to attend school shall be the Third Standard prescribed by Article 28 of the same Code, viz.:—

Reading of plain narrative.

Writing.—(a.) Five lines from the same book, dictated slowly by a few words at a time. (b.) Fair small hand, with capital letters and figures, to be shown in copybooks.

Arithmetic.—Notation and numeration up to 1,000,000. Four simple rules. Money and time tables.

* Section 73, *Education (Scotland) Act*, 1872.—A certificate of ability to read and write, and of a knowledge of elementary arithmetic, granted in favour of any child by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors, shall exempt the parent and all employers of such child from any prosecution or other proceeding under this Act for neglecting to provide for the education of such child.

† Section 5, *Education (Scotland) Act*, 1878.—A person shall not, after the commencement of this Act, take into his employment (except as herein-after in this Act mentioned) any child—

(1.) Who is under the age of ten years; or

(2.) Who, being of the age of ten years, and not more than fourteen years, has not obtained a certificate of ability to read and write, and of a knowledge of elementary arithmetic in terms of section seventy-three of the principal Act, unless such child being of the age of ten years or upwards is employed and is attending school in accordance with the provisions of any Act of Parliament regulating the education of children employed in labour, or of any minute of the Scotch Education Department fixing the standard of education to be required for the partial exemption of children from the obligation to attend school.

LONDON :
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

BLIND AND DEAF-MUTE CHILDREN (SCOTLAND):

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 24 July 1879 ;—*for*,

“ **RETURN** of the Number of **BLIND** and of **DEAF-MUTE CHILDREN** and **YOUNG PERSONS** (under the Age of Twenty-one Years) in each Parish in *Scotland* receiving Poor Law Relief; specifying how many of each of the above Two Classes are receiving Education adapted to their respective Unfortunate Conditions, and naming the Asylums, Institutions, or Schools (stating whether Public or Private) in which they are being Taught.”

Crown Office, Edinburgh, }
27 September 1879. }

JAS. AULDJO JAMIESON,
Crown Agent.

(*Mr. Leith.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 August 1879.

RETURN of the Number of BLIND and of DEAF-MUTE CHILDREN and YOUNG PERSONS (under the Age of Twenty-one Years) in each Parish in *Scotland* receiving Poor Law Relief; specifying how many of each of the Two Classes are receiving Education adapted to their respective Conditions, and naming the Asylums, Institutions, or Schools (whether Public or Private) in which they are being Taught.

P A R I S H.	Number of Blind Children and Young Persons, under the age of 21 Years, in Receipt of Parochial Relief.	Number of such Blind Children and Young Persons receiving Education adapted to their Condition.	Name of Asylum, Institution, or School in which such Children and Blind Persons are being Taught.	Number of Deaf-Mute Children and Young Persons, under the age of 21 Years, in Receipt of Parochial Relief.	Number of such Deaf-Mute Children and Young Persons receiving Education adapted to their Condition.	Name of Asylum, Institution, or School in which such Deaf Mutes are being Taught.
ABERDEEN:						
Aberdeen - - -	1	1	Blind Asylum, Aberdeen (Public).	1	1	Deaf and Dumb Institution, Aberdeen (Public).
Kemnay - - -	1	1	- ditto - ditto.	—	—	—
Longside - - -	1	1	Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh (Public).	—	—	—
Machar, Old - -	1	1	Blind Asylum, Aberdeen (Public).	—	—	—
Peterhead - - -	-	-	- - - -	1	1	Deaf and Dumb Institution, Aberdeen (Public).
Rathen - - -	-	-	- - - -	2	2	- ditto - ditto.
Rhynie - - -	1	1	Blind Asylum, Aberdeen (Public).	—	—	—
Slains - - -	1	1	In private dwelling, but presently attending no school.	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	6	6	- - - -	4	4	
ARGYLL:						
Glassary - - -	-	-	- - - -	1	1	Deaf and Dumb Institution, Glasgow (Public).
Kilarrow - - -	-	-	- - - -	1	-	In poorhouse.
Kilbrandon - -	-	-	- - - -	1	1	Argyll and Bute District Asylum (Public).
Knapdale, North -	-	-	- - - -	1	1	Deaf and Dumb Institution, Glasgow (Public).
TOTAL - - -	-	-	- - - -	4	3	
AYR:						
Ardrossan - - -	-	-	- - - -	1	1	Smyllum Orphanage, Larnark (Private).
Dalry - - -	1	1	Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh (Public).	1	1	Deaf and Dumb Institution, Glasgow (Public).
Kirkoswald - -	-	-	- - - -	1	1	Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edinburgh (Public).
Stair - - -	-	-	- - - -	1	1	Deaf and Dumb Institution, Glasgow (Public).
TOTAL - - -	1	1	- - - -	4	4	
BANFF:						
Banff - - -	-	-	- - - -	1	1	Queen's Park Deaf and Dumb Institution, Glasgow (Public).
St. Fergus* - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
BERWICK:						
Mordington - -	1	1	Boyal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh (Public).	—	—	—
BUTE:						
Rothsay - - -	-	-	- - - -	1	1	Deaf and Dumb Institution, Glasgow (Public).

* A pauper boy, James Forbes, chargeable to this parish, is a mute, but not deaf; he was received from Dundee as an inmate of the Buchan Combination Poorhouse, on the 17th April last; his mental faculties appear to be defective, and until it has been ascertained whether he is capable of receiving education, it is not possible to decide on what should be done with him. The Governor of the Poorhouse is watching him with a view to this point.

RETURN of the Number of Blind and of Deaf-Mute Children and Young Persons, &c.—*continued.*

P A R I S H.	Number of Blind Children and Young Persons, under the age of 21 Years, in Receipt of Parochial Relief.	Number of such Blind Children and Young Persons receiving Education adapted to their Condition.	Name of Asylum, Institution, or School in which such Children and Blind Persons are being Taught.	Number of Deaf-Mute Children and Young Persons, under the age of 21 Years, in Receipt of Parochial Relief.	Number of such Deaf-Mute Children and Young Persons receiving Education adapted to their Condition.	Name of Asylum, Institution, or School in which such Deaf Mutes are being Taught.
CAITHNESS:						
Bower - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	1	1	Deaf and Dumb Institu- tion, Edinburgh (Public). - ditto - ditto.
Wick - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	2	2	
TOTAL - - -	- - -	- - -	- - - -	3	3	
CLACKMANNAN:						
Alloa - - - -	1	1	Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh (Public).	—	—	Deaf and Dumb Institu- tion, Edinburgh (Public). —
Clackmannan - - -	- - -	- - -	- - - -	1	1	
Tillicoultry - - -	1	1	Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh (Public).	—	—	
TOTAL - - -	2	2	- - - -	1	1	
DUMBARTON :						
Cardross - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - - -	1*	1	Deaf and Dumb Institu- tion, Glasgow (Public). —
Cumbernauld - - -	1	1	Blind Asylum, Glasgow (Public).	—	—	
Dumbarton - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - - -	1	- - -	
Kirkintilloch - - -	- - -	- - -	- - - -	1	1	Not of age; now to be sent for training. The Board, at their last meeting, re- solved to send him, with as little delay as possi- ble, to an institution to be educated. Deaf and Dumb Institu- tion, Glasgow (Public).
TOTAL - - -	1	1	- - - -	3	2	
DUMFRIES :						
Dumfries - - - -	2	2	{ 1. Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh (Public) - 1. Smyllum Orphanage, Lanark (Private) - }	—	—	—
EDINBURGH :						
Leith, South - - -	2	2	Edinburgh School for Blind Children (Public).	1	1	Deaf and Dumb Institu- tion, Edinburgh (Public). —
Liberton - - - -	1	1	Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh (Public).	—	—	
St. Cuthberts and Canon- gate Combination.	1	- - -	Twenty years of age. In poorhouse.	2	2	Deaf and Dumb Institu- tion, Edinburgh (Public).
TOTAL - - -	4	3	- - - -	3	3	
ELGIN OR MORAY :						
Cromdale - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - - -	1	- - -	Four years of age.
FIFE :						
Dunfermline - - -	2	2	Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh (Public).	—	—	—
Inverkeithing - - -	1	1	- ditto - ditto.	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	3	3	- - - -	—	—	

* This case is paid out of the funds administered by the Board, in terms of 52nd section of Poor Law Act—Mrs. Moore's Mortification—not supported from the rates.

RETURN of the Number of Blind and of Deaf-Mute Children and Young Persons, &c.—continued.

P A R I S H.	Number of Blind Children and Young Persons, under the age of 21 Years, in Receipt of Parochial Relief.	Number of such Blind Children and Young Persons receiving Education adapted to their Condition.	Name of Asylum, Institution, or School in which such Children and Blind Persons are being Taught.	Number of Deaf-Mute Children and Young Persons, under the age of 21 Years, in Receipt of Parochial Relief.	Number of such Deaf-Mute Children and Young Persons receiving Education adapted to their Condition.	Name of Asylum, Institution, or School in which such Deaf Mutes are being Taught.
FORFAR:						
Dundee Combination -	3	3	2. Smyllum Orphanage, Lanark (Private) - 1. With relatives; receiving education at Institution for Blind, Dundee (Public) - Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh (Public). - ditto - ditto.	—	—	—
Forfar - - -	1	1		—	—	—
St. Vigean - - -	1	1		—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	5	5	—	—	—	
HADDINGTON:						
Dunbar - - -	1	1	Royal Blind Asylum and School, Edinburgh (Public). - ditto - ditto. - ditto - ditto.	—	—	—
Gladsmuir - - -	1	1		—	—	—
Haddington - -	1	1		—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	3	3	—	—	—	
INVERNESS:						
Abernethy - - -	-	-	- - - -	1	1	Deaf and Dumb Institution, Glasgow (Public). Seven years of age; an object.
Daviot - - -	-	-	- - - -	1	-	
Inverness - -	1	1	Blind Asylum, Glasgow (Public).	—	—	
Petty - - -	2	2	Industrial Home, Inverness (Public).	—	—	
TOTAL - - -	3	3	- - - -	2	1	
KINCARDINE:						
Fordoun - - -	1	1	Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh (Public).	—	—	—
KIRKCUDBRIGHT:						
Kelton - - -	-	-	- - - -	1	1	Deaf and Dumb Institution, Glasgow (Public). Baldovan Imbecile Institution, Dundee (Public).
Troqueer - - -	1	1	Blind Asylum, Glasgow (Public).	2	2	
TOTAL - - -	1	1	- - - -	3	3	
LANARK:						
Barony - - -	2	2	Blind Asylum, Glasgow (Public).	10	10	9. Deaf and Dumb Institution, Glasgow (Public). 1. Smyllum Orphanage, Lanark (Private). Baldovan Imbecile Institution, Dundee (Public). 1. Larbert Imbecile Institution (Public). 1. Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edinburgh (Public).
Bothwell - - -	1	-	Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh (Public).	—	—	
Cadder - - -	-	-	- - - -	1	1	
Cambusnethan -	2	2	Blind Asylum, Glasgow (Public).	2	2	

RETURN of the Number of Blind and of Deaf-Mute Children and Young Persons, &c.—*continued.*

P A R I S H.	Number of Blind Children and Young Persons, under the age of 21 Years, in Receipt of Parochial Relief.	Number of such Blind Children and Young Persons receiving Education adapted to their Condition.	Name of Asylum, Institution, or School in which such Children and Blind Persons are being Taught.	Number of Deaf-Mute Children and Young Persons, under the age of 21 Years, in Receipt of Parochial Relief.	Number of such Deaf-Mute Children and Young Persons receiving Education adapted to their Condition.	Name of Asylum, Institution, or School in which such Deaf Mutes are being Taught.
LANARK—continued.						
Glasgow - - -	4	2	1. Blind Asylum, Glasgow (Public) - 1. St. Joseph's Blind Asylum, Dublin (Public) - - - 2. Glasgow Poorhouse -	7	7	6. Deaf and Dumb Institution, Glasgow (Public). 1. Smyllum Orphanage, Lanark (Private).
Govan Combination -	2	2	1. Blind Asylum, Glasgow (Public) - - 1. Smyllum Orphanage, Lanark (Private) -	10	10	8. Deaf and Dumb Institution, Glasgow (Public). 2. Smyllum Orphanage, Lanark (Private).
Hamilton - - -	-	-	- - - - -	1	1	Smyllum Orphanage Lanark (Private).
Monkland, Old - -	1	1	Blind Asylum, Glasgow (Public).	—	—	—
Shotts - - -	-	-	- - - - -	1	1	Deaf and Dumb Institution, Glasgow (Public).
Stonehouse - - -	1	1	Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh (Public).	—	—	
TOTAL - - -	13	11	- - - - -	32	32	
ORKNEY AND SHETLAND :						
ORKNEY :						
Kirkwall - - -	1	1	Educated at Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh (Public). Self-supporting, but Parochial Board still acting as guardians.	—	—	—
SHETLAND :						
Walls - - -	1	-	Receives lessons from sister, who is also blind.	—	—	—
TOTAL, Orkney and Shetland together }	2	1	- - - - -	—	—	
PEEBLES :						
Peebles - - -	2	2	Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh (Public).	—	—	—
PERTH :						
Gask - - -	1	1	Blind Institution, Dundee (Public).	—	—	—
Perth - - -	2	2	Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh (Public).	—	—	—
St. Martin's - - -	-	-	- - - - -	1	1	Has lately been removed from Deaf and Dumb Institution, Glasgow ; is living with mother and learning basketmaking.
Tulliallan - - -	1	1	Private - - -	—	—	
TOTAL - - -	4	4	- - - - -	1	1	
RENFREW :						
Abbey - - -	-	-	- - - - -	1	1	Deaf and Dumb Institution, Glasgow (Public).
Greenock - - -	1	1	Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh (Public).	—	—	

RETURN of the Number of Blind and of Deaf-Mute Children and Young Persons, &c.—*continued.*

P A R I S H.	Number of Blind Children and Young Persons, under the age of 21 Years, in Receipt of Parochial Relief.	Number of such Blind Children and Young Persons receiving Education adapted to their Condition.	Name of Asylum, Institution, or School in which such Children and Blind Persons are being Taught.	Number of Deaf-Mute Children and Young Persons, under the age of 21 Years, in Receipt of Parochial Relief.	Number of such Deaf-Mute Children and Young Persons receiving Education adapted to their Condition.	Name of Asylum, Institution, or School in which such Deaf Mutes are being Taught.
RENFREW—cont'd.						
Houston - - -	1	1	Private lessons - -	—	—	—
Neilston - - -	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	1	1	Deaf and Dumb Institution, Glasgow (Public).
Renfrew - - -	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	1	1	- ditto - ditto.
TOTAL - - -	2	2	- - - - -	3	3	
ROSS AND CROMARTY ;						
Killearnan - - -	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	1	1	Deaf and Dumb Institution, Glasgow (Public).
Lochbroom - - -	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	1	- - -	A lunatic ; incapable of being educated.
Nigg - - - - -	1	1	Industrial School for Blind, Inverness (Public).	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	1	1	- - - - -	2	1	
STIRLING :						
Kilsyth - - -	1	1	Blind Asylum, Glasgow (Public).	1	1	Deaf and Dumb Institution, Glasgow (Public).
Muiravonside - - -	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	1	1	- ditto - ditto.
St. Ninians - - -	1	1	Royal Blind Asylum, Edinburgh (Public).	1	1	Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edinburgh (Public).
Stirling - - -	2	1	Clackmannan, Stirling, and Linlithgowshire Society for teaching the blind in their own houses (Public).	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	4	3	- - - - -	3	3	
SUTHERLAND :						
Assynt - - -	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	1	1	Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edinburgh (Public).
WIGTOWN :						
Stoneykirk - - -	- - -	- - -	- - - - -	1	1	Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edinburgh (Public).
Wigtown - - -	1	1	Royal Normal College for Education of the Blind, London (Public).	—	—	—
TOTAL - - -	1	1	- - - - -	1	1	

SUMMARY.

COUNTY.	Number of Blind Children and Young Persons, under the Age of 21 Years, in Receipt of Parochial Relief.	Number of such Blind Children and Young Persons receiving Education adapted to their Condition.	Number of Deaf-Mute Children and Young Persons, under the Age of 21 Years, in Receipt of Parochial Relief.	Number of such Deaf-Mute Children and Young Persons receiving Education adapted to their Condition.
ABERDEEN - - - - -	6	6	4	4
ARGYLL - - - - -	-	-	4	3
AYR - - - - -	1	1	4	4
BANFF - - - - -	-	-	1	1
BERWICK - - - - -	1	1	—	—
BUTE - - - - -	-	-	1	1
CAITHNESS - - - - -	-	-	3	3
CLACKMANNAN - - - - -	2	2	1	1
DUMBARTON - - - - -	1	1	3	2
DUMFRIES - - - - -	2	2	—	—
EDINBURGH - - - - -	4	3	3	3
ELGIN - - - - -	-	-	1	—
FIFE - - - - -	3	3	—	—
FORFAR - - - - -	5	5	—	—
HADDINGTON - - - - -	3	3	—	—
INVERNESS - - - - -	3	3	2	1
KINCARDINE - - - - -	1	1	—	—
KINROSS - - - - -	—	—	—	—
KIRKCUDBRIGHT - - - - -	1	1	3	3
LANARK - - - - -	13	11	32	32
LINLITHGOW - - - - -	—	—	—	—
NAIRN - - - - -	—	—	—	—
ORKNEY AND SHETLAND - - - - -	2	1	—	—
PEEBLES - - - - -	2	2	—	—
PERTH - - - - -	4	4	1	1
RENFREW - - - - -	2	2	3	3
ROSS - - - - -	1	1	2	1
ROXBURGH - - - - -	—	—	—	—
SELKIRK - - - - -	—	—	—	—
STIRLING - - - - -	4	3	3	3
SUTHERLAND - - - - -	-	-	1	1
WIGTOWN - - - - -	1	1	1	1
TOTAL - - -	62	57	73	68

Board of Supervision, Edinburgh, }
25 September 1879.John Skelton,
Secretary.

FROM the following Parishes Nil Returns have been received.

<p>ABERDEEN :</p> <p>Aberdour. Aboyne. Alford. Auchindoir. Auchterless. Belhelvie. Birse. Bourtie. Cairney. Chapel-of-Garioch. Clatt. Cluny. Coull. Crathie and Braemar. Crimond. Cruden. Culsamond. Daviot. Deer, New. Deer, Old. Drumblade. Drumoak. Dyce. Echt. Ellon. Fintray. Forgue. Foveran. Fraserburgh. Fyvie. Gartly. Glass. Glenbucket. Glenmuick. Huntly. Insch. Inverurie. Keig. Keithhall and Kinkell. Kildrummy. Kincardine O'Neil. King Edward. Kinnellar. Kinnethmont. Kintore. Leochel-Cushnie. Leslie. Logie-Buchan. Logie Coldstone. Lonmay. Lumphanan. Machar, New. Meldrum. Methlic. Midmar. Monquhitter. Monymusk. Newhills. Oyne. Peterculter. Pitsligo. Premnay. Rayne. Skene. Strathdon. Strichen. Tarland and Migvie. Tarves.</p>	<p>Aberdeen—continued.</p> <p>Tough. Towie. Tullynessle. Turriff. Tyrie. Udny. ARGYLL :</p> <p>Ardochattan and Muck- airn. Ardnamurchan. Campbeltown. Coll. Colonsay and Oronsay. Craignish. Dunoon and Kilmun. Gigha. Glenorchy and Inis- hail. Inveraray. Inverchaolain. Jura. Kilcalmonell and Kil- berry. Kilchoman. Kilchrennan and Dala- vich. Kildalton. Kilfinan. Kilfinichen. Killean and Kilchenzie. Kilmartin. Kilmodan. Kilmore and Kilbride. Kilninian and Kil- more. Kilninver and Kilmel- fort. Knapdale, South. Lismore and Appin. Lochgoilhead. Morven. Saddell and Skipness. Southend. Strachur. Stralachlan. Torosay. Tyree. AYR :</p> <p>Auchinleck. Ayr. Ballantrae. Barr. Beith. Colmonell. Coylton. Craigie. Cumnock, New. Cumnock, Old. Dailly. Dalmellington. Dalrymple. Dreghorn. Dundonald. Dunlop.</p>	<p>Ayr—continued.</p> <p>Fenwick. Galston. Girvan. Irvine. Kilbirnie. Kilbride, West. Kilmarnock. Kilmaurs. Kilwinning. Kirkmichael. Largs. Loudoun. Mauchline. Maybole. Monkton. Muirkirk. Newton-upon-Ayr. Ochiltree. Riccarton. St. Quivox. Sorn. Stevenston. Stewarton. Straiton. Symington. Tarbolton. BANFF :</p> <p>Aberlour. Alvah. Boharm. Botriphnie. Boyndie. Cabrach. Cullen. Deskford. Fordyce and Portsoy. Forglen. Gamrie and Macduff. Grange. Inveravon. Inverkeithny. Keith. Kirkmichael. Marnoch. Mortlach. Ordiquhill. Rathven. Rothiemay. BERWICK :</p> <p>Abbey St. Bathans. Ayton. Bunkle and Preston. Channelkirk. Chirnside. Cockburnspath. Coldingham. Coldstream. Cranshaws.</p>	<p>Berwick—continued.</p> <p>Dunse. Earlstoun. Eccles. Edrom. Eyemouth. Fogo. Foulden. Gordon. Greenlaw. Hume. Hutton. Ladykirk. Langton. Lauder. Legerwood. Longformacus. Mertoun. Nenthorn. Polwarth. Swinton. Westruther. Whitsome. BUTE :</p> <p>Cumbræe. Kilbride (Arran). Kilmory. Kingarth. North Bute. CAITHNESS :</p> <p>Canisbay. Dunnet. Halkirk. Latheron. Olig. Reay. Thurso. Watten. CLACKMANNAN :</p> <p>Dollar. Logie. DUMBARTON :</p> <p>Arrochar. Bonhill. Cardross. Kilmarnock. Kilpatrick, New. Kilpatrick, Old. Luss. Roseneath. Row.</p>	<p>DUMFRIES :</p> <p>Annan. Applegarth. Caerlaverock. Canonbie. Closeburn. Cummertrees. Dalton. Dornock. Dryfesdale. Dunscore. Durrisdeer. Eskdalemuir. Ewes. Glencairn. Graitny. Half-Morton. Hoddan. Holywood. Hutton. Johnstone. Keir. Kirkconnell. Kirkmahoe. Kirkmichael. Kirkpatrick-Fleming. Kirkpatrick-Juxta. Langholm. Lochmaben. Middlebie. Moffat. Morton. Mousewald. Penpont. Ruthwell. St. Mungo. Sanquhar. Tinwald. Torthorwald. Tundergarth. Tynron. Wamphray. Westerkirk. EDINBURGH :</p> <p>Borthwick. Calder, Mid. Calder, West. Carrington. Cockpen. Colinton. Corstorphine. Cramond. Cranston. Crichton. Currie. Dalkeith. Duddingston. Edinburgh. Fala. Glencross. Heriot. Inveresk. Kirkcaldon.</p>
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Edinburgh—continued.	Fife—continued.	Forfar—continued.	Inverness—continued.	Kirkcudbright—contd.
<p>Lasswade. Leith, North.</p> <p>Newbattle. Newton.</p> <p>Penicuik.</p> <p>Ratho.</p> <p>Stow.</p> <p>Temple.</p>	<p>Kilconquhar. Kilmany. Kilrenny. Kinghorn. Kingsbarns. Kirkcaldy.</p> <p>Largo. Leslie. Leuchars. Logie.</p> <p>Markinch. Monimail. Moonzie.</p>	<p>Newtyle.</p> <p>Oathlaw.</p> <p>Panbride.</p> <p>Rescobie. Ruthven.</p> <p>Strickathrow.</p> <p>Tannadice. Tealing.</p>	<p>Sleat. Small Isles. Snizort. Strath.</p> <p>Uist, North. Uist, South. Urquhart.</p>	<p>Terregles. Tongland. Twynholm.</p> <p>Urr.</p>
ELGIN OR MORAY :	<p>Newburgh. Newburn.</p> <p>Pittenweem.</p> <p>St. Andrew's. St. Leonard's. St. Monance. Saline. Scoonie. Strathmiglo.</p> <p>Torryburn.</p> <p>Wemyss.</p>	HADDINGTON :	KINCARDINE :	LANARK :
<p>Alves.</p> <p>Bellie. Birnie.</p> <p>Dallas. Drainy. Duffus. Dyke and Moy. Edinkillie. Elgin. Forres. Kinloss. Knockando. New Spynie. Rafford. Rothea.</p> <p>St. Andrew's - Lhan- bride.</p> <p>Speymouth.</p> <p>Urquhart.</p>	FORFAR :	<p>Aberlady. Athelstaneford.</p> <p>Bolton.</p> <p>Dirleton.</p> <p>Garvald.</p> <p>Humbie.</p> <p>Innerwick.</p> <p>Morham.</p> <p>North Berwick.</p> <p>Oldhamstocks. Ormiston.</p> <p>Pencaitland. Prestonkirk. Prestonpana.</p> <p>Salton. Spott. Stenton.</p> <p>Tranent.</p> <p>Whitekirk. Whittingham.</p> <p>Yester.</p>	<p>Arbuthnot.</p> <p>Banchory-Devenick. Banchory-Ternan. Benholm. Bervie.</p> <p>Dunottar. Durriss.</p> <p>Fettercairn. Fetteresso.</p> <p>Garvock. Glenbervie.</p> <p>Kinneff.</p> <p>Laurencekirk.</p> <p>Maryculter. Marykirk.</p> <p>Nigg.</p> <p>St. Cyrus. Strachan.</p>	<p>Avondale.</p> <p>Biggar. Blantyre.</p> <p>Cambuslang. Carluke. Carmichael. Carmunnock. Carnwath. Carstairs. Covington. Crawford. Crawfordjohn. Culter.</p> <p>Dalsersf. Dalziel. Dolphinton. Douglas. Dunsyre.</p> <p>Glassford.</p> <p>Killbride, East.</p> <p>LANARK. Leshmahagow. Libberton.</p> <p>Monkland, New.</p> <p>Pittenain.</p> <p>Rutherglen.</p> <p>Symington.</p> <p>Walston. Wandell and Laming- ton. Wiston and Robertson.</p>
FIFE :	<p>Aberlemno. Airlie. Arbirlot. Arbroath. Auchterhouse.</p> <p>Barry. Brechin.</p> <p>Caraldestone. Carmylie. Cortachy. Craig.</p> <p>Dun. Dunnichen.</p> <p>Edzell. Essie and Navy.</p> <p>Farnell. Fearn.</p> <p>Glamis. Glenisla. Guthrie.</p> <p>Inverarity. Inverkeillor.</p> <p>Kettins. Kingoldrum. Kinnell. Kinnettles. Kirkden. Kirriemuir.</p> <p>Lethnot. Lintrathen. Lochlee. Logie-Pert. Lunan. Lundie.</p> <p>Mains and Strath- martin. Marytoun. Menmuir. Monifieth. Monikie. Montrose. Murroes.</p>	INVERNESS :	KINROSS :	LINLITHGOW :
<p>Abbotshall. Abdie. Aberdour. Anstruther-Easter. Anstruther-Wester. Arngask. Auchterderran. Auchtermuchty. Auchtertool.</p> <p>Ballingry. Balmerino. Beath. Burntisland.</p> <p>Cameron. Carnbee. Carnock. Ceres. Collessie. Crail. Creich. Cultra. Cupar.</p> <p>Dairsie. Dalgety. Denino. Dunbog. Dysart.</p> <p>Elie.</p> <p>Falkland. Ferry-Port-on-Craig. Fliak. Forgan.</p> <p>Kemback. Kennoway. Kettle.</p>	<p>Alvie. Ardersier.</p> <p>Barra. Boleskine and Aber- tarff. Bracadale.</p> <p>Croy.</p> <p>Dores. Duirnish. Duthil.</p> <p>Glenelg.</p> <p>Harris.</p> <p>Kilmallie. Kilmonivaig. Kilmorack. Kilmuir (Skye). Kiltarlity. Kingussie. Kirkhill.</p> <p>Laggan.</p> <p>Moy.</p> <p>Portree.</p>	KIRKCUDBRIGHT :	<p>Anwoth.</p> <p>Balmaclellan. Balmaghie. Borgue. Buittle.</p> <p>Carsphairn. Colvend. Crossmichael.</p> <p>Dalry.</p> <p>Girthon.</p> <p>Kells. Kirkbean. Kirkcudbright. Kirkgunzeon. Kirkmabreck. Kirkpatrick-Durham. Kirkpatrick-Irongray.</p> <p>Lochrutton.</p> <p>Minigaff.</p> <p>New Abbey.</p> <p>Parton.</p> <p>Rerrick.</p>	<p>Abercorn.</p> <p>Bathgate. Borrowstounness.</p> <p>Carriden.</p> <p>Dalmeny.</p> <p>Ecclesmachan.</p> <p>Kirkliston.</p> <p>Linlithgow. Livingstone.</p> <p>Queensferry.</p> <p>Torphichen.</p> <p>Uphall.</p> <p>Whitburn.</p> <p>NAIRN :</p> <p>Ardelach. Auldearn. Cawdor. Nairn.</p>

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND:	Peebles— <i>continued</i> .	Perth— <i>continued</i> .	Ross and Cromarty— <i>continued</i> .	Stirling— <i>continued</i> .
ORKNEY:	Skirling. Stobo.	Muckhart. Muthil.	Stornoway.	Baldernock. Balfon. Bothkennar. Buchanan.
Birsay and Harray.	Traquair. Tweedsmuir.	Port of-Monteith.	Tain. Tarbat.	Campsie.
Cross and Burness.		Rattray. Redgorton. Rhynd.	Uig. Urquhart. Urray.	Denny. Drymen. Dunipace.
Eday.	PERTH:	Scone. St. Madoes.		Falkirk. Fintry.
Evie and Rendal.	Aberdalgie. Aberfoyle. Abernethy. Abernyte. Alyth. Auchterarder Auchtergaven.	Tibbermuir. Trinity Gask.	ROXBURGH:	Gargunnoch.
Firth.	Balquhider. Bendochy. Blackford. Blair-Athol. Blairgowrie.	Weem.	Ancrum. Ashkirk.	Killearn. Kippen.
Holm.		RENFREW:	Bedrule. Bowden.	Larbert. Lecropt.
Hoy and Gramsay.		Cathcart.	Castleton. Cavers. Crailing.	Polmont.
Lady.		Eaglesham. Eastwood. Erskine.	Eckford. Ednam.	Slamannan. Strathblane.
Orphir.		Inchinnan. Innerkip and Gourrock.	Hawick. Hopekirk. Hownam.	
Ronaldshay, South. Rousay and Egilshay.		Kilbarchan. Kilmalcolm.	Jedburgh.	SUTHERLAND:
St. Andrew's and Deerness.		Lochwinnoch.	Kelso. Kirkton.	Clyne. Creich.
Sandwick.	Callander. Caputh. Cargill. Clunie. Collace. Comrie. Coupar-Angus. Crieff. Culross.	Mearns.	Lilliesleaf. Linton.	Dornoch. Duirness.
Shapinsay.		Paisley. Port-Glasgow.	Mackerton. Maxton. Melrose. Minto. Morebattle.	Eddrachillis.
Stennia.			Oxnam.	Farr.
Stromness.			Roberton. Roxburgh.	Golspie.
Stronsay.			St. Boswell's. Smailholm. Southdean. Sprouston. Stitchel.	Kildonan.
Walls and Flotta.			Wilton.	Lairg. Loth.
Westray and Papa-Westray.			Yetholm.	Rogart. Tongue.
SHETLAND:				
Bressay.				
Delting. Dunroessness.				
Fetlar and North Yell.				
Lerwick.				
Nesting. North Mavine.				
Sandsting.				
Tingwall.				
Unst.				
Yell.				
PEEBLES:				
Broughton.				
Drumelzier.				
Eddlestone.				
Innerleithen.				
Kirkurd.				
Linton, West. Lyne and Megget.				
Manor.				
Newlands.				

BLIND AND DEAF-MUTE CHILDREN
(SCOTLAND).

RETURN of the Number of Blind and of Deaf-Mute Children and Young Persons (under the Age of Twenty-one Years) in each Parish in Scotland receiving Poor Law Relief; specifying how many of each of the above Two Classes are receiving Education adapted to their respective Unfortunate Conditions, and naming the Asylums, Institutions, or Schools (stating whether Public or Private) in which they are being Taught.

(*Mr. Leith.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 August 1879.*

396.

Under 2 oz.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 25 April 1879 ;—*for*,

ACCOUNT “ of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the BRITISH MUSEUM
(SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS), for the Financial Year ended the 31st day of March
1879 :”

“ And, Return of the Number of PERSONS admitted to visit the MUSEUM in each
Year from 1873 to 1878, both Years inclusive ; together with a STATEMENT
of the PROGRESS made in the ARRANGEMENT of the COLLECTIONS ; and an
ACCOUNT of OBJECTS added to them in the Year 1878.”

-
- I.—ACCOUNT OF THE RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF THE BRIDGE-
WATER FUND, for the Financial Year ended 31st March 1879.
 - II.—ACCOUNT OF THE FARNBOROUGH FUND, for the same Period.
 - III.—ACCOUNT OF THE SWINEY FUND, for the same Period.
 - IV.—ACCOUNT OF THE BIRCH FUND, for the same Period.
 - V.—RETURN of the Number of PERSONS admitted to visit the BRITISH MUSEUM in
each Year from 1873 to 1878, both Years inclusive.
 - VI.—STATEMENT of PROGRESS made in the ARRANGEMENT of the COLLECTIONS, and an
ACCOUNT of OBJECTS added to them, in the Year 1878.
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(*Mr. Walpole.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 May 1879.

I.—AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE of the BRIDGEWATER

	CASH.	STOCK, 3 p'Cent. Consols.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To BALANCE on the 1st April 1878 - - - - -	119 16 6	13,117 17 2
- DIVIDENDS received on 13,117 l. 17 s. 2 d. Stock in 3 per Cent. Consols, bequeathed by the Earl of Bridgewater, viz.:		
On the 6th July 1878 - - - £. 196 15 4		
„ 6th January 1879 - - - 196 15 4		
	393 10 8	
- ONE YEAR'S RENT OF A REAL ESTATE, bequeathed by the Earl of Bridgewater, received, 6th April 1878 - - - - -	30 16 -	
£.	544 3 2	13,117 17 2

II.—AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE of the FARNBOROUGH

	CASH.	STOCK, 3 p'Cent. Consols.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To BALANCE on the 1st April 1878 - - - - -	190 9 -	2,872 6 10
- DIVIDENDS received on 2,872 l. 6 s. 10 d. Stock in 3 per Cent. Consols, bequeathed by Lord Farnborough, viz.:		
On the 6th July 1878 - £. 43 1 9		
„ 6th January 1879 43 1 8		
	86 3 5	
£.	276 12 5	2,872 6 10

III.—AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE of the SWINEY

	CASH.	STOCK, 3 p'Cent. Consols.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To BALANCE on the 1st April 1878 - - - - -	171 16 5	5,369 2 9
- DIVIDENDS received on 5,369 l. 2 s. 9 d. Stock in 3 per Cent. Consols, bequeathed by Dr. George Swiney for Lectures on Geology, viz.:		
On the 6th July 1878 - £. 80 10 9		
„ 6th January 1879 80 10 9		
	161 1 6	
£.	332 17 11	5,369 2 9

IV.—AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the BIRCH

	CASH.	STOCK, 3 p'Cent. Consols.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To BALANCE on the 1st April 1878 - - - - -	- - -	563 15 7
- DIVIDENDS received on 563 l. 15 s. 7 d. Stock in 3 per Cent. Consols, bequeathed by Dr. Birch in 1766, for the three Under Librarians of the British Museum, viz.:		
On the 6th July 1878 - £. 8 9 1		
„ 6th January 1879 8 9 2		
	16 18 3	
£.	16 18 3	563 15 7

British Museum, }
2 May 1879. }

FUND, between the 1st April 1878 and the 31st March 1879.

	CASH.	STOCK, 3 p' Cent. Consols.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BY PAYMENT for the Collection of the Rents connected with the REAL ESTATE, viz.:		
In the financial year ended 31st March 1879 - - - - -	1 3 4	
- PAYMENTS for the Purchase of MANUSCRIPTS, viz.:		
In the financial year ended 31st March 1879 - - - - -	27 5 6	
- PAYMENT of SALARY to the Egerton Librarian - - - - -	172 10 -	
	200 18 10	
- BALANCE ON THE 31st MARCH 1879, carried to Account for 1879/80 -	343 4 4	13,117 17 2
£.	544 3 2	13,117 17 2

FUND, between the 1st April 1878 and the 31st March 1879.

	CASH.	STOCK, 3 p' Cent. Consols.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BY PAYMENTS for the Purchase of MANUSCRIPTS, viz.:		
In the financial year ended 31st March 1879 - - - - -	178 2 -	
- BALANCE ON THE 31st MARCH 1879, carried to Account for 1879/80 -	98 10 5	2,872 6 10
£.	276 12 5	2,872 6 10

FUND, between the 1st April 1878 and the 31st March 1879.

	CASH.	STOCK, 3 p' Cent. Consols.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BY SALARY paid to Dr. Carpenter for Lectures on Geology in 1878 - - -	150 - -	
- BALANCE ON THE 31st MARCH 1879, carried to Account for 1879/80 -	182 17 11	5,360 2 9
£.	332 17 11	5,360 2 9

FUND, between the 1st April 1878 and the 31st March 1879.

	CASH.	STOCK, 3 p' Cent. Consols.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By LEGACY paid to the three Under Librarians of the British Museum, whose offices existed in 1786, viz., the Senior Keeper of the Department of Printed Books, of Manuscripts, and of Natural History - - -	16 18 3	
- BALANCE ON THE 31st MARCH 1879, carried to Account for 1879/80 -	- - -	563 15 7
£.	16 18 3	563 15 7

Edward A. Bond, Principal Librarian.

V.—RETURN of the NUMBER of PERSONS ADMITTED to VISIT the BRITISH MUSEUM.

PERSONS admitted to view the GENERAL COLLECTIONS in each Year from 1873 to 1878, both Years inclusive.

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°	N°
JANUARY - - - - -	28,486	28,176	29,358	28,086	51,475	35,881
FEBRUARY - - - - -	18,537	24,058	24,758	28,329	22,219	20,575
MARCH - - - - -	29,492	33,270	52,731	38,368	39,373	32,166
APRIL - - - - -	50,573	56,245	52,887	65,905	79,496	58,178
MAY - - - - -	27,839	45,674	63,384	39,789	57,640	29,419
JUNE - - - - -	56,565	41,368	50,757	68,604	41,604	50,109
JULY - - - - -	44,494	49,043	58,594	42,774	47,020	41,846
AUGUST - - - - -	48,872	52,353	50,166	46,430	55,656	51,072
SEPTEMBER - - - - -	31,917	31,759	28,844	37,908	37,831	38,293
OCTOBER - - - - -	33,785	35,036	32,793	44,520	29,795	27,567
NOVEMBER - - - - -	24,476	27,227	24,489	35,157	30,463	27,904
DECEMBER - - - - -	47,278	36,850	54,556	37,665	46,709	35,506
Total Number of Persons admitted to view the General Collections (exclusive of Readers) - - -	442,264	461,059	523,317	563,535	539,281	*448,516
Number of Visits—						
To the Reading Room, for the purpose of study or research - - - - -	103,971	104,727	105,310	109,442	113,594	114,516
To the Department of Maps, for the purpose of special research - - - - -	- - -	- - -	186	259	296	316
To the Department of Manuscripts, for the purpose of studying the collections and of examining Select Manuscripts - - -	1,345	1,632	1,785	1,662	2,041	1,741
To the Galleries of Sculpture, for the purpose of study - - - - -	6,281	7,185	7,219	7,722	9,939	11,917
To the Coin and Medal Room, for the purposes of study, &c. - - - - -	1,724	1,674	1,713	1,375	1,444	1,539
To the Gold Ornament Room - - - - -	12,740	16,560	14,785	14,632	21,054	23,143
To the Departments of Natural History, for the purpose of study - - - - -	4,861	6,022	5,870	6,228	7,480	6,352
To the Print Room, for the purpose of study or research - - - - -	2,833	2,984	3,713	4,154	4,382	3,572
TOTAL - - - - -	576,019	601,843	663,898	709,009	699,511	611,612

* Including the total number of persons (2,965) admitted to the British Museum on Monday and Saturday evenings from six till eight o'clock, from the 11th of May to the 12th of August 1878, inclusive, as compared with 3,247 persons admitted in 1877.

In addition to the above, 761 persons were admitted during the year 1878 to view the Christy Collections of Ethnography, &c., which, until the new room is ready at the British Museum, is exhibited at 103, Victoria-street, Westminster.†

The Exhibition Galleries of the British Museum are Open to the Public *Free*, as under:—

MONDAY and SATURDAY—The whole of the Galleries.

TUESDAY and THURSDAY—The whole of the Galleries, except the Natural History Collections.

WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—The whole of the Galleries, except the Antiquities on the Upper Floor, and the rest of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities.

The hours of Admission are from—

10 a.m. till 4 p.m. in January, February, November, December.

10 " 5 " March, April, September, October.

10 " 6 " May, June, July, August.

10 and 12 till 7 p.m. on Monday and Saturday only, from the middle of July to the end of August.

10 " 8 " Monday and Saturday only, from May 8th to the middle of July.

On Saturday throughout the year from 12 o'clock.

Persons applying for the purpose of study or research are admitted to the Reading Room, under certain regulations, every day, except on the days specified below, from Nine till Four in the months of January, February, November, and December; from Nine till Five in the months of March, September, and October; and from Nine till Six in the months of April, May, June, July, and August.

Persons are admitted, under similar regulations, to study in the Sculpture Galleries from Nine o'clock from Monday to Friday, and from Eleven o'clock on Saturday, to the hour of closing; in the Galleries of Zoology, Geology, and Mineralogy, from Nine o'clock to the hour of closing, every day except Saturday; in the Department of Botany from Ten till Four o'clock, every day except Saturday; and in the Print Room from Ten till Four o'clock, January to March; Ten till Five, April to July; and Ten till Four, August to December.

The Museum is closed from the 1st to the 7th of February, the 1st to the 7th of May, and the 1st to the 7th of October, inclusive, on Sunday, Ash-Wednesday, Good Friday, and Christmas-day, and also on any Special Fast or Thanksgiving-day ordered by authority.

British Museum, }
2 May 1879. }

Edward A. Bond.
Principal Librarian.

† The Public are admitted to view the Christy Collections in Victoria-street on Fridays only, from Ten till Four o'clock, by tickets issued at the British Museum.

THE following changes have been made in the arrangements affecting the exhibition of the Collections in the British Museum, and the hours of admission to the Galleries, the Reading Room, and the Print Room.

In order to prevent the disappointment of intending visitors occasioned by the closing of the Museum to the general public on two days of the week, as has been the custom, the Trustees have ordered that henceforward the Museum shall be open daily, and free admission be given to all the exhibition galleries, excepting on Wednesday and Friday, those of Greek and Roman Antiquities on the ground-floor, and General Antiquities on the first-floor; and, on Tuesday and Thursday, the Rooms of Natural History; which will on those days be reserved for special students of the Collections.

The regulation excluding children in arms has been rescinded.

With a view to making the Collections of the Departments of Prints and Drawings and of Coins and Medals more extensively known and more easily studied, arrangements have been made for exhibiting a greater number of the former and a selection of the latter in the King's Library. Twelve screens for the exhibition of Prints and Drawings have been added to those already placed there; and on these have been exhibited, in the first instance, a series of water-colour drawings by J. M. W. Turner, Thomas Girtin, David Cox, William James Müller, and Antonio Canaletto, recently bequeathed by the late Mr. John Henderson, with a set of early and curiously designed Playing Cards, presented by Major-General Augustus Meyrick. These objects will shortly be replaced by a selection of Prints illustrating the various schools of engraving. Six table-cases and two upright stands have also been placed in the King's Library for the exhibition of English and Foreign Medals, and electrotypes of the finest Greek and Roman Coins.

The hours of opening for the Reading Room have been extended from Five to Six o'clock during the month of April; and, for the Print Room, from Four to Five o'clock from the beginning of April to the end of July.

The regulations requiring the renewal of reading-tickets every six months, and of necessarily presenting them at the entrance of the room have been withdrawn.

Experiments have been made with the Electric Light, by the gratuitous assistance of the Société Générale d'Electricité of Paris, in order to test its applicability to the Reading Room. It is proposed, with the sanction of the Treasury, to make further experiments with the Electric Light towards the close of the year, with a view to its adoption during the winter months.

An addition has been made to the Entrance Hall, forming a room for the exhibition of the Lycian Sculptures, the removal of which from their former gallery of exhibition has given space for an arrangement of Archaic Greek Sculpture. The upper floor of the addition to the Hall has been fitted for the reception of Mediæval Antiquities, and will be occupied in the first instance by Collections bequeathed by the late Mr. John Henderson, and presented by Major-General Meyrick.

It is anticipated that a commencement of the removal of the Natural History Collections may be made before the conclusion of the present year.

The Trustees have consented to the transfer to the National Portrait Gallery of the portraits at present placed in the Zoological Gallery, with reservation of those directly connected with the British Museum Collections.

2 May 1879.

Edward A. Bond.

VI.—PROGRESS made in the CATALOGUES, and ARRANGEMENT and Account of OBJECTS ADDED, in the Year 1878.

DEPARTMENT OF PRINTED BOOKS.

I. *Arrangement*.—The works added to the Collection during the year have, as far as possible, been placed on the shelves of the Library according to the system of classification adopted in the Museum. The press-marks, indicating their respective localities, have been marked on the inside, and affixed to the back of each volume; also on the title-slip and entry in the Catalogue. The total number of these press-marks amounts to 98,803, and of labels to 37,506: the work of renewing the labels which had become obliterated on books much in use has been continued. The number of books thus re-labelled is 76,408. Further progress has been made in attaching third press-marks to the books in the New Library, so as to show the exact position of each work upon the shelf: the number of books which have received this third mark during the last year is 23,137, and the corresponding alterations have been made in the Reading Room Catalogues.

II. *Cataloguing*.—(a.) 59,054 title-slips have been written for the various Catalogues (the term "title-slip" applying equally to a main-title and a cross-reference). Of these, 38,173 were written for the New General and Supplementary Catalogues, and 20,881 for the separate Catalogues of Music and the several Oriental Collections.

(b.) *Transcription and Incorporation*.—In the first or amalgamated portion of the Catalogue from A to Sh, and part of T, the number of title-slips transcribed fourfold amounts to 56,333, and of index-slips prepared and transcribed fourfold to facilitate consultation of the volumes, to 1,552. 37,455 transcripts of title-slips and 1,269 of index-slips have been incorporated into each of three copies of this portion of the Catalogue. This incorporation rendered it necessary, in order to maintain the alphabetical arrangement, to remove and re-insert in each copy 54,966 title-slips and 664 index-slips, and to add to each copy 703 new leaves to receive new entries. The first copy of 43,869 transcripts, forming portions of the letters B, G, See to Sh, and T to Teniz (of which 9,574 were new insertions); the second copy of 44,938 transcripts, forming portions of the same letters (of which 11,176 were new); and the third copy of 42,158 transcripts of the same letters (of which 11,176 were new), have been laid down to form additional volumes.

(c.) In the second or supplementary portion of the Catalogue, T to Z, the number of title-slips transcribed fourfold amounts to 3,707. 3,314 transcripts of title-slips have been incorporated into each of three copies of this portion of the Catalogue. In order to maintain the alphabetical arrangement during the incorporation, 5,810 titles were removed and reinserted in each copy, and 86 new leaves were added to each copy to receive them. Some of the volumes of the letters T, U, W, and Z having become overcrowded, the title-slips, amounting to 15,728, were removed from them and laid down to form new volumes in each of the three copies of the Catalogue, so as to afford space for future entries.

The number of new entries made in the Hand-Catalogue of the Periodical Publications was 531, and in that of Academies 242.

(d.) *Music Catalogue*.—19,002 title-slips have been written, and 32,147 title-slips have been transcribed fourfold for this Catalogue. 13,720 transcripts of title-slips have been incorporated into each of the two copies of this Catalogue; and in order to maintain the alphabetical arrangement, 5,775 titles have been removed and re-inserted in each copy.

(e.) *Hebrew Catalogue*.—172 title-slips have been written, and 734 have been transcribed fourfold for this Catalogue.

(f.) *Oriental Catalogues*.—The number of title-slips written is 840, in addition to which 600 short titles have been written for the various Hand-Catalogues of Oriental Books.

(g.) *Chinese and Japanese Catalogues*.—304 Chinese and 563 Japanese titles have been written.

(h.) *Carbonic Hand-Catalogue*.—Of that copy of the fourfold transcript of the title-slips used to form a Hand-Catalogue, by arranging the title-slips in the order of the press-marks, 47,371 have been mounted on cartridge paper, 64,686 have been arranged, and 140,310 partially arranged, preparatory to incorporation, and 53,790 incorporated.

(i.) *List of Books of Reference in the Reading Room*.—The number of alterations and additions in the interleaved copies of this List, made to record the changes in the books of reference by the addition of new works, and the exchange of old for new editions,

amounts

amounts to 289 in each of these copies, and the necessary entries have been made in the Hand-Catalogue.

(j.) *Catalogue of English Books printed before 1640.*—Some progress has been made with this Catalogue, about 2,700 titles having been prepared for printing.

III. *Binding.*—The number of volumes sent to be bound in the course of the year amounts to 21,235; including 1,006 volumes of newspapers; and, in consequence of the frequent adoption of the plan of binding two or more volumes in one, the number of bound volumes returned is 10,243. In addition to this, 903 pamphlets have been separately bound, 721 volumes have been repaired in the binders' workshop, and minor repairs have been effected, in the rooms of the Library itself, in 10,264 volumes.

IV. *Reading Room Service.*—The number of volumes returned to the General Library from use in the Reading Room, is 361,424; to the Royal Library, 12,285; to the Grenville Library, 752; and to the presses in which books are kept from day to day for the use of readers, 309,514. Adding the estimated number of volumes returned to the shelves of the Reading Room, about 674,298, the whole amounts to 1,358,273, or about 4,648 for each of 292 days during which the room was open to the public.

The number of readers during the year has been 114,516, giving an average of 392 daily; and, from the numbers given above, each reader appears to have consulted, on an average, 11 volumes per diem. The average time occupied in supplying a book to a reader has been 15 minutes.

V. *Additions.*—(a.) 34,488 volumes and pamphlets have been added to the Library in the course of the year (including books of Music and volumes of Newspapers), of which 4,015 were presented, 8,846 received in pursuance of the laws of English Copyright, 745 received under the International Copyright Treaties, and 20,822 acquired by purchase.

(b.) 38,043 parts of volumes (or separate numbers of periodical publications, and of works in progress) have also been added, of which 1,070 were presented, 20,127 received in pursuance of the laws of English Copyright, 377 received under the International Copyright Treaties, and 16,469 acquired by purchase.

(c.) The number of sets of Newspapers published in the United Kingdom and received under the provisions of the Copyright Act during the past year has been as follows, viz.: 312 published in London and its suburbs, 1,061 in other parts of England and Wales, 171 in Scotland, and 133 in Ireland. 47 volumes, and 575 numbers of Newspapers belonging to different sets, have been purchased; and 2,163 numbers have been presented.

(d.) 6,412 pieces of Music have been acquired, each piece complete in itself, of which 3,730 were received by English and 1,826 by International Copyright, and 856 purchased. 1,981 works of greater extent than single pieces have also been acquired, comprising 1,013 by English, and 192 by International Copyright, and 656 by purchase.

(e.) The number of distinct works comprised in the 34,488 volumes and pamphlets, and 38,043 parts of volumes already mentioned, amounts, as nearly as can be ascertained, to 34,805. Of these, 3,329 have been presented, 10,301 acquired by English, and 688 by International Copyright, and 20,487 by purchase.

12,088 articles have been received in the Department, not included in the foregoing enumeration of volumes and parts of volumes, comprising Playbills, single pieces of Music, Broad-sides, Songs and Ballads, Parliamentary Papers, and other miscellaneous items; the addition of this number to those already given produces a total of 84,619 articles received in the Department.

The number of stamps impressed on articles received is altogether 303,052. In addition to this, 4,504 extra stamps have been impressed on volumes of various collections already in the Library for further security.

Amongst the acquisitions of the year, the following may be specially mentioned:—

A unique copy of a ballad relating to the battle of Flodden Field, written by John Skelton, Poet Laureate to Henry VIII., and printed by Richard Faques, or Fawkes, probably in 1513, immediately after the battle. The ballad, which is entitled: "A ballade of the Scottyshe Kynge," has been hitherto unknown, but the verses, in a much altered form, were inserted in the "Treatyse of the Scottes," which forms part of "certayne bokes compyled by Mayster Skelton," published after Skelton's death by Richard Lant and others. The two leaves of which the ballad consists were discovered recently, lining the wooden cover of an old folio volume which had lain for many years neglected on the floor of a garret in a farm house at Whaddon, in Dorsetshire.

A curious tract, of which no other copy is known, entitled, "The metynge of Doctor Barons and Doctor Powell at Paradise Gate and of theyr comunicacion, bothe drawn to Smithfylde frō the Towar. The one burned for Heresy, as the Papistes do saye truly, and the other quartered for popery and all within one houre." The work is a dialogue in verse between Dr. Powel and Dr. Barnes on their way to execution, and refers to the extraordinary circumstances attending the double execution in 1540, when, as related by Foxe, in the Acts and Monuments, three Protestants, condemned for heresy, and three Papists

for denying the royal supremacy were executed at the same time, in consequence of the divided opinion in the King's Council: "For as the one part of the Council called for the execution of Barnes, Garret, and Jerome; so the other part, likewise, called for the execution of the law upon Powel, Fetherstone, and Abel; which six, being condemned and drawn to the place of execution, two upon a hurdle, one being a Papist, the other being a Protestant, thus, after a strange manner, were brought into Smithfield, where all the said six together, for contrary doctrine, suffered death; three by the fire, for the gospel; the other three by hanging, drawing, and quartering, for popery." Barnes and Powel were placed on the same hurdle, "Which spectacle so happening upon one day, in two so contrary parts or factions, brought the people into a marvellous admiration and doubt of their religion, which part to follow and take."

A copy of the very rare edition of the Latin Bible according to the Vulgate, published by Hugo a Porta at Lyons in 1538, and known as the Holbein Bible, from the fact of the Old Testament being illustrated throughout with the woodcuts by Holbein, which afterwards appeared in the various editions of the "*Historiarum veteris Instrumenti icones*." The extremely rare woodcut of the Fall of Man was, however, omitted from these, and is only to be found in this edition of the Bible.

Progress has been made in completing the series of specimens of early typography. Upwards of one hundred and fifty books printed during the 15th century, many of them unrecorded by Hain, have been added to the Collection during the year.

Amongst the acquisitions of interest in books of later date may be mentioned, "*La Coronica de Florambel de Lucea*," one of the rarest of the Spanish romances of chivalry, printed at Seville in 1548. An edition of the romance of Valentine and Orson, printed at Lyons, by Olivier Arnoullet, in 1539. An early edition of Joinville's "*Histoire et Chronique de Saint Louis*," Poitiers, De l'imprimerie d'Enguilbert de Marnef; this edition, which is undated, differs from that described by Brunet as the first edition. The rare collection of moral poems of Francisco de Castilla, entitled, "*Theorica de Virtudes*," printed at Saragossa in 1552. "*Le siècle dore*," of G. Michel, Paris, 1521. "*Les œuvres de C. Marot*," A. Bonnemere, Paris, 1539. "*Les Omonimes, satire des moeurs corrompues de ce siècle par Antoine du Verdier*," Paris, 1572. Sonnet de Courval, "*Satyre Menipée sur les poignantes traverses et incommoditez du Mariage*," Paris, 1610.

Several additions have been made to the collection of books printed on vellum, amongst which may be mentioned a fine book of Hours, in the binding of Henry III. of France, printed at Paris by Verard, in 1503; this edition is of great rarity, and is not mentioned by Brunet; a copy of Luther's German Bible, in 4 vols., Luneburg, 1626-27; and a rare early Lutheran Service Book, "*Alle Kirchen Gesang und Gebeth, etc.*," with numerous woodcuts, printed at Leipsic, 1529, 8°.

Among the acquisitions of note added to the collection of Chinese works during the past year are the following: A quarto edition, beautifully printed on Corean paper, of the Book of History, compiled by Confucius. A work on early inscriptions professing, in some instances, to date back to the Shang Dynasty (B.C. 1766-1154). Several works on the early history of the Mongols and the tribes of North Eastern Asia. A number of translations into Chinese of well-known English works, such as Tyndall's Lectures on Light and Heat, Sir George Nares's Navigation, etc.

The Music Collection has received many important additions, consisting chiefly of foreign antiquarian works of the greatest rarity, among which may be cited: T. Tovar's "*Libro de musica pratica*;" Baltazarini's "*Balet comique de la royne*;" the first edition of Guidetti's "*Directorium Chori*," and a Gradual, hitherto undescribed, without imprint or date, but probably printed at Venice in 1505, and presumably the first ever printed from moveable metallic music type. The following works, and even the names of their composers, are, in most cases, wholly unknown to bibliographers: Bötticher, "*Trost Gesang aufs dem 73 Psalm*," Erfurt, 1617. Finnolt, "*Den 76 Psalm*," Erfurt, 1619. Hancke, "*Evangelia*," Breslau, 1617. Küner, "*Geistliche Lieder*," Strasburg, 1615. Münnich, "*Sacræ Cantiones*," Venetiæ, 1611. Nisius, "*Zwene christliche Psalmen*," Erfurt, 1593. C. Trost, "*Psalmus cxvii.*," Jena, 1621. Pesori, "*I concerti armonici di Chitarriglia*," and "*Lo Scrigno*," both probably at Verona about 1640. Sanseverino, "*Il primo libro d'intavolatura per la Chitarra*," Milano, 1621, and Belli d'Argenta, "*Canzonette a quattro*," Ferrara, 1596.

Amongst the rare acquisitions in this class may be mentioned the following works, many of which are wanting in the great foreign collections: Garnersfelder, "*Der gantz Psalter Davids*," Nurnberg, 1542. Orlando di Lasso, "*Selectissimæ Cantiones*," first edition, Norimbergæ, 1568. Jachet, "*Motecta quinque vocum*," Venetiis, 1553. Isnard, "*Missarum lib. secundus*," Venetiis, 1581. C. de Rore, "*Motetta*," Venetiis, 1545. A. Willaert, "*Musica quatuor vocum*," Venetiis 1545; and "*Musica quinque vocum*," Venetiis, 1560.

A considerable amount of miscellaneous music has also been purchased, including scores of early French ballets and operas, English 18th century ballads and songs, &c.

Amongst the most important donations have been:—A very large collection of the books, administrative reports, statistical documents, and other official publications of the Government in the various Provinces of India. Presented by the Secretary of State for India.

An extensive series of reports and other miscellaneous documents relating to State Institutions

Institutions in Massachusetts. Presented by the Trustees of the Boston Public Library, through the instrumentality of Mr. Justin Winsor.

A collection of similar documents relating to Harvard College. Presented by the President and Fellows of that University.

A series of the Collection des Inventaires, Sommaires des Archives of France. Presented to the Trustees by the French Minister of the Interior.

The executive and legislative documents and other official publications of the Government of the United States of America. Presented by the United States Government.

Geo. Bullen.

DEPARTMENT OF MAPS, CHARTS, PLANS, AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWINGS.

Mr. Major has the honour to lay before the Trustees the following report of progress made in the Cataloguing and Arrangement of Maps, Charts, &c., and Account of Accessions in the year 1878.

I. *Cataloguing and Arrangement*.—(a.) The number of titles (including both main-titles and cross-references) written for the Catalogue of Maps and Charts during the year amounts to 7,866; those transcribed fourfold for insertion, to 7,469.

(b.) Press-marks have been applied to 2,183 maps and 6,542 titles. The number of small hand-slips written for press-marks is 2,098, and 1,535 hand-slips of purchases have been made; 201 hand-slips of topographical views and ground-plans have also been written. 4 Indexes have been made for Atlases, and 3 Indexes for topographical views and ground-plans, and 54 new Indexes have been written for the Catalogue. 14,500 titles (Turn.—Zz) have been re-arranged for laying down in new volumes of the Catalogue.

(c.) 1,391 Maps, in 4,242 sheets, and 280 Atlases, have been entered for the binder, and 290 volumes and 619 Maps have been returned from the binder, the former bound, and the latter mounted, 444 on cards, and 175 on union. 30 sheets of the Ordnance Survey have been mounted. 58 volumes have received separate letterings.

(d.) An incorporation has been made into 3 copies of the Catalogue of 2,841 Titles, in all 8,523 Titles, necessitating the removal in the three copies of 1,395 Titles, and the addition to each copy of 3 new leaves. 5,074 slips of the line-copy of the Catalogue have been taken up. 29,273 slips (Schl. to the end of Z) have been relaid in order to form new volumes; there has also been an additional incorporation into this copy of 1,576 slips of new Titles. 36,245 slips of the second copy of the Catalogue have been taken up. 41,641 slips (Reich. to the end of Z) have been relaid in order to form new volumes; there has also been an additional incorporation into this copy of 1,876 slips of new Titles. 121,958 slips of the third copy of the Catalogue have been taken up. 113,577 (Black to Wo.) have been relaid; and there has been an additional incorporation into this copy of 7,091 slips of new Titles. 5,500 slips of the fourth copy of the Catalogue have been revised, and incorporated with the main series. 514 new volumes have been bound.

(e.) The number of Atlases returned to their shelves from the Reading Room was 716, the number of Maps 1,053, making a total of 1,769.

(f.) The number of Stamps impressed on Maps was 14,638.

II. *Additions*.—(a.) The number of Maps which have been received by the Copyright Act is 876, in 2,728 sheets, and 25 Atlases and 6 parts of Atlases have also been received by copyright; 319 Atlases and 1,246 Maps, in 8,539 sheets, have been obtained by purchase; and 7 volumes and 612 Maps and Drawings, in 816 sheets, have been presented.

Besides the students who have consulted Maps and Atlases in the Reading Room, there have been in the course of the year 316 visitors to the Department on special geographical inquiries.

Among the most interesting acquisitions of the year are the following purchases:—

A photographic reproduction of a Hydrographical Chart on parchment, of the date of 1385, in the Royal Archives, Florence, comprising the Atlantic as far as Cape Bojador, at that time the ne plus ultra of geographical discovery southward, to Syria and the Black Sea eastward. On this chart, which is earlier by nearly half a century than the effective discovery of the Azores by Diego de Seville and other navigators under the auspices of Prince Henry the Navigator, we find the islands of San Miguel and Santa Maria laid down, but with an illegible inscription, while the islands of San Jorge, Fayal and Pico are described as "Insule de Ventura" and "Columbis," and Terceira is named "Insula de Brazi," so called from the Brazil wood with which it abounded, thus preceding its famous namesake in South America by a century and a quarter. The Chart bears the following epigraph, "Guil[ie]lmus Solerij civis Maioricarum [i.e., native of Soller in Majorca] me fecit anno a Nat. Domini Mcccxxxv."

A photographic reproduction of a Hydrographical Chart on parchment, also late in the fourteenth century, in the Royal Archives, Florence, comprising the Mediterranean and Black Seas. It bears the following epigraph, "Presbiter Joannes rector Sancti Marci de Porta Janue me fecit."

A series, very rare, of 11 Plans, Perspective Views and Sectional Drawings of the Escorial, engraved and published in 1587 by Pierre Perret, of Antwerp, from the original drawings by the Architect, Juan de Herrera, the pupil and successor of Juan Bautista de Toledo, who laid the first stone of the Escorial in 1563. To Herrera is attributed the plan of the church. To this copy is appended a reprint on one sheet of the descriptive catalogue or summary published by Herrera in 1589, Madrid, small 8vo., "Sumario y breve declaracion," &c., now excessively scarce, only three copies being known, one of which is in the Library of the British Museum.

Drawn Plan and Measurements of the Alhambra, by Owen Jones and J. Gourv.

A view in indian-ink of Pendennis Castle and the Town of Falmouth, by Bernard Lens, senior [1700?].

And the following presentations:—

Three Maps of the Battlefield of Gettysburg, colored differently to show the positions of troops on July 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, 1863; laid down in the office of Chief Engineers, U.S. Army, but not for general distribution, only a limited number being issued. Presented by Chief of Engineers, Washington, U.S.

A collection of 220 engravings, photographs, drawn views, and ground-plans on 199 sheets, of churches, castles, abbeys, &c., in Great Britain and Normandy; the drawings, with the exception of a ground-plan of Great Malvern Abbey Church, by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, executed by the donor of the entire collection, the Rev. Precentor and Prebendary Mackenzie E. C. Walcott; and

A collection of 96 Topographical Drawings in sepia, on 96 sheets, of various places in Italy, by John Henderson, Esq., father of the late John Henderson, Esq., F.S.A.; presented by his executor, A. W. Franks, Esq., Keeper of the Ethnographical Department, British Museum.

R. H. Major.

DEPARTMENT OF MANUSCRIPTS.

1. *Catalogue of Romances.*—Articles in forty-three different Manuscripts have been described or revised, relative to British and English traditions, principally on the subjects of Arthur, Havelok, Guy of Warwick, Fulk Fitz Warine, and Robin Hood.

Sheets N to T have been corrected and printed off.

2. *Catalogue of Ancient Manuscripts.*—Descriptions of the following Manuscripts have been written or revised:—Cotton Tiberius A. XIV, XV art. 3, C. II; Claudius B.V.; Caligula A. XV; Galba A. XVIII; Otho A. I, B. VI; Vespasian A. I, B. VI art. 2, B. XIV; Titus C. XV; Domitian IX; Cleopatra A. III; Harley 208, 1,775, 2,674, 2,686, 2,736, 2,782, 2,793, 2,965, 3,024, 3,026, 3,063, 4,980, 5,041, 5,694, 5,787, 5,792, 7,653; Royal 2 A. XX, 4 A. XIV, 7 C. XII, 1 D. V–VIII, 1 E. VI, 5 E. XIII, 8 E. XV; Arundel 125, 166, 213, 375, 393, 547; Burney 340, 408; Additional 5,111, 10,459, 11,300, 11,852, 11,878, 11,880, 14,637, 14,638, 14,642, 15,350, 15,602, 17,210, 17,211, 17,212, 17,471, 18,304, 18,322, 18,325, 18,332, 18,344, 18,347, 18,349, 18,350, 19,390, 19,961, 20,002, 24,144, 25,600, 26,118, 29,276, 29,972; Egerton 1,046; and Papyri XXXVII, XCVIII, CVII, CVIII.

3. *Catalogue of Spanish Manuscripts.*—An Appendix and Index are in course of preparation.

4. *Catalogue of Additions.*—The slips of the General Index to the two volumes of the Catalogue of Additions for 1854–1875 have been arranged and finally revised for the letters A–F.

5. *Catalogue of Rolls, Charters, and Seals.*—The Additional Charters 24,816–24,819, 24,885–25,927, 25,959–26,024, acquired in the years 1876–1878, have been described.

The descriptions of Cotton Charters I.1.—XIV. 2; Royal Rolls 14 B. I–14 B. LII; Additional Charters 24,915–25,011, 25,928–25,958; and of Egerton Charters 258–416, have been revised.

Part IV. of the Facsimiles of Ancient Charters has been revised and printed off. An Index to the whole series is in course of preparation.

Additional Charters 25,979–26,072 have been arranged.

The Laing Collection of Casts of Scottish Seals has been numbered and arranged, and a register and index of the description-slips have been made.

The Doubleday Collection of Casts of Miscellaneous Seals has been finally numbered and arranged; and the descriptions have been numbered and verified.

The

The preparation of an Index of names and subjects to the several collections of Rolls, Charters and Seals, has been continued.

The description-slips of the original seals, casts, and bulls contained in various collections have been distributed into classes for the Seal Catalogue; and 106 Seals attached to Charters lately acquired have been described.

6. *Registration*.—The Registers of the Additional and Egerton MSS. have been continued to the latest acquisitions; and an Index prepared for the years 1876–1878.

7. *Arrangement of Papers, &c.*—Additional MSS. 23,113–23,138, 23,242–23,251, 30,115, 30,116, 30,320, 30,324–30,331, 30,343–30,349, 30,516, 30,521, 30,525–30,766, 30,797, 30,803–30,807, 30,809, 30,865–30,896, 30,900–30,934, and 30,950–30,970, have been arranged for binding.

8. *Binding*.—Seven hundred and seventeen Manuscripts, recently acquired, one hundred and ninety-one Manuscripts of the old collections, and two Papyri, have been bound or repaired. Fifty-four Registers and Catalogues, and eighty-two printed books of reference have been bound.

Verification.—The several Collections of Manuscripts have been verified by the shelf-lists.

Transcription.—The following Catalogues and Indexes have been copied in four-fold:—

The Catalogue of Harley Charters, from 43 A. 1 to 43 C. 51; and from 58 I. 1 to 58 I. 53.

The Catalogue of Royal Rolls, from 14 B. I to 14 B. LII.

The Catalogue of the Cotton Charters, from I. 1 to XIII. 48.

The Catalogue of the Additional Charters 22,148–26,024.

Miscellaneous.—Cotton Fragments I—XXIX have been described.

The Guide to the Autographs and Manuscripts exhibited in the Department has been revised and reprinted.

One thousand and forty-five Manuscripts, lately acquired, have been placed and entered in the hand and shelf lists.

Two hundred and two Charters, Rolls, and Seals have been numbered.

The Register of Binding has been entered up for the year.

Twelve hundred and ninety-four Manuscripts and Printed Books have been stamped with a total of 7,305 impressions.

One thousand and ninety-six Manuscripts have been folio'd.

The number of Manuscripts delivered in the Reading Room is 20,971; and of those consulted in the Department, 4,168.

The number of Charters and Rolls delivered to readers is 315.

The number of special visitors to the department during the year is 1,741.

The numbers of Manuscripts and Documents acquired during the year are—

General Collection of Manuscripts	-	-	-	-	474
Egerton Manuscripts	-	-	-	-	86
Rolls and Charters	-	-	-	-	71
Detached Seals	-	-	-	-	58

Among them are the following:—

Three volumes, containing the larger part of the Mozarabic Liturgy, which was generally suppressed in Spain by papal authority in the 11th century, but which survived in a few churches of the diocese of Toledo and was partially restored by Cardinal Ximenes in 1500 and 1502; written in Visigothic characters, and ornamented with coloured initials. Vellum; 10th century. From the monastery of S. Domingo de Silos, near Burgos.

A volume of Prayers of the 9th century, two Breviaries and an Antiphonary of the 11th century; and a Psalter, adapted to the Mozarabic use, of the 10th century; also written in Visigothic characters. Vellum. From the same monastery.

Dialogues of Pope Gregory the Great, and Homilies for the year, of the 10th century; and the sayings of the Egyptian Fathers, of the 11th century; also written in Visigothic characters. Vellum. From the same monastery.

Homilies on Genesis of St. John Chrysostom, in Greek. Vellum; 12th century.

Treatises, in English, on the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, the Seven Works of Mercy, etc. Vellum; 15th century.

The "Book Royal," an English translation of the *Somme le Roy* of Friar Laurent. Vellum; 15th century.

The *Satires of Juvenal*, with glosses and marginal commentary. Vellum; early 11th century.

The *Heroides of Ovid*. Written in Italy in the 14th century.

The *Roman de Troie*, by Benoit de Sainte More. Vellum; 13th century.

The *Vœu du Paon*, by Jacques de Longuion; with miniatures. Vellum; 14th century.

The *Romance of Titurel*, in German verse. Paper; 15th century.

Mathéolus, a satire on women, in French verse; translated by Jean le Fevre from the Latin work of Mathéolus of Boulogne. Paper; late 15th century.

The treatise of Nicolas Upton, "*de Officio Militari*." Paper; written in England in the year 1458.

Selected Psalms turned into English verse by John Croke, one of the Clerks of the Chancery; *temp.* Henr. VIII. Vellum.

Latin poems by Hieronymus Bononius of Treviso [ob. 1517]. Autograph.

Coutumier of Bourbonnois, A.D. 1520. Vellum.

Arms of Knights of the Garter, *temp.* Elizabeth; compiled for Sir Henry Sidney, K.G., who was installed, 13 May 1564.

Original letters of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, to Lady Broughton, one of the ladies of her Court.

Transcripts of State papers and official documents, chiefly relating to France, both for home and foreign affairs, from an early period; made for Henri Auguste de Loménie, Comte de Brienne, Secretary of State under Louis XIII. In 242 volumes. *Received from the Bibliothèque Nationale, at Paris, in exchange for 22 leaves which had formerly been abstracted from MSS. in that Library and purchased by the Earl of Oxford for the Harleian Collection.*

The correspondence and papers of John Wilkes, including his correspondence with Charles Churchill, 1762-1764; his correspondence with "Junius" in 1771-72, among which are 11 letters and notes in the handwriting of the latter; diaries for 1770-1797; and proceedings at his trial in 1768. In 32 volumes.

Letters addressed to the Duchess of Leinster, chiefly in connection with the petition made by members of the family against the attainder of Lord Edward Fitzgerald; 1798.

Original letters of Voltaire, 1756-1777, partly autograph, and of Dr. Edward Young, 1760-1764; addressed to George Keate. *Bequeathed by John Henderson, Esq., F.S.A.*

Translations into English verse, by William Cowper, of the Latin poems and Italian sonnets of Milton; partly autograph.

Correspondence of William Hayley with Lady Hesketh, chiefly relating to Cowper, 1797-1803.

Letters of Robert Southey to his brother, Captain Southey, and to Charles Danvers; 1794-1831.

"A New Catechism for the use of the Natives of Hampshire;" in the autograph of Richard Porson. *Presented by Samuel Sharpe, Esq.*

Collections, indexes, and extracts from native historical works, made by Sir H. M. Elliot, K.C.B., for his *History of India*. In 22 volumes.

Several volumes of Church music, motetts, anthems, etc., by Italian and other composers of the 16th to 18th centuries.

Italian and French madrigals of the 16th century.

Motetts, anthems, etc., by George Jefferies, services by Dr. Benjamin Rogers, and airs by John Cooper, of the 17th century.

Anthems and other compositions by Henry Purcell; partly autograph.

Songs, overtures, and other compositions of Charles Dibdin, with the libretti of his musical entertainments and operas. Autograph. In 21 volumes.

Full scores of operas by Pergolese, Zingarelli, Rossini, Meyerbeer, Mercadante, Bellini, and other composers.

Charter of Stefano Dabissa, King of Servia and Bosnia, A.D. 1395. *Servian*. With the great seal appended.

Leaden bullæ, chiefly of French princes and nobles of the 13th century, and including one of Henry I. or II., de Lusignan, King of Cyprus, and one of Robert of Anjou, King of Naples, A.D. 1309-1343.

E. Maunde Thompson.

ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS.

Dr. Rieu has the honour of reporting to the Trustees on the progress of work in his Department, and the additions made thereunto in the year 1878, as follows:

I.—*Arrangement and Cataloguing.*

The final revision and transcription for press of the Persian Catalogue has been carried on through the sections entitled, "General History of India, Sultans of Dehli, Timurides, Local History of India, Biography, and Lives of Saints."

Fifteen sheets of the same catalogue (signed GG—XX) have been passed through the press.

Detailed descriptions have been prepared of 278 manuscripts, viz., Or. 1619–1896, for the Special Catalogues.

Three hundred and two manuscripts, viz., Or. 1595–1896, have been labelled and entered into the Descriptive List of Oriental MSS.

The Manuscripts marked Or. 1491–1565 have been incorporated into the Indices of the Arabic Catalogue.

The Manuscripts acquired in 1877 have been entered into the Oriental Register, the classed Oriental Inventory, and the Reading Room Copy of the Descriptive List of Oriental Manuscripts.

The unbound papers forming part of the Elliot Collection have been sorted and arranged into volumes.

Three hundred and sixty-five Manuscripts have been folio'd and stamped, and 413 have been bound and placed on the shelves.

II.—*Acquisitions.*

The number of Manuscripts added during the year to the Oriental Collection is 467, viz., 446 by purchase, and 21 by donation, as follows:—

Persian -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	412
Arabic -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Japanese -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Hindustani -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Pali -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Hebrew -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ethiopic -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Syriac -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sanscrit -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malayalma -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Panjabi -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Turkish -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL - - -									467

An acquisition of exceptional importance made during the year is the collection formed by the late Sir Henry Miers Elliot, K.C.B., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India. During an official residence of upwards of 20 years in India Sir H. Elliot was actively engaged in the task of collecting and compiling all the procurable materials for the history of that country under the Mohammedan rule. The results of his research have been in part embodied in a posthumous work entitled "The History of India, as told by its own Historians," and comprising in eight large volumes detailed accounts of 143 historical works, with extracts from their contents in English. Sir H. Elliot's collection contains, besides the original texts of nearly all those works, a large number of local histories, biographies, collections of letters, geographical treatises, etc., illustrating Indian history, and some works on other subjects. It consists of 421 manuscripts, mostly Persian, and a large quantity of unbound papers, partly notices on historical manuscripts preserved in various Indian libraries, partly translations of historical works prepared for Sir H. Elliot. The following are a few of the more important manuscripts:

Hadikat al-Akālīm, an extensive geographical work treating especially of India, by Allah yār Balgrāmi.

Tārīkh i Baihaki, a history of Sultan Mas'ūd Ghaznavī; several copies.

Tārīkh i Mubārak-shāhī, or history of the Sultans of Dehli; brought down to A.H. 838; a very rare work.

Vāki 'āt i Mushtākī, a history of the Afghan dynasties of India, by Rizk Ullah Mushtākī; 16th century.

A new recension of the memoirs of Bābar, by Shaikh Zain.

- A new recension of the memoirs of Humāyūn, by Ilaḥdād Faizī.
 The authentic memoirs of Jahāngīr, with a continuation by Muhammed Hādī.
 Ikbāl Nāmah; the very scarce first and second volumes, treating of the reigns of Bābar, Humāyūn, and Akbar.
 Takmilah i Akbar Nāmah, a history of the latter part of Akbar's reign, by 'Ināyat Ullah.
 Savānih i Akbarī, a critical history of Akbar, by Amīr Ḥaidar Balgrāmī, a very rare work.
 Ahsan ut-Tavārikh, an extensive work on general history, written under Jahāngīr, by Hasan Khākī.
 'Ibrat Nāmah, a detailed account of the successors of Aurangzīb, down to Muhammad Shāh, by Muhammad Kāsim.
 A full history of Muhammad Shāh, from his birth to A.H. 1160, by Muhammad Bakhsh.
 A detailed history of Shāh 'Ālam, brought down to A.H. 1204, by Ghulām 'Alī Khān.
 Another account of the same reign, ending with A.H. 1196, by Manā Lāl.
 Chach Nāmah, a legendary history of the Conquest of Sind by the Arabs.
 Beglar Nāmah and Tarkhān Nāmah, histories of the Arghun and Tarkhān dynasties in Sind.
 Tuhfat ul-Kirām, a detailed history of Sind, by 'Alī Shīr.
 Chronicle of Gujrāt, from the origin of its dynasty to the time of Mahmūd Shāh, A.H. 863.
 History of Gujrāt, from A.H. 932 to the Conquest of Akbar, by Shāh Abu Turāb.
 History of Nāsir Shāh, King of Mālvah, A.H. 894-906.
 History of Panjāb from the earliest times to the English Conquest, by Ghulām Muhyi ud-Dīn.
 Another work on the same subject, by Ganesh Dās.
 Rāj Darshanī, a history of the Rajahs of Jamoo, by the same.
 History of Panjāb, from the death of Ranjīt Singh to the proclamation of Dulīp Singh, by Muhammad Naki, of Peshawur.
 History of the Durānī dynasty in Afghanistan, from its origin to A.H. 1213, by Imām ud-Dīn.
 History of the tribes and clans of Afghanistan under the Durānī dynasty, by Sayyid Mahmūd.
 Autobiography of Shāh Shujā', King of Afghanistan.
 Ausāf ul-Asāf, a history of the Oude dynasty from its origin to A.H. 1198, by Imām 'Alī.
 Sultān ut-Tavārikh, a detailed history of the Oude dynasty from its origin to A.H. 1256, by Ratan Singh.
 A work on the same subject, brought down to A.H. 1263, by Sayyid Kamāl ud-Dīn.
 Maāsir ul-Kirām, biographies of Indian celebrities, by Ghulām 'Alī Balgrāmī.
 Tabakāt i Shāhjahānī, lives of the celebrated men who flourished from the time of Tīmūr to the reign of Shāhjahān, by Muhammad Sādik.
 Sharaf Nāmah, an early Persian Dictionary, by Ibrāhīm Kivām; 15th century.
 Kānūn Mas'ūdī, an astronomical work by the famous al-Bīrūnī, a fine Arabic MS., dated A.H. 570.

Among the Oriental MSS. acquired, independently of the Elliot Collection, the following are worthy of notice:

- Specimens of Japanese calligraphy, and inscriptions on ancient Japanese swords. Presented with some other MSS. by Mr. Ninagawa Noritané, of Tokio, Japan.
 A history of Go-ishi-zo-toumo, Mikado, A.D. 1017-1036. Japanese, 3 vols. Presented by Mr. Hanawa, Japan.
 Futuhāt Makkiyyah, a standard work on Sufism, by Ibn al-Arabi. Complete in one volume, dated Zabīd, 1594.
 Kitāb al-Maghāzī, history of the warlike expeditions of Muhammad, by al-Wākidī. This copy of that rare and valuable work, dated A.H. 564, contains as much again as the printed text.
 Kitāb al-Aghānī, notices on early Arab poets. Four detached volumes, written for the library of the Fatimide Khalif al-Zāfir (A.H. 544-549).
 Sankesar, or lives of Saints, and Gebra Hemamat, two fine Ethiopic MSS. of the 17th and 18th centuries. Presented by Sir George Elliot, M.P.
 An Arabic work on the tenets of the Ibathia sect. Presented by Dr. John Kirk, Her Britannic Majesty's General Consul in Zanzibar.

The number of Oriental MSS. delivered to readers during the year was 2,582, viz., 504 in the Reading Room, and 2,078 in the MS. Department.

The number of readers who applied for Oriental MSS. was 423.

Ch. Rieu.

DEPARTMENT OF ORIENTAL ANTIQUITIES.

I.—*Arrangements.*

In the Egyptian division, the following arrangements have been made in the galleries:—

A colossal marble foot has been mounted on a new granite plinth.

A new glass shade has been placed on an Egyptian monument.

Nine Egyptian sculptures have been mounted on granite plinths.

Part of a group of figures has been mounted on a new granite plinth.

A colossal ram's head has been mounted on a granite plinth and had a glass shade placed over it.

Portions of the beard and uræus serpent from the head of the great sphinx have been protected by glass shades.

Five Egyptian tablets have been mounted on stone plinths, and one tablet has been framed and glazed.

In the vestibule the glass over the tablets there displayed has been taken out, and cleaned, and the tablets dusted.

A long papyrus has been mounted, framed, and glazed, and fixed on the walls of the West Staircase.

Two pieces of papyri have been unrolled.

Six pieces of linen have been glazed.

18 frames have been made for Egyptian inscriptions.

12 frames have been made for inscribed tablets.

Six small Egyptian figures have been mounted on pedestals.

120 satin-wood pedestals have been prepared for mounting objects.

Numerous objects have been incorporated in the general collections.

In the Assyrian division:—

Two additional table-cases have been placed in the Egyptian Central Saloon.

Improved locks have been placed on three table-cases in the Assyrian Galleries.

An Assyrian stone tablet has been repaired, and another has been mounted.

An Assyrian sculptured slab has been inserted in the walls of the Kouyunjik Gallery.

Progress has been made in cleaning and securing from decay the Assyrian slabs in the Kouyunjik Gallery.

25 Elamite bricks have been placed in boxes in the Carthaginian basement.

Two boxes have been made for inscribed bricks.

Portions of the Assyrian sculptures in the Nimroud Gallery have been placed under glass.

A stone coffer from Balawat has been placed in the Egyptian Central Saloon.

Several of the table-cases have been re-arranged.

A Babylonian brick has been repaired.

1,010 fragments of ivory have been cleaned.

998 fragments of carved Assyrian ivory have been mounted.

63 fragments of Assyrian carved ivories have been repaired.

250 fragments of Assyrian carved ivories have been protected by gelatine against further decay.

202 Assyrian terra-cotta inscribed tablets have been cleaned.

120 Assyrian terra-cotta tablets have been repaired.

29 fragments of terra-cotta tablets have been secured by wax against further decay.

186 cylinders of hard stone engraved have been moulded.

44 stone hands and three figures from Cyprus have been mounted on stone pedestals.

A Samaritan inscription has been mounted on a stone plinth.

380 impressions have been made of cylinders.

Two cylinders have been repaired.

Four casts have been made of engraved stones.

22 Assyrian cylinders in hard stone have been cleaned.

Five Assyrian bronze objects have been cleaned.

22 miscellaneous objects have been repaired.

10 Assyrian bronze plates from the gates at Balawat have been mounted.

43 fragments of glass have been mounted.

295 Egyptian objects have been catalogued.

326 descriptive slips have been inserted in the Egyptian Catalogue.

Nine slips have been inserted in the catalogue of Gnostic gems.

22 paper impressions of Egyptian sculptures have been described.

3,184 objects have been registered.

331 descriptive labels have been prepared for objects.

An inventory of Egyptian musical instruments has been transcribed for a student making researches.

Tracings have been made of plans to assist Mr. Rassam's excavations.

Transcripts have been made of Assyrian inscriptions.

15 impressions of Greek inscriptions have been made.

II.—*Acquisitions.*

The number of acquisitions made, including fragments, amounted to about 2,550.

Among the most remarkable in the Egyptian division were the following:—

Opaque red disk of glass for inlaying, and four porcelain tiles. Presented by Dr. Grant, of Cairo.

Model in rosso antico of the obelisk formerly at Philæ, and afterwards at Corfe Castle, dedicated to Osiris by Ptolemy Euergetes II., and his wife Cleopatra. Presented by Mrs. Mangles.

Calcareous stone slab, having in bas-relief fore part of a lion, marked by a sculptor's canon. Presented by the Rev. Greville J. Chester.

Pair of silver bracelets terminating in disked uræi.

Four bronze feet of a box or *cista* of the Roman period in shape of winged cynocephali.

Glazed scarabæus, with the name of the monarch Rauser.

Glazed scarabæus, with the prenomen of Thothmes III. and Hasheps, 18th dynasty.

Glazed scarabæus, with the name of Menkara or Mycerinus of the 4th dynasty.

Sandstone face from a figure broken and coloured.

Porcelain figure of Dionysos or Bacchus, from Elephantine.

Bronze figure of Eros or Cupid standing, of the Roman period, from Alexandria.

Terra-cotta lamps, with bas-reliefs of Hypnos or Somnus, and Harpocrates.

Ivory box, with figures slightly engraved, from the Fyoun.

Ivory draughtsman from Alexandria.

Black glazed terra-cotta circular flask of the Roman period.

Bone cylinder, pierced, with the name of Userkaf, of the 5th dynasty: from Sakkarah.

Dark porcelain: two human-headed hawks conjoined.

Fragments of linen bandages with vignettes, and chapters from the Ritual in hieratic; from Sakkarah.

Calcareous stone tablet, with nine lines of demotic.

Ivory ticket of a theatre, circular, having a tragic mask on one side, and on the other VI and the Greek '*stau*,' the number of the row of benches.

Glass figure of Apis, coloured black and white for inlaying.

Blue composition: small jar-shaped bottle with spout, with Demotic inscription: Ptolemaic period.

Blue composition: tall vase, with Demotic inscription: Ptolemaic period.

Silver figure of Zeus: Greek period.

Bronze figure of a philosopher: from Alexandria.

Gold cylinder part of a staff or sceptre, inlaid with paste in cloisonné work.

Part of a porcelain collar, with name of Darius.

Crystal scarabæus, with figures and Phœnician inscription.

A considerable collection of Egyptian objects of small dimensions; presented by General Meyrick, being the residue of the celebrated Meyrick collection. They amount to 840 objects, including fragments. The most remarkable are as follows:

Large porcelain figure of Thoth.

Wax plate with symbolic eye from the flank incision of a mummy.

Part of a glazed figure of a cynocephalus.

Lower part of a porcelain figure of Isis.

Stone head of an Asiatic prisoner.

Wooden tessera from a mummy, with a Demotic inscription.

Black steatite group of figures.

Bronze figure of Bubastis or Bast.

Bronze figure of Osiris, with dedicatory inscription.

Bronze head of Osiris of remarkably fine work.

Part of a porcelain figure of the goddess Taur or Thoueris, inlaid.

Blue porcelain chequered tile in shape of a basket; the hieroglyph *neb*: for inlaying.

Glazed scarabæus, with sphinx and prenomen of Thothmes III.

Glazed scarabæus, with winged uræus and prenomen of Thothmes III.

Glazed scarabæus, with sphinx and hawk.

Glazed scarabæus; man adoring an obelisk.

Glazed scarabæus, with prenomen of Rameses IV.

Among the most remarkable in the Assyrian division are the following:—

Several Babylonian contract-tablets with cuneiform inscriptions relating to loans, sales of property, mortgages, &c., dated in the reigns of the later Kings of Babylon.

The years represented are:—

The 2nd, 21st, 30th, and 41st of Nebuchadnezzar.

The Accession year, and 7th year of Neriglissar.

The 2nd, 3rd, 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, and 16th of Nabonidus.

The

The 5th, 7th, and 8th of Cambyses.

The 3rd, 5th, 6th, 10th, 16th, 18th, and 20th of Darius.

The 218th, and the 155th or 219th years of the Arsacidæ.

Fragments of Babylonian mathematical tablets and omen tablets, a tablet containing curious drawings of birds, men, animals, &c., and an important fragment containing a portion of the annals of the 37th year of Nebuchadnezzar.

Several engraved and inscribed signets and cylinder seals of the Babylonian and Persian periods, and some with Pehlevi inscriptions.

Head-dress of black stone, from the statue of a goddess, containing an inscription of Dungi, King of Babylonia, about 2000 B.C.

The most important of the Antiquities obtained from Assyria by Mr. Rassam, were:—

Portions of the bronze parts of two large folding doors from Balawat. Each door consisted originally of about seven plates of metal about 8 ft. in length, nailed upon a wooden framework about 3 inches thick. Each metal plate contains two rows of repoussé work representing the campaigns of Shalmaneser II. against Khupuska, Ararat, the lake region of Van, Hamath, the sources of the Tigris, Gozan, Tyre, Sidon, &c., &c. The original height of these doors was about 22 feet.

Portions of two smaller folding doors of similar construction, containing representations of the hunting expeditions of Shalmaneser II.

Alabaster coffer, with lid, containing an inscription of Assur-natsir-abla, in which were found two alabaster tablets inscribed with copies of the same inscription.

A large cylinder from Kouyunjik, containing the Annals of Assur-bani-abla. It is the most perfect copy yet discovered of the so-called cylinder A, and contains nearly 1,400 lines of writing.

A piece of a fine historical cylinder of Assur-bani-abla, containing a list of the kings of Palestine and Cyprus, who sent him tribute when on his first expedition to Egypt.

An important fragment of the synchronous history of Assyria and Babylonia.

Some fragments of the Creation and Gisdhubar legends.

A fragment of an Akkadian magical text, the writing exquisitely fine.

Model of an ox's hoof in hard baked clay, inscribed with omens.

A number of fragments of Tablets giving valuable information concerning the language, history, private life, religion, &c., of the ancient Assyrians.

Some portions of small ivory figures (evidently priests holding baskets), of excellent workmanship, from Balawat.

Some glazed ornamental tiles (evidently for the centre of the ceiling of a room), with knobs and hole for cord for suspending lamp, from Nimroud. The knobs are inscribed round their base with the name of Assur-natsir-abla.

A very fine *rhyton* of Græco-Egyptian workmanship.

Portion of a fine moulded glass dish of the Roman period.

A fine cylinder containing an inscription of Nebuchadnezzar.

S. Birch.

DEPARTMENT OF GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

I.—Arrangement.

Twenty-three sculptures and inscriptions, and one hundred and eleven objects in bronze, iron, silver, and lead, have been mounted, cleaned, and repaired; two fictile vases, forty-eight terra-cottas, and one object in plaster have been cleaned, repaired, and mounted; twenty-seven casts have been made from gems; eighty-one gems and twelve gold ornaments have been mounted on velvet covered blocks; four new cases for sculpture, one table case and two glass shades have been placed in the room of Archaic Sculptures, and a new glass shade in the Second Vase Room; four wall cases in the Second Egyptian Room have been made dust-proof, re-papered and arranged; table cases A, C, D, and F, in the Bronze Room have been fitted with new locks and re-arranged; the arrangement of the sculptures in the new Lycian Room has been completed; seven hundred and forty-one descriptive titles have been attached to objects; two thousand and three objects have been catalogued, and four hundred and three objects registered; a Guide to the Second Vase Room in two parts, and a new edition of the Guide to the Exhibition Rooms have been issued.

II.—Acquisitions.

I.—A silver ink-bottle, two silver vase-handles, three objects in jet and one in bronze, all from Cologne.

Presented by A. W. Franks, Esq.

II.—A sardonyx vase which has been burnt probably on a funeral pile.

Presented by the late John Henderson, Esq.

III.—A fragment of pottery from Mycenæ.

Presented by Professor Max Müller.

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IV.—A marble

IV.—A marble *stèle* with relief of two draped figures, one of which has the attributes of Isis. These figures are respectively inscribed with the names Agathemeris and Sempronius Niketes of the Attic deme Kollytos. Published in Böckh's *Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum*, No. 662b. From Athens, found on the road from the city to the Piræus.

Presented by General Malcolm.

V.—A terra-cotta impression of a Roman coin of Elagabalus.

Presented by the Rev. Greville T. Chester.

VI.—A bronze fibula and a small fictile vase. Found on the site of an ancient necropolis, supposed to be that of Suessula.

Presented by Baron Spinelli.

VII.—1. Stamp of the Roman oculist, M. Julius Satyrus, engraved on whetstone. Published in the "*Archæologia*," IX., pp. 227 and 239; Grotelfend "*Stempel der römischen Augenärzte*," No. 49.

2. Part of a lead tablet with inscription on both sides, which appears to be part of an imprecation, *dīra*, of the Roman period. Intermixed with Greek words are Gnostic symbols, and words of unknown import, which are probably magical.

VIII

3. An ivory theatre ticket with male head on obverse, and ΔΙΟΝΥΧ on the reverse.

Θ

4. Steatite; small cup, inscribed ψΙΛ.

5. Four bronze helmets, of which three are of the Corinthian type; the fourth is Etruscan, and was found at Canino.

6. Fragment of mosaic of minute *tessellæ*, representing a male figure holding a cluster of fruits on his left arm from which hangs drapery.

7. A spit, a hook, and the shaft of a candelabrum in bronze.

8. Thirty-three bronze statuettes representing: an Etruscan priest (?), a Term of Dionysos, a Roman acrobat; eight rude figures, viz., Hercules, Jupiter, Mercury, two Cupids, boy with mask, Gaul, Paris; two figures of Venus, seven rude male figures, six figures of Lares.

9. Seven bronze heads of figures, four hands broken off statuettes, eighteen animals, seven heads of animals, a shell, a bunch of grapes and a buckle, a cornucopia and two ornamented feet of vases.

10. Sixteen Roman stamps of bronze.

11. Twenty-one bronze Roman weights.

12. Nine bells, two disks, a pair of small cymbals, two lamps, a small vase, an astragalus, seven clasps for bows, thirteen pendants, and five other objects in bronze.

13. Twenty-seven *spatulae*, three tweezers, seventeen needles, twenty-one *fibulae*, four armlets, six studs, six finger-rings, thirty-two keys, and a small tablet inlaid with the letters POMP.

14. Two Greek weights, nine sling bolts, a shell, and two other objects in lead.

15. An astragalus of bone and a fragment from the top of a vase of rock crystal.

16. Twenty-four terra cotta lamps, and twenty-one small fictile vases.

17. An androgynous figure, mask of Medusa, two female heads, two eyes, and a small disk in terra cotta.

18. Samian bowl with reliefs of Cupid riding on panther, Mænad riding on panther, and Cupid riding on Triton.

19. Samian bowl, plain.

20. Two small fictile *lekythi*.

21. Vase in the form of a horse.

22. Necklace of porcelain beads.

23. Fragments of iron strigil.

Nos. 1-23 were obtained by Sir S. R. Meyrick, chiefly from the collection of Francis Douce, and are presented by General Meyrick.

VIII. *Purchases*.—1. Two pairs of gold earrings, each ornamented with head of a Mænad (?). Found in Crete.

2. An archaic marble statue resembling in general character the statue known as the Strangford Apollo, but of a somewhat earlier stage of art. From Greece.

3. A mitra

3. A *mitra* of bracteate gold, with archaic design of two groups of lions standing confronted.
4. A bronze group of two figures which probably represents either the marriage of Marcus Aurelius with Faustina the younger, or his adoption by Faustina the elder. From Egypt.
5. A terra-cotta figure of a female dancer, wearing a Phrygian cap and a short *chiton*; in her right hand an apple. From Tanagra.
6. A terra-cotta androgynous figure, holding in the left hand a dove, in the right an apple; round the waist a girdle of overlapping scales. This and the preceding figure have had wings, for the insertion of which the sockets remain. From Tanagra.
7. A terra-cotta *lekythos*, ornamented on the front with a figure of Victory standing beside a vase and holding a *phiale* in her left hand. From Athens.
8. Two bronze statuettes of comic actors.
9. A Roman portrait head in marble.
10. A fictile *lekythos*, with black figures on red ground; Achilles and Polyxena at the fountain. From Gela, in Sicily.
11. Five rings in agate, and two in carnelian, engraved with rude designs.
12. An archaic fictile vase, with geometric patterns. From Athens.
13. A terra-cotta handle of a Rhodian *diota*, stamped. From Babylon.
14. A marble statue of the Indian Bacchus, exceeding life-size, and resembling the statue of the Vatican Museum engraved in Visconti, Museo Pio-Clementino II. pl. 41. A similar representation of Bacchus occurs on a sard intaglio in the Towneley collection. Found at Posilipo in 1874.
15. Twenty-four bronze vases, remarkable for their fine condition and the beauty of their forms. Found at Galaxidi, the site of Oiantheia, near Delphi.
16. A gold stud, ornamented with filigree work. Found in a tomb at Cyme in Aeolis.
17. A marble slab, with Greek inscription in five lines, recording a dedication by M. Licinius Alexander. From Sebaste in Judæa.
18. An intaglio in red jasper: Bellerophon riding on Pegasus, and aiming a spear at the Chimæra.

C. T. Newton.

DEPARTMENT OF BRITISH AND MÆDIEVAL ANTIQUITIES AND ETHNOGRAPHY.

I.—Arrangement.

Portions of the wall-cases of the new room on the first floor, intended for the Pre-historic Collection, have been erected, but they cannot be completed until the Zoological Collections have been removed to the New Natural History Museum, as a part of the space they are to occupy is still filled with zoological specimens.

Partly for this reason, and partly on account of the important acquisition of the Meyrick and Henderson Collections, it has been decided to suspend for the present the arrangement of the Pre-historic Series, and to exhibit the collections above named in the cases that have been completed.

The locks of three table-cases in the British Room have been altered to render them more safe.

26 seals have been mounted on tablets, with impressions at their sides.

An elaborate catalogue of the collection of gold ornaments in the department has been commenced, on the same system as the catalogue of finger rings reported last year, and 53 objects have been catalogued, with drawings of them annexed.

The registration has been continued, and 835 specimens registered.

259 card labels have been written for specimens in the mediæval section.

The Meyrick and Henderson Collections have been packed and safely removed to the Museum.

II.—Acquisitions.

The most important acquisitions of the year are those portions of the Meyrick and Henderson Collections that belong to the department, and which will be noticed separately.

Exclusive of these collections, and of the additions to the Christy Collection, the acquisitions have been 620 in number, and may be classed as follows:—

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(1.) British

(1.) *British and Pre-historic Antiquities*.—A pierced stone hammer head, found on the Holyhead mountain, Anglesey; presented by the Hon. W. Owen Stanley.

Half of a stone mould for casting bronze palstaves, found in the River Bann, Ireland; presented by Sir Wyville Thomson, F.R.S.

Two stone balls, with projections on their surface, possibly Late Celtic, and found in Scotland, on the property of the late Mr. Munro, of Novar; presented by Sir Philip de M. Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P.

An ancient canoe hollowed out of the trunk of a tree, discovered in the works of the Victoria Docks Extension, near Silvertown; presented by the Directors of the London and St. Katherine Docks Company.

A number of gold ornaments, chiefly fragments, and 87 British coins, found from time to time on the seashore of Sussex, the coins being duplicates of those acquired for the Department of Coins and Medals; presented by Henry Willett, Esq., F.G.S.

A large standing stone, with rudely engraved designs and inscriptions in the Ogham and Roman characters, found, in 1876, on the farm of Pantycadno, parish of Defynnock, Co. Brecon.

The foreign illustrations of this section include the following:—

A series of rude flint flakes and implements found on the site of an "atelier," of such objects at Giroles, Canton de Ferrières (Loiret), France; presented by Baron de Girardot, of Ferrières-en-Gatinois.

A socket celt made of iron, an object of some rarity, found in the Seine, Paris; presented by John Evans, Esq., Treas. R.S., F.S.A.

(2.) *Anglo-Roman*.—A remarkable bronze helmet of unusual form, discovered in a crushed state in an ancient watercourse, on an estate of the donor, in the parish of Guisborough, Yorkshire; presented by Frederick B. Greenwood, Esq. A Roman finger-ring found on the downs at Winterbourne Bassett, Wilts; presented by Rev. Henry Harris.

(3.) *Anglo-Saxon, British Mediæval, &c.*—An Anglo-Saxon bronze box, found in Yorkshire; presented by Rev. W. Greenwell, F.R.S.

Two embossed brooches, with heads and inscriptions copied from coins, and which have been interpreted to represent King Egbert; found at Boulogne.

Leaden wrapper, in which coins of William the Conqueror and William Rufus were found enclosed, at Tamworth, Warwickshire, in 1877; presented by Rev. Brooke Lambert.

Silver Seal of William de London, found in Ireland, and three ancient watches; presented by A. W. Franks, Esq. A secretum of silver, probably English; presented by the late John Henderson, Esq.

(4.) *Early Christian, Byzantine, Foreign Mediæval, &c.*—An Early Christian ivory medallion, representing an angel, found at Gaza, in Syria; presented by A. W. Franks, Esq.

Three early Christian lamps, and two flasks with representations of St. Menas, from Egypt.

A collection of silver ornaments discovered at Bielowodok, in the Government of Perm, Russia, consisting of a silver dish, numerous personal ornaments, and some iron objects inlaid in silver.

Ten panels carved in cedar wood, with sacred subjects and ornaments in a mixed Byzantine and Saracenic style, from the ancient Coptic Church of Sitt Miriam, or El Moallaka, near Cairo. See *Archæological Journal*, XXIX., p. 128.

Twenty-four matrices of seals, principally Italian.

Remains of an imperial cap and robe, found at Palermo, in the tomb of the Emperor Henry VI., who died A.D. 1197.

Painted wall-tiles from Italy and Spain; presented by the Rev. Greville J. Chester.

Barrel-shaped vessel of early French pottery, found at Glastonbury Abbey.

(5.) *Glass Collection*.—A remarkable cup with figures in low relief, found in a grave at Cyzicus, with iron strigils, etc.; and 32 objects of various dates, found in Egypt.

Five specimens of glass of the Roman period, found in Egypt; presented by G. Travers, Esq. Thirty-two glass vessels found in Egypt, two from Cyzicus, and one from Crete; presented by A. W. Franks, Esq.

Thirty ancient glass beads of various kinds, found in Germany; from the collection of the late M. Hugo Garthe, of Cologne.

Two stamped pieces of glass, apparently Arab weights, found in Egypt; presented by A. W. Franks, Esq.; and fragments of Arab glass from the mounds of Fostat, near Cairo; presented by Rev. Greville J. Chester.

A very rare vase of French glass, with enamelled decoration, on which is a kneeling figure and the name, Estienne Boselon, supposed to be that of the maker, but more probably of the person for whom it was made.

Two specimens of Persian glass; presented by A. W. Franks, Esq.; and two standing cups of German glass.

(6.) *Ethnographical*.—Three ancient Javanese cups of bronze, one of them bearing a date.

A collection

A collection of specimens from the south-west of New Guinea; presented by Sir James Ingham.

A book containing specimens of tapa cloth, etc., from the South Seas, with the localities indicated; brought back by Captain Cook and, in 1837, by Mr. Thompson, of H.M.S. "Imogene;" presented by William Tiffin Iliff, Esq.

Twelve Ashanti weights of bronze, chiefly in the form of human figures; presented by Major F. Sidney Parry.

In addition to the acquisitions mentioned above, the Trustees have been offered as a gift, and have accepted, the principal part of a collection of Chinese and Japanese porcelain, consisting of about 2,000 specimens, collected by A. W. Franks, Esq., and at present exhibited at the Bethnal Green Museum. The collection will not, however, be placed in the British Museum until the New Natural History Museum is completed.

III.—*Meyrick Collection.*

The Meyrick Collection was formed by the late Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, who devoted his attention specially to ancient armour, on which he published the standard work, "A Critical Inquiry into Ancient Armour," which has passed through two editions. An account of his armour was published in "Engraved Illustrations of Ancient Arms, from the collection at Goodrich Court, by Joseph Skelton," 4to., 1830.

The other antiquities and specimens of mediæval art were chiefly derived from the bequest of the well-known antiquary Francis Douce, who died in 1834, and were described by Sir S. R. Meyrick in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1836, under the title of "The Doucean Museum."

Under the will of Sir S. R. Meyrick, the collection passed, with Goodrich Court, into the possession of Colonel Meyrick, and was lent to the Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester in 1857. It was subsequently at South Kensington, when a catalogue was published by the Department of Science and Art.

The collection having been proposed for purchase to the Government, and declined, was offered in detail for sale, and many of the specimens (including the whole of the European armour) were disposed of, some of the choicest finding their way into foreign collections. A considerable number of objects remained, however, in the possession of Major General Augustus Meyrick, by whom they have now been presented to the British Museum, and they include many objects of interest, of which those belonging to this Department may be noticed under the following heads:—

(1.) *Pre-historic Antiquities.*—A stone hammer found in Scotland. Four bronze swords, two of them discovered at Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire, published in *Archæologia*, vol. XIX., pl. iv, another in the New Forest, Glamorganshire, and the fourth in Ireland. Sixteen bronze celts and three gouges.

Bronze objects from the Continent, including a sword found in the Duchy of Brunswick, mace heads from Italy, and arrowheads from Marathon.

(2.) *Anglo-Roman and Anglo-Saxon Antiquities.*—Bronze fibulæ, etc., found in Kent, and a fine Anglo-Saxon brooch without locality.

(3.) *Carvings in Ivory, Wood, &c.*—Fifty-nine specimens, of which the most important are the following:—Among the Ivories; a small casket of the 14th century, with subjects of Saints, in its original metal mounts; eight devotional tablets of the 14th and 15th centuries, including two paxes; a very fine Italian casket of the 15th century, representing the history of Susanna; two smaller caskets of the same kind, and a triptych, as well as eight figures in niches, which have formed portions of a shrine or retable; a very elegant statuette of Venus with Cupid; a satirical bas-relief connected with the history of Colonel Charteris, and representing Orator Henley preaching; a covered cup or salt, probably made for the Portuguese in West Africa, engraved in Shaw's *Specimens of Ancient Furniture*, pl. lxvi; another specimen of the same kind, but more truly native in design; and seven East Indian carvings, some of them of unusual excellence.

Among wood carvings should be noticed a casket of the commencement of the 15th century, beautifully ornamented with diapers of hearts and the crowned letters M. R.; it has been published as having belonged to Margaret Tudor, and her grand-daughter, Mary, Queen of Scots, but of this there is no evidence. A statuette of a female Saint of the 15th century, six knife sheaths, and a spoon of German work, most elaborately carved.

An early Byzantine tablet, with the Blessed Virgin, carved in black stone.

(4.) *Enamelled Work.*—Nineteen specimens; sixteen of them of champlevé work of the 13th century. They include two crozier heads of Limoges work, one of them engraved in *Archæologia*, vol. XVIII. pl. xxx., a pyx, a shrine with the martyrdom of St. Thomas à Becket, said to have come from Croyland Abbey; four fine basins of the 13th century, with figures of knights and ladies, coats of arms, monsters, etc., engravings of which have been published in *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. IV., pl. viii. and ix. The painted enamels consist of three specimens, a brilliant salt cellar with the Labours of Hercules, probably by Pierre Reymond; a plate painted in grisaille on a blue ground, by one of the Penicaud family; and a fine frame with arabesques, evidently painted by Leonard Limousin.

(5.) *Metal Work.*—This section includes a considerable number of specimens, of which

the most remarkable are :—A statuette of the Virgin and Child seated, early 13th century ; two richly ornamented candlesticks of the same date, a processional cross, a censer, a reliquary, a pyx, and two monstrances ; three dishes of German work ; an Oriental cistern with engraved designs ; some good Italian bas-reliefs, and numerous other illustrations of mediæval and more recent manners and customs. The objects, however, of the greatest general interest in this section are, an astrolabe, made for King Henry VIII. by Bastien le Seney, and the inscribed plate taken in 1793, from the leaden coffin of Mary d'Este, widow of King James II. of England, buried at St. Germain in 1718.

(6.) *Miscellaneous*.—The foundation stone of the original church of St. Mark, Venice, built in 828 by Doge John Particiano, and destroyed in 976 ; see *Archæologia*, XXV. p. 215. A moulded panel of terra cotta, with the head of St. John the Baptist, of German work, circa 1500 ; two dishes of late Spanish majolica ; a piece of tapestry with a bust of Our Saviour, with a large inscription stating it to have been copied from the portrait cut in emerald ; an embroidered cushion front made for the town of Hereford in the second year of James I. ; the front of an Italian *cassone*, of the 15th century, with battle scenes painted and gilt ; three inlaid draught-boards ; one of these has the men, with stamped designs by P. H. Müller, representing historical events from 1687 to 1694.

(7.) *Oriental Armour*.—This is a very important section, in all about 190 specimens, including the greater part of those engraved in Skelton's work, and they therefore form a typical collection, which will be useful to students. Among the many fine specimens, the most notable are the following :—

Body armour and gauntlets of the 15th century, which, from the stamp upon them, appear to have come from the armoury of Mahomet II. at Constantinople ; portions of a suit, composed of a helmet, "the four mirrors" for the body, and two gauntlets, all ornamented with arabesques in low relief and edgings inlaid with gold ; a remarkable battle-axe with three blades, inlaid with gold ; a fine series of scimitars and straight swords, including one that belonged to Tippoo Saib ; two straight spears with richly embossed silver plates on the shafts ; a Japanese weapon, consisting of a long blade mounted as a spear, with socket richly inlaid with gold ; and two Polygar knives with handles overlaid with gold plates.

(8.) *Ethnographical*.—These are not very numerous, but among them are objects, which having been brought to this country in early times, are of some rarity, though they do not present any great desiderata for series so rich as those of the British Museum and the Christy Collection. As, however, they are engraved in Skelton's work, it is important that they should be preserved as type specimens. The larger clubs and spears seem to have disappeared.

These collections have been temporarily placed in the New Pre-historic Room, where they will be arranged in the wall cases, Nos. 1-18, and in two table-cases at the west-end of the room.

IV.—Henderson Collection.

This collection is a portion of the valuable bequests made to the nation by the late John Henderson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., who died 20th November 1878 ; and they are a fitting monument to his well-known taste as a collector, although they do not represent the entire field of art which he studied, the rest of his collections being bequeathed to other institutions or to private friends. Many of the specimens are well-known to art-students, having been generously lent by the owner to various exhibitions, or by notices in works treating of the subjects to which they belong. It is only during a long life that a collector can bring together so many rarities, which in this case have the merit of being beautiful as works of art. By this acquisition, many gaps in the national collection have been filled in a satisfactory manner.

(1.) *Glass*.—This collection consists of about 240 specimens of various ages. Among the antique vases are 13 bottles which have been discovered in tombs in most countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and which there is good reason to believe are Phœnician ; the finest of these is a fluted amphora with zigzags of purplish brown on a white ground. The most beautiful specimens are of a somewhat later period, and chiefly discovered at Cyprus, and they have been selected on account of the exquisite iridescence with which they are covered, which has added greatly to their beauty as well as to their commercial value ; they exhibit every possible hue of rainbow tints ; there are also three fine covered Roman vases from Italy, with iridescence, and a number of fragments. In the Venetian series may be remarked an early blue vase with enamelled scale work, three *tazze* of the early part of the 16th century with enamelled decoration, and some elegant drinking glasses of white glass with blue accessories. Among the German are, a jug, dated 1577 ; a large *Wiederkom* with the imperial eagle, dated 1656, and a covered goblet with a representation of the Fichtelberg, 1691.

There are likewise a few specimens of Oriental glass, Rhodian, Persian, and Chinese.

(2.) *Spanish and Sicilian Majolica*.—Twenty-four specimens. Of these early European wares there are some remarkable examples, decorated with metallic lustre ; especially two cylindrical drug-pots, with ornaments imitated from Arabic inscriptions, and nine fine dishes with coats of arms, and other devices, in the centre.

3. Italian

(3.) *Italian Majolica*.—A very choice collection, consisting of 106 specimens, many of which have been cited in Fortnum's work on the Majolica in the South Kensington Museum. Among them should be noticed several plates with metallic lustre, painted by Maestro Giorgio Andreoli of Gubbio; an early plateau of Caffagiolo ware; a very fine dish, probably made at Pesaro, with a female head, *Lucia bella*; a highly finished plate with the death of the Virgin, after Martin Schoen; a deep saucer with Our Saviour in the Tomb, made at Faenza; a plate, with monogram at the back, representing the heroism of Mutius Scævola; a large plate with the triumph of Galatea, by Niccola da Urbino; and a good lustred specimen, by Francesco Xanto.

(4.) *Rhodian Ware*.—A very remarkable series of this pottery, principally made in Rhodes during the 16th century; numbering 51 specimens. Among them may be noticed a large jug with a Turkish inscription; numerous bottles, jugs, and dishes, richly coloured, and exhibiting in most instances the red pigment in relief, which serves to characterise thisware.

(5.) *Damascus Ware*.—Thirty specimens. This is not unlike Rhodian pottery, but exhibits greater force of colour and some peculiarities in tints and drawing, by which it can be distinguished. The specimens of this ware in the collection are of the choicest character, especially in one peculiar class, of which the exact origin is still considered doubtful by some, but of which the prices are very high; to this class belong a lamp, two candlesticks, a bottle, and several plates. There is likewise a small series of the later wares made in Anatolia.

(6.) *Persian Ware*.—This includes the silicious ware of the Persian factories, and a kind of soft porcelain; in all 71 specimens. The oldest examples are wall tiles of the 13th and 14th centuries, one of them from Veramine, and probably made about 1260. Another, dated A.H. 709 (A.D. 1310), with very fine inscriptions in relief. The predominant colour in the vases is a brilliant blue, sometimes enriched with ornaments in metallic lustre. One very choice specimen is in an Italian mount of gilt metal, added to it in the 16th century. Among the specimens of soft porcelain may be noticed some snowy white bowls, with ornaments pierced and filled in with glaze, good examples of the ware known in England in former times as Gombroon ware.

(7.) *Historical Relic*.—A pair of silver snuffers with medallions in gold, enamelled with the arms of King Henry VIII., and of Cardinal Bainbridge, for whom no doubt they were made while he was Ambassador from England to the Pope. He died in Rome in 1514. These snuffers have been engraved and described in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. X. p. 172, as well as in the Catalogue of Works of Art, exhibited at Ironmongers' Hall.

(8.) *Russian Silver Work and Enamels*.—Forty-two specimens, among them is a bowl of silver gilt and enamelled, used in Russia to wash the beards of high ecclesiastical dignitaries; two other bowls and a casket, all enamelled; a fine silver goblet with inscription round the rim; several shallow one-handled cups, one of them of crystal, mounted in gold and set with emeralds; another of alabaster, mounted in gold filigree with jewels; others of silver, embossed or inlaid with niello. Two candlesticks of rock crystal, set in enamelled copper.

(9.) *Oriental and Venetian Metal Work*.—Ninety-seven specimens, chiefly bronze, and mostly inlaid with silver and sometimes gold. This very remarkable series exhibits specimens of a varied character and origin; some of them made in Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Syria, during the 13th and 14th centuries; among these are four incense burners, inlaid with silver, one of them dated A.H. 641. = A.D. 1243; a circular casket of similar work with the name of Badr-uddin Lulu, King of Mosul, A.D. 1233-1259. An incense ball made for Badr ad-Din Baisari, Emir of Egypt, between 1277 and 1279; a large dish, probably made for the same person, two fine caskets and other specimens. The 14th century is represented by five bowls inlaid with silver, a dish with European arms in the centre, and two candlesticks evidently made in the East for Europeans. To the 15th century may be ascribed a series of covered boxes, a dish and some incense balls. Of a somewhat later date, are two dishes of exquisite arabesque work, inlaid with silver, bearing the name of the artist, Mahmud Ibn-al-Kurdi; a box and cover of still finer work, a large bucket and four dishes, possibly made by Oriental workmen at Venice. Of unquestionable Venetian workmanship, are two candlesticks inlaid with silver, five large dishes covered with engraved designs, and an ewer.

The skill of the Persians in engraving and inlaying metal with gold and silver is well exemplified. Among them should be specially mentioned three covered vases inlaid with gold and silver, with passages on them from the Persian poet Hafiz; one bears a date corresponding to A.D. 1511; a bottle and a large bowl, excellent examples of engraving, with poetical inscriptions. To a more modern period belong two lamps and two vases of pierced work, and several specimens of steel inlaid with gold; among them two birds with the name of their maker, Hadji Abbas. Of Indian origin are bottles and other specimens of Bidree ware, inlaid with silver and gold; a very fine silver box with an inscription in Sanscrit, and a copper vase with figures in silver. There are likewise in the collection a silver horn, or tantour, and amulets, worn by the Druse women of the Lebanon, a Siamese bowl, and an enamelled bowl of Turkish workmanship.

(10.) *Oriental Arms*.—This collection is of considerable extent, numbering 195 specimens, mostly remarkable for their costly character and rich workmanship. One of the oldest specimens is an arm-defence of steel, with remains of inlaid gold, and engraved with inscriptions of the 14th century, with the titles of some sultan; it bears a stamp shewing it to have come from the armoury of Mahomet II., at Constantinople. A very remarkable helmet and arm-defence of steel worked in low relief and inlaid with gold. From the inscriptions upon them, they have been made for Shah Abbas the Great, and bear the date A.H. 1035=A.D. 1625-6. Four other helmets, seven arm-defences, five shields, and a set of "four mirrors," etc., all richly inlaid with gold; a shield, the most elaborate of these specimens, bears the name of its maker, Muhammed Ibrahim.

Among the weapons are nine scimitars of rich workmanship, three puttahs or gauntlet swords, twelve kuttars, a large number of daggers and knives, some of them with handles of jade, in which are set precious stones; one of them, a dagger with a handle of the rare lilac jade, in the form of a horse's head, and with sheath mounts of gold enamelled, belonged to Hyder Ali. Some of the Persian daggers have carved ivory handles, and silver sheaths, set with precious stones; others are entirely covered with enamel. A state axe, which belonged to Akbar Shah, the great Emperor of Delhi, 1556-1605. Two very remarkable guns, one with a damasked barrel and gold mounts, the other richly inlaid with gold. Five pistols, two of them covered with gold filigree. Four Malay kris'es, with carved handles, some of them set with jewels and with gold sheaths.

These arms, when added to those in the Meyrick Collection, and such as are in the Christy Collection, will illustrate very completely the subject, and make an important series.

The collection is being temporarily arranged in 18 wall cases and four table cases at the east end of the new Pre-historic Room.

V.—Christy Collection.

The following progress has been made in arranging and augmenting this collection, which remains at 103, Victoria-street, Westminster:—

The specimens brought home by H.M.S. "Challenger" from New Guinea and the Admiralty Islands, have been arranged in the cases formerly occupied by the Pre-historic Section (removed to the British Museum, as was stated in the Report for 1877), and the specimens from those localities before in the collection have been incorporated with them. Four large wooden bowls from the Admiralty Islands have been mended and exhibited, and a number of New Guinea clubs arranged on a frame.

Six hundred and forty-eight additional slips have been prepared for the Registration Catalogue, with sketches of the objects.

The following donations have been received by the Christy Trustees, and by them transferred to the Trustees of the British Museum:—

1. *Pre-historic Antiquities of Europe, Africa, and Asia*.—Implements of quartzite and flint, and various objects of bone, including a drawing of the head of a horse, in the same style as the drawings found in the French caves; discovered in excavations made in caves at Creswell Crags, Derbyshire, and described by Prof. Boyd Dawkins and Rev. J. Magens Mello, in the Geological Journal, August, 1877; from the Creswell Cave Exploration Committee. Three flint arrowheads from the Mill of Lismore, Aberdeen; from the Rev. W. Greenwell, F.R.S. Necklace of bone and other beads, from a tumulus in the Aveyron, France; from Dr. Emile Cartailhac, of Toulouse.

Stone rubber found near the Pyramid of Abourowash, Egypt; from Rev. Greville J. Chester. Collections of implements, chiefly found at Helwan, Egypt; from A. J. Jukes Brown, Esq., Alexander Christy, Esq., Professor H. W. Haynes, of Boston, U.S.A., and Najeib Mansoor Shakoor, of Egypt.

2. *Ethnography of Africa*.—Fifteen objects from Central Africa, including a remarkable pipe and a fetish idol, from the Neam Neams; the ivory pipe of King Mtesa of Uganda; shields from the Monbutus and Uganda, a wooden boomerang and a chief's stool. Selected from the collection exhibited in the Paris Exhibition, 1878, by the donor, the Khedive of Egypt.

A set of Kafir "daula" from Natal; from John Sanderson, Esq.

Four remarkable knobkerries from Pietermaritzburg, and specimens from West Africa; from the late V. Darbishire, Esq.

An extensive collection of objects from West Africa, chiefly obtained by the late Mr. Dumaresq, when Administrator of Lagos; from A. W. Franks, Esq.

3. *Ethnography of Asia*.—Five ancient iron arrowheads, and an ancient plectrum for playing the goto, from Japan; from Ninagawa Noritané, of Tokio. Various objects from Assam; from Dr. J. M. Foster. A collection of armlets and arrows from Central India, from Major Bloomfield. Specimens of Cingalese pottery, from Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Gregory. Clay pipe from the Kurubhars, Marhatta Country, from W. J. Bernhard Smith, Esq.

A bow

A bow and arrows from the Andaman Islands, from Captain Wilmer; a rice bag from Sumatra, and a clay pellet from Siam, from the Baron de Bertouch; a sarong from Sumatra, from James Collins, Esq.; and a Japanese writing on palm leaf, from A. W. Franks, Esq.

4. *Ethnography of Oceania and Australasia*.—A collection of pottery from the Fiji Islands, from His Excellency the Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, K.C.M.G. Two ear ornaments from Paumotu, and stone implements from Hawaii and Tahiti; from Sir Wyville Thomson, F.R.S. A weapon formed of the tail of a sting ray, from Tahiti; and the club of the King of Soma Soma, Fiji Islands; from W. J. Bernhard Smith, Esq.

Extensive collections from the Admiralty Islands and New Guinea, obtained during the cruise of H.M.S. "Challenger"; by the donors Sir Wyville Thomson, F.R.S., and H. N. Moseley, Esq., F.R.S. A collections of specimens from S.W. of New Guinea; from A. W. Franks, Esq.

5. *Antiquities and Ethnography of America*.—A collection of arrowheads and other antiquities, discovered in Greenland during the Arctic Expedition in 1875-76, by the donor, Capt. H. W. Feilden.

Ten stone arrowheads from Virginia, from Mann Valentine, Esq., of Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A.

Mexican object in clay, from Henry Deedes, Esq.

A collection of ancient Peruvian pottery, stone and bronze implements, from A. W. Franks, Esq. An ancient Peruvian vase, from Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson, D.D., F.S.A.

Fragments of pottery from Entre Rios, Argentine Confederation; from Dr. Ramon Silva, through Sir John Lubbock, M.P., F.R.S.

The Trustees of the Christy Collection have purchased, from funds at their disposal, a small collection of Peruvian antiquities, including two gold embossed plates in the form of axes, and two gold pins; and a number of objects in pottery; all from Arequipa.

The Christy Collection remains open on Fridays, by means of tickets to be obtained at the British Museum. During the past year there have been 761 visitors.

Augustus W. Franks.

DEPARTMENT OF COINS AND MEDALS.

I.—Arrangement.

1. *Greek Series* :—

(a) 605 coins of the Greek world, acquired in 1877-78, have been registered, and 527 incorporated in their places in the series.

951 coins from the Bank Collection have been registered, and 80 incorporated.

(β) *Re-arrangement, &c.*

The coins of Rhodes and Phœnicia, and the Imperial series of Palestine and Mesopotamia have been re-arranged, and the silver pieces weighed.

(γ) *Collections examined.*

Collections belonging to Subhi Pacha and the Rev. G. I. Chester, and finds of coins belonging to Mr. H. Willett, Colonel Prideaux, and Mr. W. F. Douglas, have been examined.

(δ) *Exhibitions.*

258 coins of Asiatic Greece, 239 of European Greece, and 281 of Italy, Sicily, &c., have been selected and electrotyped for exhibition to the public.

2. *Roman Series* :—

(a) 32 coins of various classes recently acquired have been registered and incorporated.

808 coins from the Bank Collection have been registered and incorporated.

(b) *Re-arrangement.*

The silver consular coins struck out of Rome but in Italy, during the years B.C. 93-89, as well as those struck during the Social War (Oscan series), and those issued in Sicily, Spain, Africa, and Gaul, during the first century B.C., have been re-arranged and weighed.

The whole of the Consular and Imperial copper coins from Julius Cæsar to Postumus have been re-arranged, and new heading-cards written where necessary. Descriptive labels have been attached to the cabinets of the series.

3. *English Series* :—

(a) 208 coins and medals, recently acquired, have been registered and incorporated. 210 coins from the Bank Collection have been registered.

(β) *Re-arrangement*.

The English patterns and proofs have been transferred to a cabinet specially made for their reception.

The English gold coins from the reign of James I. onwards have been transferred to a more suitable cabinet.

The English tokens of the 18th century have been re-arranged in fresh cabinets to form a continuous series, and the Scottish tokens of the same period have been re-arranged after the pattern of the English.

An index of undated and private medals has been undertaken, and for this 1,252 slips have been written.

4. *Mediæval and Modern Series* :—

(a) 229 coins and medals, recently acquired, have been registered, and 232 incorporated. 313 coins from the Freudenthal Collection have been registered.

(β) *Re-arrangement*.

The series of early mediæval coins which form the link between the Roman coinage and the regular series of the Middle Ages, has for the first time been completely classified and arranged.

Rectifications have been made throughout the series of German coins, in accordance with the most recent numismatic publications.

(γ) *Collections examined*.

A list of Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish coins in the possession of Mr. Frederik Hansen, of Copenhagen, has been examined, and subsequently 70 coins sent by him have been compared with those of the National Collection, and a selection made.

Two collections of Polish coins, one consisting of 70 gold coins and medals, another of 1,079 coins and medals of various metals, have been examined.

5. *Oriental Series* :—

(a) 1,040 coins of various classes, acquired of late years, have been registered, and 1,186 incorporated.

83 coins from the Freudenthal Collection, have been registered, and 860 registration-tickets written for Arabic, Persian, and Chinese coins from the same collection.

(β) *Re-arrangement*.

The Hindu coins of Kashmir, Kangra, and Nepál have been re-arranged in accordance with recently published information.

The Ottoman and Georgian coins, and Arabic coins issued by Christian princes, have been transferred to fresh cabinets, and fresh labels written.

The Arabic glass weights have also been transferred and re-arranged.

The coins of the following dynasties have been for the first time attributed and arranged under their proper headings: Benec Dulaf; Sájees; Benec Danishmend; Alaweas of Irak; Early Alaweas of El Yemen; Benec-Rasool-Allah; Turkomans of El-Yemen; Serbedarian; Kings of Bidlis; Shirwánsháh; Kings of Anatolia; Emeers of Karamania, of Menteshá, of Magnesia, of Aidin, of the line of Dhu-l-Kadr, and of Harar (E. Africa).

A list of the Oriental dynasties represented in the collection has been drawn up.

(γ) *Collections examined*.

A collection of coins offered by Messrs. Mayhew, Salmon, and Whiting, has been examined in detail, and 110 coins selected for purchase.

II.—*Acquisitions*,

II.—*Acquisitions, 1878.*

Class.	Gold and Electrum.	Silver.	Copper.	Billon.	Lead and White Metal.	Glass.	TOTAL.
Greek - - -	199	291	149	2	2	-	643
Roman - - -	8	4	10	-	1	-	23
English - - -	28	43	23	-	-	-	94
Mediæval and Modern -	13	172	44	-	-	-	229
Oriental - - -	92	394	142	1	-	3	632
TOTAL - - -	340	904	368	3	3	3	1,621

Among the acquisitions the most important are the following :—

a. Greek Series:—

1. Purchased.

103 British gold coins selected from a number found in the sea on the coast of Sussex.

A drachm of Paophis in Arcadia, supposed to be unique.

A remarkably fine tetradrachm of Rhodes, of the best period of art.

Several rare coins of the Seleucid Kings of Syria, among which—

Gold staters of Antiochus I., and Antiochus Hierax.

A tetradrachm of Antiochus I., with the type of a horse's head.

A didrachm of the usurper Tryphon, issued in Phœnicia.

A tetradrachm of Antiochus IX., with the pyre of Sardanapalus as type.

The following were purchased at the sale of Subhi Pacha's coins :—

A very rare drachm of Audoleon, King of Pæonia.

A very archaic coin of Macedonia, type Pegasus.

74 gold staters of the kings of Macedon.

A didrachm of Damastium in Epirus, with the legend ΚΗΦΙΝΩΝ.

An unpublished coin of Acarnania, supposed to have been issued when Antiochus III. was in the country.

A didrachm of Miletus and a drachm of Selge, rare denominations.

An unpublished stater of Lycia, type, a griffin.

A drachm of Timarchus, King of Babylon.

Five archaic electrum coins and five staters of a later period, all very interesting.

An unpublished silver coin struck at Hierapolis in Syria, bearing the name of Alexander the Great.

2. Presented by W. F. Douglas, Esq.

Four coins imitated from Athenian tetradrachms by Himyarite Kings of Arabia.

β. Roman Series:—

Purchased.

A Victoriatius with the monogram of Corcyra, struck immediately after the occupation of the island by the Romans.

An interesting aureus of Victorinus, bearing on the reverse the title of the 10th legion, which was in his reign stationed in Gaul.

γ. English Series :—

1. Presented by A. W. Franks, Esq., F.R.S., &c.

A unique gold medal of William III., presented to H. Scott for services at the Battle of the Boyne (*see* Memorials of Scotts of Scott Hall, p. 261).

2. Purchased.

A [penny of Stephen, struck at Dover, a town hitherto not known among the mints of his reign.

170.

D 2

δ Mediæval

δ. *Mediæval and Modern Series* :—

1. Presented by A. W. Franks, Esq., F.R.S., &c.

An interesting series of coins of the early Counts of Holland, &c.

2. Purchased.

An interesting series of early Scandinavian coins, chiefly Danish.

A medal of Hugo de Ioubenx Verdala, Grand Master of the Knights of Malta.

ε. *Oriental Series* :—

1. Presented by Raghunath Rao Vithal Vinchoorkar, C.S.I.

A large gold Ramtinki medal.

2. Purchased.

22 gold coins of the Amawees of Spain. Of these very rare coins the Museum previously contained only six specimens.

A gold coin of the Samanee dynasty, Nasr II.

A gold coin of Mohammad II., struck at Constantinople, belonging to the first gold coinage of the Ottoman Empire.

A dirhem of the Benee-Dulaf, a dynasty new to Oriental Numismatics.

A very rare coin of Mohammad Ibn Saad, Prince of Murcia, bearing the name of the Caliph of the East.

Catalogues :—

The Catalogue of Greek Coins, Vol. IV. (The Seleucid Dynasty of Syria), has been published, and Vol. V. (The Coinage of Macedon) is in the press.

The Catalogue of Oriental Coins, Arabic Section, Vol. IV., has been completed, and is about to appear, and Vol. V. is in the press.

The number of visitors to the Medal Room in 1878 was 1,539.

The number of visitors to the Gold Ornament Room was 23,143.

Reginald Stuart Poole.

DEPARTMENTS OF NATURAL HISTORY.

DURING the past year the state of preservation and general good condition of the specimens of Natural History have been maintained. The works of conservation have been carried out with more especial reference to fitness of the specimens for impending removal to the New Museum at South Kensington.

The additions registered in 1878 are in number 27,885; of which 20,960 have been received in the Department of Zoology, 6,379 in that of Geology, and 546 in that of Mineralogy.

The exhibited specimens of the stuffed and mounted skins of the Mammalia have received due application of processes in arrest and prevention of decay. Of the few additions which present space has permitted to be made to this series, that of the Grisly Bear (*Ursus ferox*), of the Siberian Snow Leopard (*Felis irbis*), of the Fur-Seal (*Arctocephalus ursinus*), may be specially noted.

The unstuffed skins of the Mammalia are in a good state of preservation, and have received, where needed, the appliances fitting them for future mounting, in regard to the specimens to be selected for the purpose of exhibition in the new Museum now near its completion. The smaller mammalian specimens preserved in spirits are in good condition. All are, as heretofore, available for the purposes of scientific examination and comparison. Additional facility has been afforded to the students of the volant Mammals by the publication of Mr. G. E. Dobson's "Catalogue of the specimens of the order Cheiroptera."

The collection of bird-skins mounted and exhibited is in a good state of preservation; as are also the unstuffed skins preserved in drawers and boxes. These are equally available, with the collection open to the general public, for the purposes of scientific study and comparison. The printed lists and catalogues of this class are steadily progressing.

The proportion of the collections of the Reptiles and Fishes displayed in the public galleries is in a good state of preservation and arrangement.

A large example of the Greenland Shark (*Lamargus borealis*) has been mounted, and forms one of the notable additions.

The stored specimens of Reptiles and Fishes, both dry and in spirits, are in good condition, and available for scientific work.

The nomenclature and synonyms of the vertebrate specimens, both exhibited and stored, have been verified.

Of

Of the invertebrate classes, the specimens of the *Mollusca*, preserved in spirits, with the shell, or removed from the shell, and the species of the shell-less orders and families, similarly preserved, have received due attention, and are in a state of preservation fit for the applications of anatomical research, where such is needful in determining affinity and place in the natural series; available also for comparison with the fossil casts of the cavities of shells, &c., as in the case of the recently anatomized *Spirula australis*, throwing light upon the functions of the chambers and siphon of the extinct polythalamous and siphoniferous shells.

Of the series of shells of existing *Mollusca*, a large proportion is arranged and exhibited in the floor-cases of the Public Gallery. The aim of increasing the attractiveness and instructiveness of this popular series has governed the substitution of better specimens, or of fresher ones, in the place of those the colours of which had been affected by exposure to light. The unexhibited shells, preserved in the drawers of the cabinets, and to which in the present year has been added a large collection of Japanese shells, are in a state of perfect preservation, and are available for the needs of scientific visitors and of students of Conchology.

The proportion of the class *Insecta*, publicly displayed, showing rare and interesting modifications of structure, shape, and colour, and exemplifying characters of the larger natural groups of the class, are in a good state of preservation. The much larger proportion of the *Insecta* in the Entomological Room in the basement, is in a good state of preservation, and is so arranged, in drawers, as to be conveniently accessible for the requirements of the numerous students of this extensive and varied class of animals.

The Lepidopterist will be especially aided by the Catalogue in which rare examples of that beautiful order are described and figured, and of which Part II., by Mr. A. G. Butler, has been published in the present year.

The proportion of the class *Crustacea*, exemplified by representative species of orders and minor groups, exhibited and systematically arranged, is in good preservation. The larger proportion stored in drawers is in a similar condition, through due application of taxidermal processes in reference to their dried state. The proportion of the classes preserved in spirits is in a good state of preservation.

The specimens of the class *Arachnida*, susceptible of instructive preservation in the dried state, including the larger spiders and scorpions, are exhibited in the floor cases of the Public Gallery. Both these, and the similarly preserved specimens arranged in drawers, are in good condition. The numerous specimens preserved in spirits, exemplifying the singular modifications of form and structure in the tracheal division of the class, are in a state of preservation.

The same good condition can be reported of the classes *Annelida*, *Gephyrea*, *Turbellaria*, and *Entozoa*, represented by the specimens preserved in spirits.

The proportion of the class *Echinodermata*, systematically arranged and exhibited in the Public Galleries, is in a good state of preservation.

The specimens in store, both dried and preserved in spirit, have received the attention and care requisite for their continued good condition and availability for study and comparison.

The corals and hard parts of *Radiata* and *Protozoa*, the latter represented by the framework of sponges and by models of the *Radiolaria* and other microscopic forms, now exhibited in detached glazed cases in the Mammalian and Avian Galleries, are in a good state of preservation. The major part of the *Radiata* and *Amorphozoa* are well preserved in store-drawers and cabinets, where they are accessible for study and comparison.

The series of Osteological specimens, including the collection of Horns and Antlers, is in a good state of preservation. Amongst the additions to this series may be noted an articulated skeleton of the Leather-backed Turtle (*Dermatochelys (Sphargis) coriacea*); also skeletons of the male, female, and young of the Chinese deer (*Elaphodes cephalophus*); and a skeleton of the rare Cetacean, *Ziphius capensis*.

The collections of Nests and Nidamental Structures, both exhibited and in store, are in a good state of preservation. The series of Birds' eggs has received a notable accession through the liberal donation of Messrs. Godwin and Salvin.

As exemplifying the illustrative series of Birds' nests, for which space will be afforded in the New Museum, examples have been placed in the Avian and Conchological Gallery of those of *Colymbus cristatus*, *Fulica atra*, and *Alauda arvensis*, with the parent Birds, and, in some cases, the newly-hatched young.

The systematically arranged and exhibited Series of stuffed specimens of *Vertebrata*, and those of the fishes preserved in spirits, together with the Invertebrate species, illustrative of the Fauna of the British Isles, are in a good state of preservation; as are also the specimens of the nests and eggs of the British Birds.

The exhibited series of Fossil Remains, as well as the numerous specimens in store, are in a good state of preservation. The addition, by the liberal donation of Rear-Admiral Spratt, C.B., F.R.S., to the exhibited series of Fossils, of the remains of the extinct Pygmy Elephants, discovered in the Zubbug Cave, Malta, is an interesting and instructive one. To the series of singular Reptilian remains from the Cape of Good Hope, a large addition has been contributed by Thomas Bain, Esq., Surveyor of Roads to the Colony. They were collected by him in districts of the Karoo and Gough formations, and the specimens which have hitherto been relieved of the matrix exemplify new species, or tend to complete our knowledge of those previously defined.

Selected series of the Arctic Fossils discovered during the Expedition of H.M.S.S. "Alert" and "Discovery," under Capt. Sir George Nares, C.B., have been determined, and are labelled and exhibited in the Geological Gallery.

Among these the most noteworthy are the evidences of vegetable life, from Latitude $81^{\circ} 45' N.$, and Longitude $64^{\circ} 45' W.$, a higher latitude than has been reached by any previous Expedition. These fossils are referred by the experienced Botanist Professor Oswald Heer, to genera most of which are no longer capable of existing within the Arctic circle. They were discovered in the black shales of middle or older tertiary age overlying the great coal-seam at Discovery Bay; were collected by Capt. Feilden, R.A., under circumstances of unexampled difficulty, and brought away by most painful and persevering exertions during arduous sledge journeys.

They include remains of kinds of Elm, Poplar, Willow, Birch, Spruce, Hazel, with evidences of a Water-lily (*Nymphaea arctica*), testifying to the existence of probably a small lake, the fresh-water of which must have remained open during a great part of the year, and at the muddy margins of which grew large reeds and sedges (*Carex*). Of the genera, referable to the Families *Taxineæ*, *Cupressineæ*, *Taxodiæ*, and *Abietinæ*, may be especially noted *Taxodium*, represented by a species (*Taxodium distichum miocenum*), of which leaf-covered twigs with the male-flowers were obtained, botanically indistinguishable from those of the species which now exists only in Mexico and the Southern members of the United States of America.

Alterations in the disposition and proportions of land and sea are quite inadequate to account for the change of climate in actual arctic latitudes, to which these fossils, with previously discovered ones from Spitzbergen and Greenland, bear testimony. Geology is compelled to fall back on cosmical conditions effecting change in the direction of the polar axis with respect to the sun's light. Mere augmentation of internal terrestrial heat would, otherwise, be attended with the lethal influence of the continuous darkness of the long Arctic winter night.

The richly augmented series of the Mineralogy shows its usual perfect state of preservation, exposition, instructive arrangement and labelling.

Amongst the Donations to the Zoology is that of the Male and Female Chamois, by His Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown-Prince Rudolph of Austria.

Other notable additions to the several classes of the Natural History are specified in the respective Departmental Reports.

Richard Owen.

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY.

As the time approaches for the removal of the Zoological Collections into the New Natural History Museum, the work of the Department continues to be principally directed with a view to their satisfactory arrangement in the new galleries.

The series intended for scientific study is kept strictly distinct from that intended for exhibition, which series is being selected on the principle that it should contain such specimens only as are instructive to the general public. Specimens of considerable bulk will always be included in the latter series. All deteriorated specimens, as well as valuable types which are of greater interest to the scientific student than to the ordinary visitor, and which are likely to suffer from exposure to light, are being withdrawn from the exhibition series; and in order to lessen, for a time, the labour of registering and incorporating new acquisitions, the purchase of very extensive and unnamed collections is avoided as much as possible, preference being given to individual objects of great intrinsic value, or to specimens fit to replace those which have been withdrawn from the exhibition series on account of their bad condition. However, this object has been only partially obtained on account of the unusually great number of donations with which the Zoological Collections have been enriched during the past year.

I.—Arrangement.

The additions to the Collections of Mammals, Reptiles, and Fishes have been entered into the printed Catalogues.

The re-arrangement of the Passerine Birds, which was commenced in the year 1876, has been continued; and it is hoped that, with the additional help offered by Henry Seebohm, Esq., its more rapid progress has been insured.

The systematic List of all the species of Fishes described since the publication of the "Catalogue of Fishes" has proceeded as far as the fourth volume.

The arrangement and description of a large collection of Japanese shells has occupied all the time of the Conchologist that could be spared from the labour necessary to insure the conservation of the general collection of Mollusca.

The manuscript List of the *Crustacea Brachyura* is in progress; all the accessions to the collection of Crustaceans have been incorporated, the majority of specimens having been identified at the same time. A "Revision of the *Plagusinæ*," a "Revision of the *Hippideæ*,"

Hippidea," an "Account of a Collection of *Decapoda* and *Isopoda*, chiefly from South America, with descriptions of the new genera and species," are the principal papers prepared and published by Mr. E. Miers during the progress of his arrangement of this part of the Collection.

The time of the Entomologists of the Department has been occupied in determining and arranging the accessions, and in describing such of the forms as proved to be new to science. These latter amount to 822 in number, the descriptions having been prepared by Messrs. F. Smith, A. G. Butler, and C. O. Waterhouse, and published in a series of papers in various journals. The systematic arrangement of the Coleopterous family of *Lycidæ* and of the Australian representatives of the genus *Mordella*, as well as of the Lepidopterous families *Limacodidæ*, *Drepanulidæ*, *Saturniidæ*, and *Nycteolidæ*, has been completed.

The collection of *Echini* has been re-arranged.

The work of determining and re-arranging the collection of Corals has been interrupted by the premature death of Dr. Brüggemann, the gentleman who had been entrusted with this task.

The general arrangement of the Bowerbankian Collection of Sponges has been completed, and the special examination of the British series commenced. The large collection of microscopic preparations received with it has been arranged, labelled, and registered.

II.—Cataloguing.

The following Catalogues have been printed during the year 1878:—

"Catalogue of the Chiroptera." By G. E. Dobson, 8vo. (pp. 567, with 30 plates).

"Illustrations of typical specimens of Lepidoptera Heterocera." Part II. By A. G. Butler, 4to. (pp. 62, with 20 coloured plates).

The fourth volume of the "Catalogue of Birds," and the third part of the "Illustrations of Lepidoptera Heterocera," are in the press; and the fifth and sixth volumes of the "Catalogue of Birds" in the course of preparation.

III.—Conservation.

Of the acquisitions of Vertebrate Animals, only examples of large size, or such as will contribute to the instruction of the general public, have been mounted; some have been stowed away, for want of space, and are reserved for exhibition in the galleries of the new building; others are exhibited in the present galleries, though not always at the proper place which they would occupy if space permitted of a strictly systematic disposition of the specimens. Among the specimens prepared for exhibition may be mentioned:—a Snow Leopard (*Felis irbis*), from Siberia; a Hunting Leopard or Cheetah, from India (*Felis jubata*); a Grizzly Bear (*Ursus ferox*), from the Rocky Mountains; a Spectacled Bear (*Helarctos ornatus*), from Columbia; Male, female, and young of the Fur Seal (*Arctocephalus ursinus*), from Pribelof Island; two Antelopes (*Tragelaphus scriptus* and *Euryceros euryceros*), from West Africa; a Wild Sheep from Siberia (*Ovis ammon*); two groups of Birds, consisting of male, female, young, and nest of the Skylark, and of the Great Crested Grebe; a group of specimens of a race of the Domestic Fowl from the Fiji Islands, which had reverted to its wild state; a large specimen of the Greenland Shark from the east coast of Scotland (*Lamargus borealis*); skeletons of a male and female Chamois; a skeleton of a large Leathery Turtle (*Sphargis coriacea*), from the Atlantic, etc.

All the other Vertebrate Animals acquired during the year, and preserved as skins or skeletons, or in spirits, have been placed in the reserve rooms, being not the less accessible to the student.

The specimens of Feline Mammals have been thoroughly cleaned, and many badly stuffed specimens have been either re-mounted or prepared as skins for the study series.

The work of renewing the spirit in the bottles containing Fishes, Reptiles, Crustaceans and Echinoderms, and of securing the safety of typical specimens, as described in last year's Report, has been continued.

The accessions to the collection of Shells have been mounted in glass-top boxes and labelled; also all the specimens of Insects, received during the year in a dry state, have been mounted and labelled; and many of such as had been imperfectly mounted have been re-set.

IV.—Registration.

All the specimens acquired during the past year have been marked with the date of their acquisition, and a separate number corresponding to an entry in the manuscript register of accessions, in which, for future reference, the name of the collector, the exact locality in which the specimens were collected, the mode of their acquisition, and any other valuable information regarding them, are entered.

V. *Acquisitions.*

During the last year 20,960 specimens have been added to the several parts of the collection:—

Vertebrata	-	-	-	-	10,678
Mollusca	-	-	-	-	4,580
Annulosa	-	-	-	-	5,364
Radiata (and Vermes)	-	-	-	-	338

TOTAL - - - 20,960, as compared with:

24,184	in the year 1877.
24,685	" 1876.
25,340	" 1875.
30,699	" 1874.
10,644	" 1873.
7,524	" 1872.
10,577	" 1871.
8,014	" 1870.

The marked increase since the year 1874 is due partly to the acquisition of several celebrated large private collections, partly to the increasing number of donations, and partly to the circumstance that no opportunity is lost of obtaining the numerous desiderata in the Invertebrate series.

The most important acquisitions were the following:—

1. A selected series from the collection of African birds, formed by, and formerly in the possession of R. B. Sharpe, Esq. This series includes those specimens only which were desiderata in the British Museum, and consists of 3,444 named specimens, and 54 types. This purchase has been spread over a period of five years.

2. A collection of 6,650 eggs of birds, formed and presented by Messrs. F. Du Cane Godman, and O. Salvin. It contains the materials collected by them in Europe, North Africa, and Central America, and supplemented by specimens collected by the most trustworthy collectors, such as the late Mr. J. Wolley. All the specimens being well authenticated, and in a perfect state of preservation, this collection is one of the most valuable of its kind in existence.

3. Two valuable additions to the series of Groups of British Birds have been made by Theodore Walker, Esq. They illustrate the nesting habits of the Skylark and the Great Crested Grebe, the parent birds and the nest being mounted with the natural surroundings.

4. A very large collection of Fishes, Shells, and Crustaceans, made by Captain H. C. St. John, R.N., during his survey in the Japanese and Korean seas. It contains an unusually large number of new and interesting forms; the localities of all the specimens are carefully marked; presented by J. Gwyn Jeffreys, Esq., F.R.S.

5. A selected series of 1,057 named shells, from the collection of the late Mr. Henry Adams, containing numerous types of the species described by him and his brother, Mr. Arthur Adams.

6. The "Challenger" series of *Brachiopoda*, consisting of 337 specimens, named, described, and carefully selected, by T. Davidson, Esq., F.R.S. This addition to a previously rich collection renders the British Museum series of recent *Brachiopoda* probably unequalled.

Mammalia.—The additions to this class have been 275 in number, of which the most noteworthy are the following:—

Two specimens of a male and female Chamois from the Tyrol; presented by H. I. and R. H. the Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria.

Two specimens of the Spanish Ichneumon (*Herpestes widdringtonii*) and four Hares from Cyprus and Corsica; presented by Lord Lilford.

Three skeletons of the European Bear (*Ursus arctos*); obtained in Transylvania by C. G. Danford, Esq.

A second series of small Mammals, collected by C. G. Danford, Esq., in Asia Minor; presented by the collector.

A series of the *Mammalia* collected by the Naturalists of the Expedition sent by the Geographical Society of Bremen to Western Siberia; it contains fine specimens of *Felis irbis* and *Ovis ammon*; and three skulls of natives of different tribes, from ancient tombs; purchased.

An adult specimen of the Grizzly Bear (*Ursus ferox*), from the Rocky Mountains; purchased.

Male,

Male, female, and young of the Fur Seal of the Pribelow Islands (*Arctocephalus ursinus*); purchased.

Skeletons of the male, female, and young of a small Chinese Deer (*Elaphodus cephalophus*), from Ningpo; purchased.

A collection of fifty-four Mammals from Cochin China and Gamboja; presented by M. E. Pierre, Director of the Botanic Gardens, Saigou.

Skull of an Ashantee Chief. "This skull was presented to the Governor of St. George d'Elmina, by the King of Ashantee, and represented by him to be the skull of the chief who cut off the head of Sir Charles McCarthy, when that general fell in his campaign against the Ashantees."

Skull of a fully adult Gorilla; purchased,

Nine antelopes from Fantee, among them *Cephalophus dorsalis*, *Cephalophus sylvicultrix*, *Nanotragus perpusillus*, *Tragelaphus scriptus*, *Euryceros euryceros*; purchased.

A second consignment of Mammals from Duke of York's Island, collected by the Rev. G. Brown; purchased.

Male and female of *Hypsiprymnodon moschatus*, a Marsupial recently discovered in North Eastern Australia; presented by Professor Owen, C.B.

Another consignment of the Mammals of Medellin, U.S. of Columbia, containing specimens of the Spectacled Bear (*Helarctos ornatus*); purchased.

A specimen of a rare Bat from New Granada (*Lonchorhina aurita*); purchased.

A specimen of a rare Armadillo (*Dasypus lugubris*) from Demerara; sent by the Rev. W. Y. Turner.

A skeleton of a Ziphioid Whale from the Southern Indian Ocean (*Ziphius capensis*); purchased.

Birds.—The total number of acquisitions (exclusive of the collection of Birds' Eggs mentioned above) amounts to 2,919, of which one hundred and fifty-nine were species entirely new to the collection, and twenty-seven typical specimens. The following accessions may be specially mentioned:—

The typical series of the Birds collected by the Naturalists of the Expedition sent by the Geographical Society of Bremen to Western Siberia and Turkestan; the number of specimens amounts to 205; purchased.

Thirteen rare Fly-catchers from Darjiling, among them five species new to the collection; presented by L. Mandelli, Esq.

A collection of 308 specimens from Cochin China and Gamboja, containing a new species of *Campophaga*, as well as numerous others new to the British Museum; presented by M. E. Pierre, Director of the Botanic Gardens, Saigou.

The type of a new species of *Indicator* from Malacca (*I. malayanus*); purchased.

Seventy-eight specimens from Ceylon; presented by Captain Vineent Legge, R.A.

The type of a new species of Scops Owl (*Scops minuta*), from Ceylon; presented by G. Bligh, Esq.

A collection of 121 specimens made by the late Mr. E. C. Buxton in Western Java; presented by Francis Nicholson, Esq.

Thirty-four Fly-catchers from the Malayan Archipelago and New Guinea, representing seventeen species previously desiderata to the collection; presented by the Leyden Museum.

Eleven Fly-catchers and Cuckoo Shrikes obtained by Dr. A. B. Meyer during his travels in the Moluccas and New Guinea; purchased.

A series of the Hornbills of the Lawas River, N.W. Borneo; collected by H.E. Governor Ussher, C.M.G.

Seventy-five specimens from Sarawak, collected by Mr. H. Everett, among them the type of *Ixidia paroticalis*; purchased.

Forty-seven specimens from the Arfak Mountains, N.W. New Guinea, collected by M. Leon Laglaize; among them thirteen specimens new to the collection; purchased.

Specimens of a race of the Domestic Fowl from the Fiji Islands, which had reverted to the wild state; presented by E. L. Layard, Esq., C.M.G.

Thirty-eight specimens from the Pelew Islands, among them 12 species new to the collection; purchased.

Fourteen Fly-catchers from various South Sea Islands, new to the collection; purchased of the Godeffroy Museum.

The collection of Birds and their eggs made by the Rev. S. J. Whitmee in the Samoa, Ellice, Fiji and Loyalty Islands; purchased.

Eight specimens from the Azores, representing four species new to the collection; presented by F. Du Cane Godman, Esq.

The remainder of the collection of African Birds formed by, and formerly in the possession of, R. B. Sharpe, Esq.; it consists of 900 specimens; purchased.

A selected series from the collections made by Dr. Lucan and M. Petit in the Congo district, and containing six new species; purchased.

Two specimens of a Plumed Guinea-fowl (*Numida eduardi*), from the coast of Mozambique; presented by Lord Lilford.

A second consignment of the birds of Uruguay, consisting of 108 specimens; sent by A. Peel, Esq.; purchased.

Another consignment of the birds of Medellin, U.S. of Columbia, consisting of fifty specimens, sent by Mr. Salmon; purchased.

Reptiles and Amphibians.—The additions to these classes have been 385 in number ; the following may be specially mentioned :—

The skeleton of an adult Leathery Turtle from the Atlantic ; purchased.

Seventeen specimens collected by the Naturalists of the Expedition sent by the Geographical Society of Bremen to Western Siberia ; purchased.

A small collection made by Major Burton in the Land of Midian, and containing two new species of Snakes (*Zamenis elegantissima* and *Echis colorata*), described in the Proceed. Zool. Soc. for 1878 ; presented by the collector.

A small collection of South African Reptiles and Batrachians ; presented by F. P. Mansel Weale, Esq.

The types of the new species recently discovered by Col. Beddome in the Anamallay Mountains (*Melanobatrachus*, *Lophosalea*, *Xylophis*, etc.), and described by him in the Proceed. Zool. Soc. for 1878 ; presented by the collector.

A small collection of snakes from Siam ; presented by W. H. Newman, Esq.

The collections made by the Rev. J. G. MacFarlane in Murray and Cornwallis Islands, and described by Dr. Günther in the "Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.," 1878 ; purchased.

A series of 20 reptiles from New Guinea, most of which were new to the collection ; purchased.

Types of *Lepidosternum floridanum*, *Crotaphytus collaris* and *Holbrookia texana*, new species described by, and obtained from, E. Cope, Esq.

A specimen of a rare Snake (*Charina*) from Western Oregon ; presented by H. N. Moseley, Esq.

Fifty-four specimens from Ecuador ; purchased.

Ten specimens from the Argentine Republic ; purchased.

Fishes.—The total number of specimens received amounts to 449 :—

The most remarkable addition to the British collection is a specimen of the Greenland Shark (*Lamargus borealis*), 15 feet long, captured on the east coast of Scotland in the neighbourhood of Anstruther.

Specimens of a new species of Roach (*Leuciscus irbyi*), discovered by Colonel Irby in mountain streams in the vicinity of Gibraltar ; presented by the collector.

A most valuable collection of 95 fishes, made by H. Batson Joyner, Esq., in Japan. It contains several new species described in "Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.," 1878 ; presented by the collector.

Specimens of a genus recently discovered in the Camaroon country (*Pantodon*) ; purchased.

Another consignment of the fishes of Demerara and Berbice ; presented by F. Beckford, Esq.

Another consignment of the fishes of the Rio de la Plata, consisting of 113 specimens ; purchased.

Mollusca.—The total number of specimens added to this branch is 4,580 ; as in the three preceding years, these additions have been chiefly donations ; besides the important collections of Messrs. H. Adams and Captain St. John, and the "Challenger" series of Brachiopoda, which have been mentioned above, the following may be referred to as the most important :—

A valuable collection made at Malta by Captain H. W. Feilden, R.A., and consisting of 1,044 specimens of land and marine shells ; presented by the collector.

Fifty-eight shells from Mogador ; presented by C. A. Payton, Esq.

Sixty-eight shells from the Gulf of Akaba ; presented by Major Burton.

One hundred and sixty shells from the Andaman islands, collected and presented by Captain L. Worthington Wilmer. This very valuable collection contains many new species, and forms the subject of a paper by Mr. E. Smith in the Proceed. Zool. Soc., 1878.

Forty-one Land and Freshwater shells from Formosa ; presented by Matthew Dickson, Esq.

One hundred and four shells from Southern Australia, among them numerous types ; presented by G. F. Angas, Esq., F.L.S.

Crustacea.—The additions amount to 568 specimens, of which only 55 were obtained by purchase. Besides Captain St. John's collection referred to above, the following donations may be mentioned :—

An interesting series of 16 *Brachyura* from Ireland, among them the rare Mediterranean *Portunus tuberculatus*, a species new to the Irish Fauna ; presented by W. Andrews, Esq.

A valuable collection from Yokohama, containing several interesting forms ; presented by H. Batson Joyner, Esq.

Arachnida and Myriopoda.—The number of specimens added to this branch amounts to 272.

A new species of Pseudoscorpion from Spain (*Garypus saxicola*) ; presented by Sydney T. Klein, Esq., and described by Mr. C. O. Waterhouse in Trans. Entomol. Soc., for 1878.

Sixty Arachnida and 22 Myriopoda from Uruguay.

Fifty-four Arachnida from the Island of Lifu, collected and presented by the Rev. S. M. Creagh.

Five Arachnida and two Myriopoda from Fianarantsoa, Madagascar, collected by the Rev. W. Deans Cowan; purchased. These new forms are described by Mr. A. G. Butler in the Proceed. Zool. Soc. and Trans. Entomol. Soc. of the past year.

The typical series of the Arachnida collected by the Rev. A. E. Eaton on the "Transit of Venus" Expedition in Kerguelen's Land, and described by the Rev. O. P. Cambridge; presented by the Royal Society.

Insecta.—The entomological collection has received 4,526 additional examples, of which 3,137 were obtained by purchase, and 1,389 by donations. They are distributed among the various orders thus:—

Coleoptera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,831
Hymenoptera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	419
Lepidoptera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	691
Diptera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97
Neuroptera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141
Homoptera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Orthoptera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
Rhynchota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127
Anoplura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Larvæ and Pupæ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
TOTAL									4,526

The most important addition to the collection of *Coleoptera* was a portion of the late Mr. Andrew Murray's collection. It comprised his series of the genus *Cutops*, which had formed the materials of his monograph, including the types of *Cutops ascutellaris*, *C. depressa*, *C. spinipes*, *C. vestita*; also his Old Calabar collection so far as the species had been determined, including 132 types. Also the type specimens of *Phanæus velutinus*, *Leucothyreus gigas*, *Chlorota euchloroides*, *C. lineata*, and *Ancognatha crassimanus*, from Quito; purchased.

Twenty British *Coleoptera*, among which were *Trachyphlæus spinimanus*, *Brachyonyx indigena*, *Bagous incertatus*, *Spercheus emarginatus*, *Amaru infima*, and *Apion schönherri*; presented by Mr. G. C. Champion.

The typical series of the *Coleoptera* collected by the Naturalists of the Expedition to Western Siberia, sent by the Geographical Society of Bremen; it consists of 248 specimens; purchased.

One hundred specimens from Formosa; presented by Matthew Dickson, Esq.

Two hundred and twelve specimens from Torres Straits, collected by the Rev. J. S. MacFarlane; purchased.

Forty-seven *Coleoptera* from Honolulu, collected and named by the Rev. T. Blackburn, containing 20 species new to the collection, of which the following may be specially mentioned:—*Blackburnia insignis*, *Oödemus anescens*, *Anotheorus montanus*, and four species of *Proterhinus*; purchased.

An interesting collection of a hundred and ten specimens from Medellín, Colombia, containing numerous species new to science; among them:—*Lycomedes burmeisteri*, *Chauliognathus excellens*, *Præpodes annulonotatus*, *Prosopodonta punctata*, *Arescus lævicollis*, *Epilachna bituberculata* and *Cyclomorpha glabialis*, described by Mr. C. O. Waterhouse in "Cistula Entomologica," Vol. II.; purchased.

Twenty-five specimens from Jamaica, collected by J. J. Bowrey, Esq., containing several new and interesting species, described by Mr. C. O. Waterhouse, in Trans. Ent. Soc. 1878; presented by the collector.

Three collections, containing 374 specimens from Madagascar, of which 25 new species, especially of the family *Cetonidae*, have been described by Mr. C. O. Waterhouse in three papers in Cistula Entomologica, Vol. II., and the "Entom. Month. Mag.," Vol. XV.; purchased.

Of the acquisitions of *Lepidoptera* :—

A small collection from Tokei, Japan, containing eight new species; presented by Montagu Fenton, Esq.

One hundred and sixty-seven specimens, and 21 cocoons from Cachar, collected by W. Grant, Esq., are the first contribution of the *Lepidoptera* of that country to the British Museum collection; presented by the collector.

A perfect example of a singular and extremely rare Butterfly (*Armandia bidderdalii*), an insect only seen in Bhotan at intervals of several years, and represented in scarcely any European collection; presented by Col. T. Taylor.

A first consignment of the Butterflies of Fianarantsoa, Madagascar, sent by the Rev. W. Deans Cowan, contained 11 new species; purchased.

A selected series of Moths from Madagascar, containing seven new species, among which the beautiful *Daphanura fasciata*; purchased.

Two consignments of the Lepidoptera of Antananarivo, Madagascar, sent by the Rev. R. Toy, containing eight new species; purchased.

Nine species from Masasi, East Africa; purchased.

Twenty Moths from Old Calabar, among which 12 new species and the rare Saturniid, *Brahma swanyii*, previously known from a single example only; purchased.

Fifty-six Lepidoptera, from Jamaica, among them twenty-one new species; presented by James John Bowrey, Esq.

Three examples of the rare Butterfly, *Pyrameis tammeamea*, from Hawaii; presented by N. C. Tuely, Esq.

The types of *Holochila blackburnii*; presented by N. C. Tuely, Esq.

Radiata and *Vermes*.—These branches of the Department have received 338 additional specimens, among which the following only deserve to be specially mentioned:—

A collection of Corals from Singapore and the Philippine Islands, described by Dr. G. Schneider; purchased.

The type of *Stylastes stellulatus*, from Tahiti; presented by C. Stewart, Esq.

A magnificent branching Madrepora, from the Red Sea; presented by John A. W. Harper, Esq.

Two specimens of a hexactinellid Sponge, from the Philippine Islands; purchased.

V.—Visitors and Students.

The number of visits from persons who have consulted various portions of the collections, or who have required attendance or assistance, was 3,064, as compared with—

3,671	in the year	-	-	-	1877.
3,425	"	-	-	-	1876.
2,799	"	-	-	-	1875.
3,306	"	-	-	-	1874.
2,530	"	-	-	-	1873.
2,284	"	-	-	-	1872.
2,518	"	-	-	-	1871.

Albert Günther.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY.

Arrangement.—VERTEBRATA.

In Room II. (*Pisces*).—The teeth of the species of fossil *Squalidæ*, and the remains of the Cretaceous *Chimaridæ*, have been compared, re-labelled, mounted on tablets, and arranged in Table-cases 1 to 5.

The teeth of the fossil *Ceratodi* have also been carefully compared, new species added, and the whole re-labelled, mounted, and arranged in drawers.

The unexhibited fishes from Tertiary deposits have been also arranged in geological sequence in a series of drawers in Table-cases 1 to 5.

In Room IV. The remains of Pterodactyles from the Cretaceous deposits have been labelled, mounted, and arranged, with the new acquisitions, in Table-case 2. The fossil remains of the *Cervidæ* have been cleaned and re-arranged in Wall-case 7, and in a series of drawers under Table-case 37.

In Room V. The smaller fossil Mammalian remains belonging to the Marsupialia, Insectivora, and Rodentia, and of the fossil *Quadrumanæ*, have been mounted; the species verified, labelled, and arranged in Table-case 13. The unexhibited objects are placed in a series of drawers beneath the same Table.

In Room VI. The remains of the British fossil Elephants have been cleaned and re-arranged in Wall-case No. 5, and the Pigmy Elephants, from Malta, presented by Rear-Admiral Spratt, C.B., have been mounted for exhibition, and placed in a small case in the fifth window-recess in this room.

INVERTEBRATA.

In Room III. The Fossil Sponges from the collection of the late Dr. Bowerbank, have been arranged in a series of drawers beneath Table-case No. 41.

The "Strzelecki Collection" of Australian and Tasmanian Fossil Shells and Polyzoa have been carefully examined and labelled, and the "type" specimens specially marked and catalogued; they are arranged in drawers under Table-case No. 40.

The Arctic fossils not exhibited, forming part of the Sutherland, Inglefield, and Belcher collections, have been named and labelled, and the "type" specimens specially marked and catalogued; they are placed in a series of drawers under Table-case No. 41.

In

In Room V. The Murchison collection of Silurian fossils have been transferred to a series of drawers in Room IV., and Table-case No. 6 has been appropriated to the exhibition of the Arctic collections brought home by H.M.S.S. "Alert" and "Discovery," under the command of Captain Sir George Nares, C.B., F.R.S., and described by Mr. Robert Etheridge, F.R.S., in the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, 1878, vol. xxxiv., pp. 568-639, pl. 25-29. Table-case No. 6 also contains a portion of the Arctic fossils brought home by Captain Sir Allen Young in 1875-76, and by Dr. Sutherland in 1850-51, &c.

In Room VI. Additions have been made to the series of Crustacea exhibited in Table-case 7, viz.—*Eryon propinquus*, Schlot., from the Solenhofen Limestone; *Eryon Hartmanni*, Meyer, from the Lias, Wurtemberg; *Aeger Marderi*, Woodw., from the Lias-Lyme Regis; and *Cancrinus claviger*, Münster, from the Lithographic stone of Bavaria.

By the addition of a series of small exhibition cases, fitting into the window-recesses of this room, space has been obtained for the exhibition of a fine group of shells of *Gervillia anceps*, Desh., from the Lower Greensand, Atherfield, Isle of Wight; two beautiful groups of *Trigonia clavellata*, Park, Coral Rag, Osmington, Dorset; one group contains upwards of 70 specimens associated together; specimens of the internal casts, in calcite, of *Nautilus hexagonus*, Sby., *Ammonites excavatus*, Sby., *Ammonites perarmatus*, Sby., from the Calcareous Grit, Upper Oolite, Marcham, near Abingdon; presented by the Honourable Robert Marsham, F.G.S., &c.

The "Gilbertson Collection" of Carboniferous Limestone Mollusca, and Crinoidea, occupying 32 drawers beneath Table-case No. 3, has been mounted upon tablets, named and labelled, and the "type" specimens specially marked and catalogued.

PLANTÆ.

In Room I. The Fossil Plant-remains from Discovery Harbour, on the western shore of Robeson Channel, North Grinnell Land, Lat. 81° 45' N., Long. 64° 45' W. (collected during the winter of 1875-76, by Capt. H. W. Feilden, R.A., Naturalist of the English North Polar Expedition), have been exhibited in a case on the north side of this Room. These interesting plant-remains are from the highest latitude in which arboreal vegetation has been detected, being from 3 to 4 degrees further north than the similar deposits already described, from Spitzbergen. The collection, which embraces about 16 genera of plants, has been fully described by Prof. O. Heer, F.M.G.S., in the Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. 1878, vol. xxxiv. p. 66.

In Room IV. In a series of 16 Drawers beneath Table-case No. 1 has been placed the collection of Plant-remains from the Carboniferous, Triassic, and Tertiary deposits of Austria, recently acquired by purchase of Prof. von Ettingshausen.

In Room V. The entire collection of Fossil Fruits from the London Clay of the Isle of Sheppy, part of the late Dr. Bowerbank's Museum, and numbering upwards of 5,000 specimens, have been carefully cleaned and assorted, and (under the studies of Professor von Ettingshausen), have yielded 154 new and undescribed forms, which it is that gentleman's intention to publish in a Monograph for the Palæontographical Society.

Specimens registered during the past year :—

Vertebrata :—

Mammalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	923
Aves	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Reptilia	-	-	-	-	-	-	288
Pisces	-	-	-	-	-	-	460
							1,714

Invertebrata :—

Crustacea and Insecta	-	-	-	-	299
Annelida	-	-	-	-	38
Mollusca	-	-	-	-	4,235
Polyzoa	-	-	-	-	96
Echinodermata	-	-	-	-	1,684
Zoophyta-Zoantharia	-	-	-	-	225
Protozoa and Rhizopoda	-	-	-	-	72

Plant-remains	-	-	-	-	-	-	293
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Total number of Specimens registered - - - - 8,656

Number of Students' visits to the Gallery during the year, 1,317.

Acquisitions.

The principal additions to the Department during the past year are as follows:—

I. By Donation.—A. VERTEBRATA.

(1.) *Mammalia*.—A fine series of the remains of the extinct pigmy Elephants of Malta (*Elephas Melitensis*, Falc., and *Elephas Falconeri*, Busk), comprising the teeth, vertebrae, and limb bones; being the “type specimens,” figured and described by Dr. H. Falconer (“Palæontological Memoirs,” vol. ii. p. 292. pls. xi.—xiv.) and by Prof. Busk (Trans. Zool. Soc., vol. vi.): also remains of a large extinct Dormouse, (*Myoxus Melitensis*, Falc.) from the Zebbug Cave, Malta. Presented by Rear-Admiral T. A. B. Spratt, C.B., F.R.S., &c.

Portion of the skull and jaw of *Typotherium cristatum*, Serres; from South America. Presented by Prof. Owen, C.B., F.R.S., &c., &c.

Two vertebrae of a whale dredged from the Thames. Presented by the Elder Brethren of Trinity House.

Atlas vertebra of *Ursus spelæus*, from Kühloch Cave, Franconia. Presented by the Earl of Enniskillen, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c.

A fine rostrum of *Ziphius planirostris*, Cuv., dredged off Southwold, Suffolk. Presented by Dr. Bree, M.R.C.S., &c.

Eleven plaster-casts of *Halitherium Schinzii*; the originals preserved in the Zoological Museum of Darmstadt. Presented by Prof. v. Koch, of Darmstadt.

(2.) *Aves*.—Pelvis of *Dromornis australis*, Owen, from Mudgee, Co. Phillip, New South Wales. Presented by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, F.R.S. (decd.)

Remains of several species of Birds, including the bones of a large extinct swan (*Cygnus Falconeri*, Newt.), from the Zebbug Cave, Malta. Presented by Rear-Admiral T. A. B. Spratt, C.B., F.R.S.

(3.) *Reptilia*.—Specimens of *Testudo Spratti*, Adams; *Testudo robusta*, Adams, and of *Lutremys Europæa* (?), from the Zebbug Cave, Island of Malta. Many of the remains are described and figured by Prof. Leith Adams in the Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, vol. xxxiii. 1878. Presented by Rear-Admiral T. A. B. Spratt, C.B., F.R.S.

Vertebrae of *Megalanias prisca*, Owen, from Castlereagh River, New South Wales. Presented by Rev. W. B. Clarke, F.R.S. (decd.)

Paddle bone of *Plesiosaurus campylobrachion*, Hulke, from the Kimmeridge Clay, Kimmeridge Bay. Presented by J. C. Mansel-Pleydell, Esq., F.G.S.

Skull of *Procolophon trigoniceps*, Owen, from the Triassic strata of the Tafelberg, Cape of Good Hope. Presented by E. J. Dunn, Esq.

Plaster-casts of *Mesosaurus tenuidens*, Gervais (Triassic?), Griqualand, S. Africa; and of *Aphelosaurus lutevensis*, Gerv., from the Permian schists of Lodève. The original specimens have been figured and described by Prof. Paul Gervais in his “Paléontologie Generale” and his “Paléontologie Française.” Presented by Prof. Gervais, F.M.G.S. Lond., on behalf of the Museum of Natural History, Paris.

(4.) *Pisces*.—Teeth of *Carcharodon* and other fish remains from Coquimbo, Chili. Presented by C. J. Lambert, Esq.

A specimen of *Cottus papyraceus*, Ag., from the Lignite at Monte Viale, Italy. Presented by A. W. Waters, Esq., F.G.S.

Head and mandible of *Tomognathus mordax*, Dixon, from the Chalk of Lewes, Sussex. Presented by Edward Crane, Esq., F.G.S.

B. INVERTEBRATA.

Five specimens of *Dithyrocaris testudinea*, Scouler, one of *Bradycinetus Rankinianus*, J. and K., 12 specimens of *Lingulæ*, two slabs with remains of *Archæocidaris Urvii*, Flem. sp., and seven crinoidal remains; all from the Carboniferous formation of Carlisle, Lanarkshire. Presented by Dr. D. R. Rankin.

A fine specimen of *Ammonites giganteus*, Sby., from the Portland stone of the Isle of Portland. Presented by the Commissioners of the Free Public Library, Great Smith Street, S.W.

Forty fossil shells, &c., from Coquimbo, Chili. Presented by C. J. Lambert, Esq.

Five specimens of *Trigonia excentrica*, Sby., from the Greensand, Blackdown. Presented by the Rev. W. Downes, M.A.

450 Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous Fossils from 17 localities on Smith's Sound, Kennedy's, and Robeson's Channels, N. Grinnell Land, &c.; collected by Capt. H. W. Feilden, R.A., F.G.S., and the officers of H.M. Ships “Alert,” and “Discovery,” in the late Arctic Expedition under Sir George Nares, C.B. (1875-76.) Many of the specimens being figured and described in the Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. Lond., 1878, vol. xxxiv. p. 568, pl. xxv.-xxix. Presented by the Lords of the Treasury.

A collection of Carboniferous and other Fossils; also a fine series of Crinoidea from Yorkshire and Lancashire. Presented by John Rofe, Esq., F.G.S.

Pecten

Pecten latissimus from the Miocene of Malta. Presented by Capt. H. W. Feilden, R.A., F.G.S.

"Conodonts" from the Sub-carboniferous formation of Bedford, Ohio; also a specimen of *Eozoon Canadense*. Presented by George J. Hinde, Esq., F.G.S.

Specimens of Coral (*Heliolites*) bored by *Lithodomi*(?), from the Aymestry Limestone, Weo Edge, Stokesay. Presented by Prof. Dr. Corfield, M.A., F.G.S.

Upwards of 200 Fossil Sponges, principally from the hard Chalk of Flamborough, part of the collection of the late Dr. J. Bowerbank, F.R.S.; transferred by the Zoological Department.

Nine Miocene Tertiary Plant-remains, from Armisson près Narbonne. Presented by M. Henri Devèze.

120 Miocene Tertiary Leaves, from N. Grinnell Land, Lat. 81° 45' N. and Long. 64° 45' W., collected by H.M.S. "Discovery," in the winter of 1875-76, and described by Prof. Oswald Heer, F.M.G.S., in Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., 1878, vol. xxxiv, p. 66. Presented by the Lords of the Treasury.

Twelve plant-remains from the Wealden formation, Ecclesbourne Cliff, Hastings. Presented by J. E. H. Peyton, Esq., F.G.S.

Specimen of *Ulodendron minor*, from the Coal-measures, Somerset. Presented by A. C. Cruttwell, Esq., F.G.S.

II. By Purchase.—A. VERTEBRATA.

(1.) *Mammalia*.—A well-preserved skull and other remains of *Toxodon platensis*, Owen, from the Alluvial deposits, Buenos Ayres.

An ulna of *Elephas primigenius*, dredged from the North Sea.

Portions of crania and antlers of *Cervus verticornis*, *C. Brownii*, and *C. megaceros*; teeth of *Elephas primigenius*, Blum., *E. antiquus*, Falc., and remains of *Rhinoceros*; dredged off the eastern coast.

Part of antler of *Cervus Polignacus*, from the Forest-bed, Norfolk.

Cetacean remains, and teeth of *Mastodon*, *Rhinoceros*, *Sus*, *Hippotherium*; also antlers and teeth of *Cervida*, from the Red Crag of Suffolk.

Cast of the skull of *Rhinoceros Schleiermacheri*, Kaup, from Pikermi, near Athens; the original is preserved in the Munich Museum, and has been figured and described by Prof. Wagner in the Memoirs of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences, vol. viii., pl. 6. Also a cast of an entire skull with lower jaw of *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, Cuv., in the Munich Museum, from Kronberg, Bavaria.

(2.) *Aves*.—

(3.) *Reptilia*.—A series of reptilian remains, including the type specimen of *Dolichosaurus longicollis*, Owen; *Pterodactylus compressirostris*, Owen; wing-bones and other remains of *Pterodactyles*, also portions of a jaw of *Polyptychodon interruptus*, Owen; paddle of *Plesiosaurus*, and shields of *Chelone*. These specimens, from the Chalk of Kent, once formed a part of the well-known private Museum of Mrs. Smith, of Tunbridge Wells, and have been described and figured by Prof. Owen in his "Monograph on the Reptilia of the Cretaceous Formations," published by the Palæontographical Society in 1851.

Teeth and Vertebrae of *Mosasaurus*, from the Chalk near Norwich.

Eight plaster-casts of type specimens of *Pterodactyles* and *Chelonia*, and of the singular long-legged Lacertian, *Compsognathus longipes*, Wagner; the originals are preserved in the Munich Museum, and have been figured and described by Dr. Herman von Meyer, and Prof. Wagner; they were discovered in the Lithographic quarries of Solenhofen, Bavaria.

Skull and portion of mandible of *Steneosaurus Stephani*, Hulke (being the type-specimen figured and described in the Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History Field-club, 1877, p. 28, pl. 1); from the Cornbrash of Dorset.

A fine skull (with anterior cervical vertebrae still attached) of *Plesiosaurus laticeps*, Owen; also a nearly perfect skull, and an entire skeleton of a young *Ichthyosaurus*, from the Lower Lias, Lyme Regis.

A large series of fossil-remains comprising many new and undescribed forms of Diconodonts, and other reptilia; also specimens of *Lycosaurus*, *Pareiasaurus*, *Endothiodon bathystoma*, *Dicynodon* and *Oudenodon*; collected by Mr. Thomas Bain, from the Triassic deposits of South Africa.

(4.) *Pisces*.—A small series of fish-remains from the Red Crag of Suffolk, consisting of the dental bones of *Edaphodon*; teeth, and clasper-spurs of *Squalida*; dental plates of *Phyllodus*, and teeth of *Chrysophrys*.

Three specimens of fish from the Eocene Green River Shales of Wyoming, U.S.A.

Mandibles of *Edaphodon Mantelli*, teeth of *Corax*, *Notidanus*, *Cimolichthys*, and other genera, from the Chalk of Norwich.

Specimens of *Erisichthe Dixoni* (*Saurocephalus lanciformis*), *Edaphodon Mantelli*, and *Pachyrhizodus basalis*; the type-specimens figured and described in "Dixon's Geology of Sussex;" also a fine series of jaws of *Edaphodon*, dental plates of *Plethodus*, the teeth of several species of *Ptychodus*, fine specimens of three species of *Beryx*, of *Berycopsis elegans*, *Pomognathus eupterygius*, of *Enchodus*, *Cimolichthys*, *Hypsodon*, *Tomognathus*, and

and *Macropoma*; mostly from the Chalk of Kent, part of the well-known Collection of the late Mrs. Smith, of Tunbridge Wells.

One hundred and forty-five fossil fishes, obtained by the Rev. Prof. Lewis, from the Cretaceous deposits of Hakel and Sahel-el-Alma, in the Lebanon, Syria; the series contains several undescribed forms of Rays, Sharks, and Teleosteous fishes; also many that are rare and new to the collection, such for example, as:—*Spinax primævus*, Pictet, *Palæoscyllium*, *Cyclobatis*, *Dercetis linguifer*, Pictet, and *Eurypholis longidens*, Pictet.

A series of 24 casts of type-specimens of fishes, from the Lithographic stone of Bavaria; the originals of which are preserved in the Munich Museum, and have been described and figured by Prof. Agassiz and Dr. Wagner.

Some good examples of the genera *Glyptolepis*, *Osteolepis*, *Cheirolepis*, *Cheiracanthus*, *Diplacanthus*, *Coccosteus* and *Pterichthys*; from the Old Red Sandstone of Lethen Bar.

B. INVERTEBRATA.

(a.) *Crustacea*.—Thirty-six specimens belonging to the genera *Dictyocaris*, *Eurypterus*, *Slimonia* and *Pterygotus*; from the Uppermost Silurian Shales of Logan Water, near Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire.

Three specimens of *Bellinurus reginæ*; from the Coal Measures, Kilkenny, Ireland.

Two specimens of *Eryon*; from the Lias of Lyme Regis.

Necrocarinus, *Palæocorystes*, *Etyus*, &c.; from the Greensand of Cambridge.

Seventy-five Crustacea, referred to *Pseudnastacus minor*, Fraas, *P. hakelensis*, Fraas, *Penæus*, *Pseudocrangon*, &c., with many new and undescribed forms; from the Cretaceous formation of Hakel, and Sahel-el-Alma, Lebanon.

Thirty Crustacea from the Chalk of Kent and Sussex, including many fine examples of *Enoplocyrtia Leachii*, Mant. sp., and of *E. Sussexensis*, Mant., &c., part of the collection of the late Mrs. Smith, of Tunbridge Wells.

(b.) *Mollusca*.—A fine slab, containing upwards of 70 specimens of *Trigonia clavellata*; from the Coral Rag near Weymouth.

Five hundred Greensand fossils from the Coprolite diggings, Cambridge.

A series of Dibranchiate Cephalopoda, having the impression of the soft parts of the animal most beautifully preserved; from the Cretaceous formation of Sahel-el-Alma, Lebanon.

Three hundred and twenty Cephalopoda, Brachiopoda, &c.; from the Upper Chalk of Norwich; part of Mr. T. G. Bayfield's collection.

Nautilus plicatus, *Trigonia Etheridgii*, Lycett, *T. dedalæa*, Park., *Gervillia anceps*, Desh., and 35 other Greensand fossils; from Atherfield, Isle of Wight.

(c.) *Echinodermata*.—A fine example of *Goniaster Stokesii*, Forbes, and a group of *Astropecten armatus*, Forbes; from the London Clay of the Isle of Sheppey.

Fifty-one Echinoderms, from the Upper Chalk, Norwich.

Eight Marsupites and Starfishes, from the Chalk, part of the collection of the late Mrs. Smith, of Tunbridge Wells; including specimens of *Oreaster coronatus*, Forbes, *Goniaster regularis*, Park., and the type specimen of *Goniaster (Astrogonium) Smithiæ*, Forbes; figured and described in Dixon's Geology of Sussex, p. 367, Tab. xxii. (25.) fig. 2; from the Lower Chalk, Burham, Kent.

Twenty-seven Crinoidea, from the Lower Carboniferous formation, Indiana, U.S.A.

(d.) *Zoophyta-Zoantharia*.—Specimens of *Parasmilia*, *Trochosmilia*, and other Corals, from the Chalk formation, near Norwich.

(e.) *Protozoa*.—*Ventriculites* and other Chalk sponges, from near Norwich; part of Mr. Bayfield's collection.

C. PLANTÆ.

61 Plant-remains from the Miocene Tertiary formation, Eubæa, Greece.

125 Plant-remains from the Eocene freshwater beds of Gurnet Bay, Isle of Wight.

700 Fossil plants from various Austrian localities, 81 of which have been figured and described by Prof. Constantine Baron Ettingshausen.

The total acquisitions during the past year are as follows:—

I.	By Donation, A. Vertebrata	-	-	-	223
II.	„ Purchase, A. Vertebrata	-	-	-	763
I.	„ Donation, B. Invertebrata	-	-	-	2,878
II.	„ Purchase, B. Invertebrata	-	-	-	1,483
I.	„ Donation, C. Plantæ	-	-	-	142
II.	„ Purchase, C. Plantæ	-	-	-	890

Total - - - 6,379

Geo. R. Waterhouse.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERALOGY.

THE additions to the Mineral Collections during the past year have been 546 in number, and they include crystallised specimens of considerable importance to the Collection, as well as specimens of two meteoric stones that are new to it.

The work of the Department on the Mineral Collection has consisted in the continuation of the arrangement and description of the portions reserved in drawers, and this has now reached to the Mica group; the formation of a special Catalogue of the faceted and other ornamental stones in the Collection; and the continuation of the work on the scientific descriptive Catalogue of the whole Collection.

This Catalogue, which is intended to give a crystallographic or otherwise descriptive notice of every mineral in the Collection, will be founded on geometrical measurements and calculation, illustrating one or more crystals from almost every crystallised specimen, and is necessarily a work of time and slow in progress. It is nevertheless in a forward state for so far as to the end of the Sulpharsenides.

The whole of the specimens of Cinnabar and of Copper Pyrites has been catalogued, and the description of the specimens of Iron Pyrites is nearly finished.

The crystallographic work done on the earlier portions of the Catalogue has also been under revision with a view to the publication of a first part as soon as it can be completed.

Petrology.—The production of sections for the microscope from the more characteristic rocks has been extended to 266 fresh rocks, and these have been studied and described; and a Catalogue has been made of the rock sections in the Department.

The following are the more important acquisitions made during the year 1878:—

By Presentation:—

By Cæsar Chantre, Esq.:—

Specimens of Galena and Realgar with Orpiment, deposited by sublimation in the Ricamarie Mine, St. Etienne, Loire, France.

By F. Gillman, Esq.:—

Cinnabar from Délar, four leagues from Guadix, Sierra Nevada, Spain.

By Richard Boyns, Esq.:—

Bismutite, Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall.

By Prof. A. H. Church, F.G.S.:—

A worked specimen of transparent colourless Serpentine, from Japan.

By Prof. Abel, F.R.S., &c.:—

Garnierite, Noumœa, New Caledonia.

By E. Muirhead, Esq.:—

Almandine Garnet, India.

By Prof. R. Harkness:—

Massive Idocrase, Wastdale Head, Westmoreland.

By Prof. J. W. Mallet, of Virginia:—

Specimens of Allanite and Sipylite, from Amherst Co., Virginia, U.S.A.

By J. H. Collins, Esq., F.G.S.:—

Duporthite in a serpentinous rock.

By Dr. Joseph Leidy, of Philadelphia:—

Specimens of Coquimbite, Coquimbo, Copiapo, Chili; Erythrite with Asbolite and Cobaltite, and Lavendulite with Erythrite, from Chili.

By E. S. Dana, Esq.:—

Specimens of Eosphorite, Triplodite, Dickinsonite, and Lithiophilite, all from Branchville, Connecticut, U.S.A.

By T. A. Gibb, Esq.:—

Almandine Garnet, "Cape Ruby," Kimberley, S. Africa.

II. By Purchase or Exchange:—

A faceted blue-tinted Spinel.

A large and nearly colourless Beryl, weight 272 grains.

A ramose group of large cubes of Native Copper, Lake Superior.

Fine specimens of Native Sulphur, Girgenti, Sicily.

Krennerite (a telluride of gold), Nagyag, Transylvania.

Altaite, Gold Hill, Boulder Co., Colorado, U.S.A.

Sisserskite in crystals, Sissersk, Urals.

Newjanskite, in crystals, Urals, and California, U.S.A.

Petzite, Melones mine, California, U.S.A., and from Rezbanya, Hungary.

Frieseite and Argentopyrite, Joachimsthal, Bohemia.

Freieslebenite and Argentiferous Tetrahedrite, from the Santa Cecilia mine, Hiendelañina, Spain ; and Diaphorite, Przibram, Bohemia.

Large crystals of salt, Stassfurth, Magdeburg.

A beautiful octahedron of pink Fluor on smoky quartz, probably from the Göschenen Alp, Switzerland.

Amethyst-coloured Fluor, Knappenwand, Untersulzbachthal, Salzburg.

Magnetite pseudomorphous after Hornblende, Achmatowsk, Urals.

Fluocerites and Kararfvetite, Finbo, near Fahlun, Sweden.

A crystal of Ruby-red Corundum, Orenburg, Russia.

Corundum of various colours, from the Hogback Mountain, Jackson Co., North Carolina, U.S.A.

A very large crystal of yellow Corundum, weighing 2,000 carats, from Ceylon.

Cassiterite in crystals of exceptional magnitude and completeness, from la Ville d'Er, near Ploemel, Morbihan, France.

Wallerüte, Nya Kopparberget mines, Orebrö, Sweden.

Excellent crystals of Chondrodite, from the Nya Kopparberget mines, Orebrö, Sweden.

Crystals of Leucophane in albite, Brevig, Norway.

One of the very large crystals of Enstatite, recently found at Bamle, Norway.

Diopside, Lake Baikal, Asiatic Russia.

Penwithite, Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall.

Very fine crystals of Thorite, Brevig, Norway.

A polished slab of Williamsite, Texas, Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

A very large doubly terminated crystal of Scapolite, Pierrepont, Jefferson Co., New York, U.S.A.

Crystal of Phlogopite, Otty Lake, near Perth, Canada.

Anorthite, Monte Somma, Vesuvius, and in large flesh-coloured crystals from the Pesmeda Alps, S. Tyrol.

A singularly fine terminated crystal of Emerald with calcite, quartz and dolomite on a siliceous dolomitic limestone, Muso, Santa Fe de Bogota, New Granada, S.A.

Pyrophyllite, Brookwood mine, near Buckfastleigh, North Devon.

Milarite, Ruäras, Graubundten, Switzerland.

Stilbite and Heulandite, Giebelbach, Viesch Glacier, Wallis, Switzerland.

A large mass of interlacing crystals of Natrolite, Brevig, Norway.

Bowlingite, Bowling Quarry, Kilpatrick, Dumbartonshire.

Waluewite, Maximilian mine, near Achmatowsk, Urals.

Crystals of black Tourmaline, Pierrepont, Jefferson Co., New York, U.S.A.

Good specimens of the new mineral Thaumassite, from the Bjelke mines, Areskustan, Sweden.

Fine crystals of Ludlamite and Vivianite, from Wheal Jane, near Truro, Cornwall.

Henwoodite and Chalkosiderite, West Wheal Phoenix, near Liskeard, Cornwall.

Liskeardite, a new mineral analysed in the Laboratory of the Department, from Marke Valley mine, near Liskeard, Cornwall.

Crystals of Apatite, Schwarzenstein, Zillerthal, Tyrol, and from Burgess, Canada.

Large masses of Apatite, Bamle, Norway.

A collection of 200 specimens of rocks and minerals principally illustrating the modes of occurrence of the zinc and lead ores with their containing or associated rocks, from Sardinia.

ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTION OF METEORITES.

A large stone of the fall of Knyahinya, near Nagy Berezna, Hungary, 9th June 1866, weighing 14 lbs. 4 ozs.

A fragment (4 lbs. 6 ozs.) of the Aerolite which fell at Soko-Banja, N.E. of Alexinatz, Servia, 13th October 1877.

A stone of the fall which took place at Cronstadt, Orange River Free State, in 1877.

Presented by John Sanderson, Esq.

Specimen of the Santa Catherina Iron, Province of St. Paul, Brazil.

Presented by Professor A. Daubrée.

PETROLOGICAL COLLECTION.

Presented by Professor T. G. Bonney, M.A., &c.

A collection of 36 specimens of the Pitchstones and Quartz Felsites of the Isle of Arran, Scotland.

Presented

Presented by Dr. Henry Hicks, F.G.S. :—

Twenty-six specimens from the district of St. David's, Pembrokeshire; illustrating those of the Dimetian and Pebidian formations.

Presented by John Dixon, Esq. :—

A fragment of porphyritic granite detached from Cleopatra's Needle.

The persons visiting the department for the purposes of consultation or study, whose visits have been recorded, were 886 during the year.

Nevil Story-Maskelyne.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY.

THE work of incorporating plants in the General Herbarium has been actively carried on during the past year. In its progress the plants belonging to the following Natural Orders have been greatly increased, and more or less completely re-arranged:—*Meliaceæ*, *Leguminosæ*, *Loranthaceæ*, *Araliaceæ*, *Rubiaceæ*, *Gesneraceæ*, *Nepenthaceæ*, *Smilacæ*, *Restiaceæ*, *Filices*, and *Fungi*.

The following collections have been either entirely or in part incorporated in the General Herbarium:—The plants collected in Central Africa by Oudney and Clapperton; of Malaya, collected by Lobb; of the Samoan Islands, collected by the Rev. S. J. Whitmee; of Brazil, collected by Warming and others; of the Argentine Republic, collected by Lorentz; of the Arctic Regions, by various collectors; the Ferns of Africa and Java, by various collectors; and the Cellular plants collected in the "Challenger" Expedition, by Moseley. Besides these, extensive series of plants from various regions and by different collectors belonging to the Orders *Leguminosæ*, *Passifloreæ*, *Proteaceæ*, and *Filices*, have been incorporated with the General Herbarium.

The separation of the study set of the great Herbarium of Australian Plants, collected by Robert Brown, and bequeathed to the Trustees by J. J. Bennett, has been completed, and this extensive series of plants, accompanied with the original manuscript notes, has been incorporated in the General Herbarium.

The transcription of the original labels, and the separation of the collection of Tropical African plants made by Dr. Welwitsch, have been completed, with the exception of those relating to the collection of fruits and seeds, which is making rapid progress.

The large Herbarium of Shuttleworth, acquired in 1877, has been systematically arranged, and some of the more important desiderata have been incorporated in the General Herbarium. The large series of plants from the Southern States of North America, collected by Rugel, has been separated from this Herbarium, and the Poly-petalous Orders have been placed in the General Herbarium.

The sheets of the Herbarium of John Ray, presented to the Museum by the Apothecaries Company, have been carefully re-mounted on cartridge paper, and placed for preservation and easy reference in solander cases.

The whole of the different collections of British Phaenogamous Plants, except those contained in the volumes of the Sloanean Herbarium, have been incorporated in the British Herbarium, and this Herbarium has been completely revised, and re-arranged during the year. Progress is being made in laying down the extensive collection of Mosses of the late W. Wilson. The British Elvellacei have been greatly added to and completely re-arranged.

The recently-formed Collection of Drawings and Illustrations of Plants has received the large addition of 8,025 engravings, and 42 original drawings; and progress has been made in the systematic arrangement of the whole collection for convenient reference.

The principal additions to the Herbarium during the year have been plants from Greece by Pichler, from Palestine by Post, from Eastern Lapland by Fellman, from Sitka by Comrie, from Eastern Tropical Africa by Hildebrandt, from Western Tropical Africa by Kalbreyer, presented by the Messrs. Veitch; from Australia, presented by Baron von Mueller; from the Samoan Islands, by Whitmee; from Rarotonga, by Wyatt Gill; from Brazil, by Warming, presented by W. P. Hiern, Esq., and illustrating his memoirs on Warming's plants; from Paraguay, by Balansa; from Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, by Lorentz; and from Trinidad, by Fendler.

Collections of *Fungi* from Saccardo, Rehm, Thuemen, Kunze, Rabenhorst, and Ravenal, have been added to the Herbarium; and an interesting series of preparations of *Mycoidea parasitica*, by Dr. Cunningham, in illustration of his Memoir in the Transactions of the Linnean Society, has been presented by the Council of that Society.

Specimens of *Algae* from Rabenhorst, Wittrock and Nordstedt, and of *Hepaticæ*, from Rabenhorst, have been incorporated in the Herbarium.

The number of visits during the year 1878, paid to the Herbarium for scientific enquiry or research, was 1,085.

The following foreign Botanists may be specified as having used the Herbarium in prosecuting their various studies:—Dr. Baillon, of Paris, for his works on Systematic Botany; M. Casimir De Candolle, of Geneva, for his Monograph on *Meliaceæ*; Prof. Reichenbach,

Reichenbach, of Hamburg, for his works on *Orchideæ*; Mr. T. P. James, of Cambridge, United States, for his works on Mosses; M. Barbey, of Geneva, for his Monograph on *Epilobium*; Dr. Wittmack, of Berlin, for his Monograph on *Marcgraviaceæ*, and Baron von Ettingshausen, for his work on the Tertiary Plants of Britain. Among British Botanists the following may be specified:—Prof. Bentley, in connection with Bentley and Trimen's "Medicinal Plants"; Mr. C. B. Clarke, for his work on the Flora of India; Mr. J. G. Baker, for his various systematic memoirs; Dr. I. B. Balfour, for his Monograph of the *Pandanaceæ*; the Rev. J. M. Crombie, Mr. Lerbalestier, and Mr. Joshua, in connection with their investigations into British Lichens; Mr. Holmes, Curator of the Museum of the Pharmaceutical Society, for his investigations in connection with officinal plants; Mr. Christy, in the prosecution of his inquiries into the plants of commerce; Dr. Braithwaite, for his works on British Mosses; Mr. Broome and Mr. Howse, for the investigation of British Fungi; the Messrs. Groves for their work on *Characeæ*; Mr. J. S. Gardner, for his investigations into the plants of the Tertiary Clays of Bournemouth; and Messrs. Packe, De Crespigny, Grindon, Churchill, Stratton, Bennett, Mansel-Pleydell, Glasspoole, Boulger, Gray, Jackson, and Newbould, for the critical study of European and British Plants.

Wm. Carruthers.

DEPARTMENT OF PRINTS AND DRAWINGS.

MR. STEPHENS, having completed the third volume of the Catalogue of Satirical Prints and Drawings, has proceeded with and nearly completed the preparation of the fourth, the text of which begins with the year 1761, and continues to illustrate the famous men and women of the middle of the last century, from almost immediately after the accession of George the Third to the Throne. The leading personages displayed by the satires now in question, and the more important events illustrated by this volume, are as follows:—The alleged intimacy of the King's mother and the Earl of Bute, the source of innumerable bitter satires, which occurred in essays, prints, and woodcuts; "Gisbal, an Hyperborean Tale," the most scandalous of all these brochures, was invaluable in elucidating the engravings, as "Gisbal" stood for the Earl, and "Bathsheba" represented the Princess. "The Scot's Scourge," "British Antidote," "Political and Satirical History," the last continued from volume the third, are other curious publications of the kind. Other subjects are furnished by Pitt, Alderman Beckford, his staunch supporter, called "The Creole"; C. Churchill; Fox; Hogarth, as the "Butyfier," and his later works, in which are included the satirical portraits of Wilkes and Churchill; Smollett, and the "Briton"; A. Murphy as "the Auditor"; "The North Briton"; "Wilkes and Liberty"; Sterne and his "Sermons"; Scotch immigration; the Cock Lane Ghost; the Sign Board Exhibition; the "Society of Artists"; the "Society of Arts"; Artists' Quarrels; the foundation of the Royal Academy; Paul Sandby; the Marquis Townshend, a series of whose admirable political satires illustrate the third volume of the catalogue; Dr. Johnson and his pension; reforms effected by Earl Talbot in the Royal kitchen, and the severe instances of Scotch "Economy": Mr. H. Howard; the Duke of Bedford and the Peace of Paris; Lord Le Despenser (Sir F. Dashwood, the "Monk of Medmenham"), his "Excise" and "Cyder Act"; Wesley; Whitefield, his Tabernacles and followers; "Jemmy Twitcher," his vices and vagaries; the Dukes of Cumberland and York against Lord Bute and his "protector"; Rousseau; Early Troubles in America; Wilkes as M.P. and Alderman; the "Inferior Clergy"; Oxford squabbles; Horne Tooke and the election at Brentford; Burke; India; Mrs. Cornely's masquerades; Lords Chatham, Holland, Camden, Mansfield, and North; Carlton House "Coterie"; the Prince of Wales; Chevalier D'Eon; "Junius," by means of an unprecedented series of illustrations; "Farmer George" and his Wife; Macaronies; "Iphigenia," Duchess of Kingston; the Duchess of Grafton; Lady Craven; Vestris; Chevalier Taylor; "Covent Garden"; Drury Lane.

An important section of the rich and varied collection of Early German and Flemish Prints, by anonymous masters of the fifteenth and first quarter of the sixteenth centuries, possessed by the Department, is in process of cataloguing by Dr. Willshire. This section includes numerous examples of engraving in the "Manière ciblée," of early coloured woodcuts, and of impressions from blocks and plates engraved in and printed by peculiar and exceptional methods. In addition to the descriptions of these works, a full account is intended to be given of one or two extremely rare and probably unique series of early engravings, such as, for example, the impressions from the engraved ornamental copper-plates of the "Corona Luminaria" of the Cathedral at Aix-la-Chapelle, the "Passion" of the Master of 1457, a processional cross of the year 1129, etc. It is expected that the printing of the catalogue may be completed by the end of the spring.

The archives of the Department, which hitherto, in consequence of the staff being too much engaged in cataloguing and arranging the collection, have not been kept in so systematic a manner as might be desired, have this year been put in thorough order.

All

All letters and Trustees' minutes received during the last 45 years have been arranged, bound in volumes, and indexed, copies and abridgements have been made from the originals in the Principal Librarian's Office of all departmental reports sent to the Trustees.

The collection of English etchings by artists and amateurs has been re-arranged, all recent acquisitions being incorporated, and an index of the names, 1,129 in number, has been prepared in two divisions, chronological and alphabetical.

The collection of German drawings has been re-arranged, all recent purchases being incorporated, and the number of cases thereby increased from four to eleven.

The works of Enea Vico have been mounted and arranged in three solander cases, the names and references to the register being printed in bistre on the mounts.

The etchings by Jonas Umbach have been mounted and arranged, the references to Nagler being printed in bistre on the mounts.

A large number of English etchings have been mounted and temporarily arranged in alphabetical order.

A catalogue has been prepared of illustrated books on ornament.

A descriptive list has been prepared of the articles belonging to the Sloane Collection recently brought from the old stores of the Museum, and deposited in the Department; a transcript has also been made of that part of the old Sloane inventory, in which these and other similar articles are mentioned.

All English and foreign mezzotints recently acquired, as well as English portraits and prints after English masters, have been incorporated with their respective collections.

A large number of foreign portraits and historical prints, and prints after foreign masters, have been treated in the same manner.

Eight hundred and eighty-six titles have been prepared for the new catalogue of the library of books of reference in the Department.

Ninety-nine titles have been prepared for the catalogue of books of prints.

Five thousand eight hundred and ten articles have been entered in the register of recent acquisitions.

Twelve thousand seven hundred and two articles have been impressed with the departmental stamp and references to the register.

Prints and drawings have been mounted on sunk boards to the number of one thousand four hundred and three, and two hundred and ninety-two have been mounted in the ordinary manner; and in all cases the names and references have been printed in bistre on the mounts.

Sixty-six thousand five hundred and sixty-nine titles have been transcribed in manifold for the new general classified index of the contents of the Department.

The following acquisitions, 8,980 in number, have been made during the past year :—

By Bequest and Presentation; 1,202 Examples :—

The most important acquisition is the magnificent collection of water colour drawings bequeathed by the late John Henderson, Esq.; it consists of one hundred and sixty-four works by John Robert Cozens, Antonio Canal, called Il Canaletto, Thomas Girtin, J. M. W. Turner, R.A., David Cox and William John Müller, all of which are extremely fine examples of the masters, having been selected with the utmost care, and with that taste and judgment for which Mr. Henderson was distinguished.

Nine packs of playing cards from the Douce Collection, the most interesting of which is a series of forty-three circular pieces by an anonymous German engraver of the fifteenth century, described in Bartsch's "*Peintre-Graveur*," vol. x, p. 70-75; this comprises twenty-five of the original set, five of the set of copies A by Telman de Wesel, eleven of the set B, and two undescribed. In a description of the Doucean Museum in the "*Gentleman's Magazine*" for February 1835, these cards are ascribed to Martin Schoen and Israel van Meckeln, but this is an error; they are of such excessive rarity that neither Bartsch nor Passavant had seen a sufficient number of them to be able to say for what game they were intended; presented by Colonel Meyrick.

A medallion head in bas-relief of William Hookham Carpenter, Esq., late keeper of the Department of Prints and Drawings, executed in marble by John Henry Foley, R.A.; presented by William Carpenter, Esq.

"The Return of the Life Boat," after E. Duncan, by A. Willmore; the plate issued by the Art Union of London for 1878; proof before letters; presented by the Council of the Art Union.

A highly interesting collection of drawings, two hundred and thirty-three in number, carefully executed in Indian ink by George Keate the poet, Mr. Henderson's maternal grandfather, consisting of views in France, Italy, Savoy, and Switzerland; bound in a volume; presented by the late John Henderson, Esq.

A complete collection of the works of Mr. William Bell Scott, the well-known artist and author, consisting principally of etchings executed by himself, and woodcuts and engravings from his designs, amounting in all to five hundred and thirty-nine examples, bound in three folio volumes; presented by William B. Scott, Esq.

Twenty-two plates etched by David C. Read, of Salisbury; presented by John Murray, Esq.

A working copy of the catalogue of the Raphael Collection in the Royal Library at Windsor; presented by Her Majesty the Queen.

"The Bagford Ballads; edited, with introduction and notes, by Joseph Woodfall Ebsworth, M.A., with copies of the original Woodcuts," in four parts, printed for the Ballad Society, Hertford, 1876-8, 8vo.; presented by the Rev. J. W. Ebsworth, M.A.

Four different donations from Professor Alphonse Legros, consisting of eight etchings and lithographs executed by himself, and forty-four by his pupils in the Slade School at University College.

By Purchase:—

Italian School; 240 Examples:—

Drawings.—A volume of sketches of street scenes, trades, masquerades, etc., executed with the pen by Luca Carlevaris, a Venetian artist of the seventeenth century.

Christ on the Cross, by Giovanni Benedetto Castiglione, in water colours.

Others by Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini and Perino del Vaga.

Etchings.—By Bernardo Bellotti, Giovanni Battista Bracelli, Remigio Canta-Gallina, Carlo Ernesto Liverati, Giuseppe Maria Mitelli, and Giovanni Domenico Tiepolo.

Engravings.—Adoration of the Magi and Murder of the Innocents, a curious early woodcut, of large dimensions, in three sheets.

A similar woodcut representing the punishments of hell, in two sheets.

A pair of large and very rare anonymous woodcuts of the sixteenth century, representing the epochs in the life of man and of woman.

Designs for capitals of columns; a rare example by the Masters of 1515.

Others by T. Aloysio, Pietro Bonato, Giulio Campagnola, Giovanni Battista Fontana, Giovito Garavaglia, Giuseppe Longhi, Giovanni Andrea Maglioli, Domenico Marchetti, Marco Pitteri, F. Silvani, and Giovanni Volpato.

German School; 353 Examples:—

Drawings.—By Christian Wilhelm Ernst Dietrich, Rudolph Topffer, and Johann Heinrich Roos.

Etchings.—By Albrecht Adam, Jost Amman, C. Beyer, Karl Bodmer, Solomon Gessner, Jakob Philipp Hackert, Ludwig Hess, Johann Adam Klein, Carl Reiffenstein, Heinrich Carl Riedel, Heinrich Tischbein, Jonas Umbach, Franz Edmund Weirötter, and Carl Wilhelm Weisbrod.

Engravings.—A typographic edition of the "Ars Moriendi," illustrated with 12 cuts by the Master I D; this has not hitherto been known in a complete form, only two of the cuts being described in Nagler's "Monogrammisten."

A panel of ornament, with an owl seizing a bird; a very scarce work by Martin Schongauer (B. 108).

The Last Supper, by Wenzel d'Olmütz (B. 16).

The Descent from the Cross; a large early woodcut by the Master M G; in eight sheets.

A choice proof of the engraving, by Friedrich Weber from Titian's picture "Divine and Profane Love."

Others by Heinrich Aldegrever, Adam Bartsch, Daniel Berger, Jakob Binck, Daniel Nicolaus Chodowiecki, Ludwig Frig, Jakob Granthomme, Wenzel Hollar, C. Huber, Hans Ladenspelder, Johann Ernst Mansfeldt, Martin Plegink, Carl Gottlieb Rasp, J. Schawberg, Virgilius Solis, C. E. Taurel, Ernst Carl Thelott, and Anton von Worms.

Dutch and Flemish Schools; 298 Examples:—

Drawings.—Three by Jan Antony Langendyk, drawn with the pen and washed with Indian ink; these are of historical interest as representing incidents in the English expedition to the Helder, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie and the Duke of York, in September 1799.

Others, by Abraham Bloemaert, Jakob Buys, Cornelis Dalen, Cornelis de Grient, Gabriel de Heusch, Ary Lamme, Jan Punt, Andries Schelfhout, Andries Vermeulen, and Wouter Verschuur.

Etchings.—Head of a wolf; a rare example, by Franz Snyders.

Others by Heinrich J. Antonissen, Pieter Breughel, Philipp Fruytiers, Romeyn de Hooghe, Jan Antony Langendyk, Paul van Liender, Heinrich Meyer, Pieter Gerardus van Os, Juriaen Ovens, Cornelis Schut, Herman Swanevelt, and William Unger.

Engravings.—A set of plates of masquerades, and other rare works, by Jakob de Gheyn.

Others by Willem Akersloot, Pieter Baillu, Abraham Blooteling, Schelte à Bolswert, Theodore de Bry, Jakob Gole, Hendrik Goltzius, Pieter van Gunst, Willem Hondius, Jean Louys, Paul Pontius, Crispin à Queboren, Egidius Sadeler Jan Saenredam Pieter van Schuppen, Lambert Suavius, Jonas Suyderhoef, Wallerant Vaillant, Nicolaus Verkolje Lukas, Vorsterman and Jan Wierix.

French

French School; 2,442 Examples:—

Drawings.—By Alexandre Colin, Ignaz Isidor Grandville, Jean Griffier, Charles Jacque, and Pierre Alexandre Wille.

Etchings and Lithographs.—Some fine proofs of etchings recently executed by M. Paul Rajon, including “L’Etudiant Pauvre,” after Steinheil fils, in four states; portrait of Charles Darwin, F.R.S., after W. W. Ouless, A.R.A.; a Flower Seller, after L. Alma-Tadema, A.R.A., etc.

Others by Eugene Abot, Adelaide Allou, Jean Jacques Boissieu, François Bonvin, Felix Bracquemond, Alfred Brunet-Debaines, Théophile Chauvel, François Nicolas Chiffart, F. Jules Collignon, Charles Louis Courty, Jean Louis Demarne, Baron Dominique Vivant Denon, Adrien Didier, Léopold Flameng, Léon Gaucherel, Gustave Greux, Edmond Hédouin, Jules Jacquemart, Auguste Frédéric Laguillermie, Maxime Lalanne, Adolphe Lalauze, André Lançon, Eustache Hyacinthe Langlois, Sébastien Le Clerc, Henri Lefort, Alphonse Legros, Edmond Paul Le Rat, V. Lhuillier, Abel Lurat, A. P. Martial, F. Milius, A. Mongin, A. Queyroy, Léon Richeton, Abbé de Saint Non, H. Toussaint, Carle Vernet, Jules Jacques Veyrassat, Huet Villiers, and Charles Waltner.

Engravings.—A curious volume containing a complete collection of the works of Jean Baptiste Michel Papillon, the well-known engraver on wood, and author of the “*Traité Historique et Pratique de la Gravure en Bois*.”

Portraits of Pierre Segurier; Latour d’Auvergne, Duc de Bouillon; and Beaumanoir de Lavardin, Bishop of Mans; by Robert Nanteuil; all in the first state.

Two scarce plates by Abraham Bosse.

Others by Jacques Aliamet, Jean Louis Anselin, Jean Jacques Balechou, François Basan, Pierre Charles Canot, François Chauveau, Jacques Couché, Pierre Drevet, Claude Duflos, Nicolas Gabriel Dupuis, Gérard Edelinck, H. Eichens, Charles Joseph Flipart, R. Gaillard, E. Girardet, Jean Godefroy, Louis Henriquel-Dupont, F. Joubert, Pierre Landry, Jean Philippe Le Bas, Jean Le Pautre, Jean Jacques Le Veau, Etienne Frédéric Lignon, Pierre Lombart, Joseph de Longueil, Pierre Martenasi, Antoine Masson, Simon Charles Miger, Jean Ouvrier, Pèquégnot, Bernard Picart, Nicolas Ponce, Benoit Louis Prevost, Simon François Ravenet, Gilles Rousselet, Augustin de Saint Aubin, Charles Simmoneau, and Jean Baptiste Simonet.

English School; 3,742 Examples:—

Drawings.—Two views of Windsor, by Paul Sandby; Lorenzo and Jessica, by Samuel Shelley; a landscape by William Scott; Falstaff at Herne’s Oak, by the Rev. William Peters, R.A.; a sea-piece by R. H. Nibbs; a view of Rivaulx Abbey, by William Westall, A.R.A.; and a pastoral scene, by P. Le Cave; all very fine examples in water-colours.

A volume of drawings of flowers executed in water-colours, by Alexander Marshal, an artist of the seventeenth century, mentioned by Walpole; these are of interest as illustrating the early history of art in England.

Queen Elizabeth receiving the Dutch Ambassador at Richmond; a curious contemporary drawing in water-colours.

Others by John Bacon, R.A., Francis Bartolozzi, R.A., Henry Perronet Briggs, R.A., Alfred Edward Chalon, R.A., John Coney, Isaac Cruikshank, Edward Edwards, John Flaxman, R.A., George Perfect Harding, William Heath, Charles Lucy, Mary Moser, R.A., William Mulready, R.A., F. H. Muntz, Patrick Nasmyth, John Partridge, Richard Sasse, Henry Singleton, Robert Smirke, R.A., and J. W. Upham.

Etchings and Lithographs.—A large and interesting collection of works on stone by eminent artists, showing the rise and progress of the art of lithography in this country.

A number of rare early etchings by the late George Cruikshank.

Others by Henry Alken, Duke of Bedford, Duchess of Bedford, William Behnes, George Bickham, Robert Blake, Richard Parkes Bonington, Thomas Shotter Boys, James Bretherton, Hablot Knight Browne, William Carpenter, George Cattermole, R. H. Cave, R. S. Chattock, Thomas Sidney Cooper, R.A., John Sell Cotman, Abraham Cooper, R.A., Charles West Cope, R.A., William Cowen, L. J. Cranston, Thomas Creswick, R.A., Isaac Cruikshank, George Cuitt, Denis Dighton, Edwin Edwards, Louis Fagan, Andrew Geddes, Ernest George, Francis Seymour Haden, Philip Gilbert Hamerton, James Duffield Harding, J. P. Heseltine, D. Hodgson, James Clarke Hook, R.A., Charles Hullmandel, F. W. Hulme, William Kay, Miss E. Cornelia Knight, Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., John Laporte, Frederick Christian Lewis, R. W. Macbeth, Paul Sandby Munn, H. Ninham, Samuel Palmer, W. Pearson, Samuel Prout, M. W. Ridley, Sir William Ross, R.A., Thomas Rowlandson, Frederick Sandys, J. Spurrell, Francis Stevens, Frederick Tayler, R. Kent Thomas, Mrs. Dawson Turner, Frederick Walker, A.R.A., Thomas Webster, R.A., William Westall, A.R.A., W. Wise, and Miss Jane Worship.

Engravings.—An important addition to the collection of prints after Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., rendering it nearly complete so far as the smaller and rarer examples are concerned.

A large number of rare prints by and after R. P. Bonington, from the collection of Baron Triqueti.

Some scarce plates from pictures by J. M. W. Turner, R.A.

A curious collection of humorous prints after John Collett.

Two packs of playing cards of the seventeenth century, one illustrated with incidents in the Popish Plot, the other with amusing and instructive designs and verses.

A unique impression from a mezzotint plate after Reynolds's "Sleeping Girl."

An artist's proof of the group of the three Ladies Waldegrave, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, by G. Shury.

Artist's proofs of the portraits of Countess Spencer and Lady Ann Bingham, engraved by Samuel Cousins, R.A., from the paintings by Sir Joshua Reynolds in the Spencer Collection.

Portrait of William the Fourth, when a boy; after T. Gainsborough, R.A., by Gainsborough Dupont; proof before letters.

Others by James C. Allen, Francis Bartolozzi, R.A., James Basire, Robert Brandard, Letitia Byrne, William Byrne, James Caldwell, Butler Clowes, William Bernard Cooke, Richard Cooper, Richard Dagley, William Dickinson, Richard Earlom, James Egan, Francis Eginton, William Elliott, Edward Finden, William Finden, James Fittler, William Overend Geller, James Godby, John Goldar, Edward Goodall, William Greatbach, Valentine Green, Charles Heath, James Heath, Francis Holl, John Jones, George Kellaway, T. King, Edward Kirkall, John Landseer, Thomas Landseer, A.E., Richard James Lane, A.E., Charles George Lewis, Peter Lightfoot, David Lucas, James M'Ardell, James Mason, William Miller, James Mitton, George Noble, John Ogborne, John Outrim, R. B. Parkes, Remi Parr, Robert Pollard, Edward Portbury, John Pye, James Redaway, John Henry Robinson, R.A., Charles Rolls, Michael Angelo Rooker, Henry Thomas Ryall, William Wynne Ryland, William Say, John Scott, Edward Scriven, John Raphael Smith, Lumb Stocks, R.A., James Barak Swaine, Charles Turner, A.E., Francis Vivares, Anthony Walker, James Walker, William Walker, Robert Wallis, William Ward, James Watson, Samuel Williams, James Tibbits Willmore, A.E., and George Zobel.

Spanish School; 34 Examples:—

Etchings.—By Francisco Goya.

Photographs.—Six hundred and sixty-nine carbon prints by Braun of Dornach, from drawings by the old masters in the Dresden Galleries.

George William Reid.

British Museum, }
2 May 1879. }

Edw. A. Bond,
Principal Librarian.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

**AN ACCOUNT of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE
of the BRITISH MUSEUM (SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS),
for the Financial Year ended 31st March 1879;
Number of Persons admitted, Progress of Ar-
rangement; &c.**

(Mr. Walpole.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
6 May 1879.*

[Price 6d.]

170.

Under 6 oz.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 20 February 1879 ;—*for*,

COPY “ of all **PAPERS** and **CORRESPONDENCE** which has passed between the
SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT and the **COMMITTEE** of Class No. 3150,
relating to the **EXAMINATION** held on the 16th day of May 1878 ; together
with **COPY** of the **MEMORANDUM** made by the **DEPARTMENT** in reference
to the Case.”

(Sir Sydney Waterlow.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 March 1879.

COPY of all PAPERS and CORRESPONDENCE which has passed between the SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT and the COMMITTEE of Class No. 3150, relating to the EXAMINATION held on the 16th day of May 1878; together with COPY of the MEMORANDUM made by the DEPARTMENT in reference to the Case.

— No. 1. —

The Secretary, Science and Art Department, to Sir *Sydney H. Waterlow*,
Bart., M.P.

Science and Art Department, London, S.W.,
29th May 1878.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to inform you, as Chairman of the Science and Art Classes at St. Margaret's Technical School, Westminster, that it appears from information received by the Department, and from an investigation made by officers of the Department on Friday the 17th instant, during the whole of which Mr. Goffin was present, that there is no doubt but that he had improperly (by some means at present undiscovered) obtained information as to the questions contained in one or more of the examination papers, and he had used this information to instruct his students previous to the time fixed for the examination.

My Lords, after full consideration of the circumstances, have determined to disqualify Mr. Goffin from ever in future teaching or earning payments under the Department, and to cancel all the examinations of all the pupils in the classes in the United Westminster Schools this year. Before, however, acting on this decision they will be prepared to consider any communication which the Governors of the School may wish to address to them.

I am also to state that Mr. Smith, the Secretary, was present during a portion of the interview between the officers of the Department and Mr. Goffin.

Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, Bart., M.P.
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Norman Macleod.*

— No. 2. —

Sir *Sydney H. Waterlow*, Bart., M.P., to the Secretary, Science and Art
Department.

St. Margaret's Technical School, Westminster, Science and Art Evening Classes.

(Class No. 3150—S.)

Sir,

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 6th June 1878.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, charging Mr. Goffin, the head master, with having improperly obtained information as to the questions contained in one or more of the examination papers, and with having used this information to instruct his students previous to the time fixed for the examination; the decision of the Department thereupon being to disqualify Mr. Goffin for ever, and to cancel the whole of the examinations of this school this year. I have brought the matter under the notice of the Committee at a special meeting for that purpose. The charge is of such a grave nature that, if established to the satisfaction of the Committee, it will be their duty to

advise the Board of Governors of the United Westminster Schools to review Mr. Goffin's position as head master of the day school, and therefore the Committee feel that they should have before them the whole of the data upon which the Department has founded its decision. The Committee are anxious to co-operate with the Department in every way to bring the matter to a right issue, and it is hoped the Department will in like manner assist them in their deliberations by furnishing them with the evidence upon which the charge against Mr. Goffin is based.

The Governors entertain the highest opinion of Mr. Goffin's honour and integrity, and to his sound knowledge and judgment, his singular ability in imparting that knowledge to his pupils, and to his untiring energy, they have mainly attributed the great success of their day school, which in four years has, from nothing, grown to the present total of 515 boys. Of his evening Science work the Department is well acquainted; the results, as the Committee understand, having been proportionately as good in former years as during the time he has been in Westminster.

Under these circumstances, and Mr. Goffin having given an absolute and unqualified denial to the charge made against him by the Department, the Committee deem it only right to suspend their judgment upon the whole question until the facts are fully before them. As the matter is of the greatest importance both to the Governors and to Mr. Goffin, the Committee beg to request an early reply to this communication.

The Secretary,
Science and Art Department.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Sydney H. Waterlow*,
Chairman.

— No. 3. —

The Secretary, Science and Art Department, to Sir *Sydney H. Waterlow*,
Bart., M.P.

(Class No. 3150.)

Science and Art Department, London, S.W.,
8th June 1878.

Sir,
I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and to inform you that a reply thereto will be forwarded shortly by the Department.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Norman Macleod*.
Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, Bart., M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield.

-- No. 4. —

The Secretary, Science and Art Department, to Sir *Sydney H. Waterlow*,
Bart., M.P.

Science and Art Department, South Kensington,
21st June 1878.

Sir,
IN reply to your letter of the 6th June, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to inform you that Colonel Donnelly, the Director of the Science Division of the Science and Art Department, received information on Friday morning, the 17th May, that Mr. Goffin had on the day before, Thursday, given a lesson to his class of boys in Chemistry, the principal part of which was the subject-matter of the examination paper in Chemistry for that evening.

Colonel Donnelly's informant gave him a paper of notes, which he stated were the notes taken at Mr. Goffin's lesson on Thursday, the 16th May. This paper, Colonel Donnelly's informant said, had come into his possession at 4 30 p.m., on
Thursday

Thursday afternoon. It contains eight of the highest marked of the 12 questions of the elementary paper—the examinees are restricted to attempting eight questions. The questions and answers on the notes are not *precisely* in the words of the examination paper: but the variations are unimportant, and apparently thrown in as a blind to save appearances, such as the introduction of the word “snuff,” which in a paper on Inorganic Chemistry is ludicrous.

It was also stated that Mr. Goffin had instructed his class in the subject-matter of the examination paper, previous to the examination, in more subjects than one.

Colonel Donnelly proceeded to investigate the case at once; and deeming it of a very serious nature, took Mr. Iselin and Captain Abney, two of the Inspectors of the Department, with him.

They arrived at St. Margaret's School about 10 minutes after three o'clock on Friday afternoon, and after having taken the necessary steps to prevent the boys leaving at 3.30, the usual time of the school breaking up, Colonel Donnelly and Mr. Iselin took Mr. Goffin aside into a vacant class room and informed him that they knew that he had obtained information as to the examination questions, and had taught the answers to his pupils, and they asked him to say where or how he had obtained that information.

Mr. Goffin denied the charge, but in a shuffling, evasive kind of way, asking to know what subjects were referred to; how he could have got any information, and so on.

On his persisting in refusing to give the information required, it became necessary to send for, and examine, some of the boys, a step which it had been desired to avoid, if possible. Five or six of the boys, selected at random, were brought one by one into the room, Mr. Goffin being present. With but little difficulty it was extracted from them that the lessons they had received on Thursday afternoon and Wednesday afternoon or evening—for Mr. Goffin seems to have given lessons to the class in two detachments—had borne directly on the examination. The questions in the printed examination paper were gone through separately with each boy, and the statement made by each boy as to the subjects taught him at one or both of those lessons tallied *precisely* with the paper given to Colonel Donnelly, though the questions were not suggested to them in any way, all those on the paper being taken in rotation.

It having been thus established beyond any doubt that the information the Department had received was correct, and that Mr. Goffin had taught the boys eight out of the twelve questions in the elementary chemistry paper, all the boys—some forty or fifty—were called into the room at once, and they were told to write down those questions towards answering which the lessons on Thursday and Wednesday had been useful.

They all, without exception, wrote that *none* of the questions had been touched on. They were then directed to fetch their notes of the lessons. The officers of the Department state that it is difficult to describe the amount of prevarication and shuffling that then took place, to account for the absence of notes of such important lessons. Eventually some few books or detached papers were secured, on which notes of four of the questions were found, these being the only books or papers which purported to have notes of the lessons referred to. It was admitted by several of the boys that they had destroyed their notes of these lessons; and it is evident that their interests, irrespective of any question of shielding the master, was on the side of concealment.

It was, however, clearly established from the admissions of the boys separately examined, and from the notes secured:—

1. That the eight questions contained in the paper given to Colonel Donnelly had formed part of the instructions given to the pupils on the morning of the day of examination, and on the day preceding.
2. That at least four of the questions in the advanced paper were also given to students in the advanced stage.
3. That similar information had been given immediately previous to the examinations in all or nearly all the other subjects in which the boys had been examined, viz., in Mathematics, two subjects of Physics, and in Model Drawing.

It appears from the papers worked by the candidates at the examination that

in all cases the questions they answered were confined to these eight, though all the boys did not attempt the whole eight.

It is quite impossible that Mr. Goffin could have guessed eight out of the 12 questions in the Elementary paper, or four out of the Advanced. Mr. Goffin could give no explanation of how his lesson contained these specific points, further than that the Syllabus of the Science Directory was too precise. When called upon to give an outline of his lesson on Thursday he wrote down what is proved by the notes and statements of the boys to be incorrect.

It has not yet been discovered how Mr. Goffin obtained possession of the Examination questions, but some inquiries made by another officer of the Department have brought to light the serious negligence of Mr. Smith, the secretary, in dealing with the papers which may have enabled Mr. Goffin to obtain his information. It was found that the papers of questions which are addressed to Mr. Smith, the Special Local Secretary, at the address he gives the Department, the United Westminster Schools, Alexandra-street, Westminster, were taken in by the porter of the School, and delivered to Mr. Goffin, or delivered by the postman at Mr. Goffin's house.

My Lords would be glad to give the Governors every assistance in their power, and they regret that, through Colonel Donnelly's illness, some delay has taken place in answering their letter of the 6th instant. The Department have reason to believe, however, that no further inquiry could have been satisfactorily held, unless Mr. Goffin had been suspended from his functions as Head Master immediately Mr. Smith, who came in during the inquiry, was informed by the officers of the Department of the nature of the charges and evidence against Mr. Goffin.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Norman Macleod.*

Sir S. H. Waterlow, Bart., M.P.,
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield.

P.S.—I am directed to suggest that you should make an appointment with Lieutenant-Colonel Donnelly, and see him at this office, as he is in a position to furnish you with information which has an important bearing on the question of Mr. Goffin's character.

— No. 5. —

Mr. C. Spencer Smith to the Secretary, Science and Art Department.

United Westminster (Endowed) Schools,
Office, Alexandra-street, Victoria-street, Westminster, S. W.,
29th June 1878.

Sir,

SIR Sydney Waterlow (who is officially engaged just now at the Exhibition) has sent your letter of the 21st instant over from Paris for the consideration of the Committee. At his suggestion I have called a meeting for that purpose, and in partial reply thereto am desired to say that the Committee think that a verbatim copy of the statement made by Colonel Donnelly's informant, and of the notes said to have been taken at Mr. Goffin's lecture on Thursday the 16th May, together with the names, if known, of the said informant, and the writer of the notes, should be furnished to them. If such names have not been disclosed to the Department, then they (the Committee) are of opinion that the original documents should be produced, with a view to identification, for they deem it in the highest degree desirable that every endeavour should be made to tap the sources of the information received.

As this matter has now been in hand six weeks, I am instructed to press for an early answer,

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. Spencer Smith,*
Secretary.

The Secretary, Science and Art Department.

— No. 6. —

The Secretary, Science and Art Department, to Sir *Sydney H. Waterlow*,
Bart., M.P.

(Immediate.)

Science and Art Department, South Kensington,
4th July 1878.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to inform you that they received, on the 1st July, a letter dated 29th June from Mr. C. Spencer Smith, in reply to the Department's letter to you of the 21st June. Mr. Smith asks on behalf of the Committee of the United Westminster (Endowed) Schools for a verbatim copy of the statement made by Colonel Donnelly's informant and of the notes said to have been taken at Mr. Goffin's lecture on Thursday, 16th May, together with the names, if known, of the said informant and the writer of the notes; and states further that the Committee are of opinion that, if such names have not been disclosed to the Department, the original documents should be produced with a view to identification, and "to tap the sources of the information received."

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education desire me to state that they must decline to furnish the documents and names referred to. They are willing to give the Committee of the Westminster Schools all reasonable assistance in forming an opinion on the case. The decision at which My Lords arrived was, however, not based on the information and documents now asked for by Mr. Smith, but on the facts elicited at an inquiry held by three officers of the Department. At the whole of this inquiry Mr. Goffin was present, and had every opportunity of giving explanations, if such there were, of the evidence against him.

It is obvious that this evidence can be in no way affected by a disclosure of the names of the persons who, by the information they gave, led to the investigation being held.

In conclusion, I am to point out that in the Department's letter of the 21st June, it was shown how much Mr. Smith was compromised in the matter by his negligence in dealing with the confidential papers committed to his charge; My Lords regret, therefore, that they must decline to correspond with or through him on this subject.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Norman Macleod.*

Sir S. Waterlow, Bart., M.P.,
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield, E. C.

— No. 7. —

The Committee of Science Class, No. 3150, to the Lord President
of the Council.

My Lord Duke,

United Westminster Schools,
Alexandra-street, S.W., July 1878.

THE Committee of Science Class, No. 3150, have the honour to request your Grace's attention to the accompanying correspondence, viz. :—

1. Letter of 29th May 1878, from the Department at South Kensington, informing the chairman of the Committee of Class No. 3150 that there is no doubt that Mr. Goffin (the teacher of the class) had obtained information as to the questions contained in one or more of the examination papers, and had used it to instruct his students previous to the examination, and that consequently my Lords had determined to disqualify Mr. Goffin for ever in future from teaching or earning payments under the Department, and to cancel all the examinations of all the pupils in the classes in the United Westminster Schools this year.

86.

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2. Letter

2. Letter of 6th June from the Chairman of the Committee to the Department.
3. Letter of 21st June from the Department in further development of No. 1.
4. Letter of 29th June from Secretary of Class, No. 3150, asking for the sources of the information conveyed to the Department.
5. Letter of 4th July from the Department to the Chairman of Committee of the class, declining to furnish such information.

In view of the above correspondence and of all the circumstances of the case, the Committee believe that your Grace will agree with them in thinking that they have done right in addressing themselves directly to your Grace.

Considering the gravity of the accusation brought against Mr. Goffin, and the refusal of the Department to inform them of the sources of their information, the Committee felt it desirable to hold a full inquiry into the whole circumstances of the case, and to call before them all the persons concerned. This inquiry was held on the evening of Friday, 12th July, at 6.30 p.m., and occupied fully four hours.

The Committee conceive that the results of this inquiry will be best conveyed to your Grace by their commenting in order upon Letter No. 3 (21st June), which contains all the material points of the charge against Mr. Goffin.

This letter begins by a statement as to certain information which reached the Department on the morning of Friday, 17th May, and which led to the inquiry of that date.

The Committee desire to draw your Grace's particular attention to the fact that the statement that the notes in question came into the hands of the informant at 4.30 p.m. on Thursday rests solely upon the word of the informant himself, and that if the said informant was not speaking the truth the whole charge falls to the ground. If the statement of the informant be not true, your Grace will at once perceive that as the information did not reach the Department until Friday morning, the examination having been held on the previous evening, there was the whole of Thursday night during which the informant (who could have procured an examination paper from one of the examinees) would have been able to draw up the paper which he stated were the notes taken at Mr. Goffin's lesson on Thursday, 16th May.

The whole matter thus hangs upon the veracity of the informant, and it is highly important, and only fair that the name of this informant should be communicated to the Committee, together with the paper which he handed to the Department, in order that full inquiry may be made upon the subject of his credibility.

With regard to the charge of evasiveness in denial of the charge made against him, Mr. Goffin assures the Committee that at the time of the inquiry, he denied the charge made against him in the most express terms he was able to use. This denial he has since repeated to the Committee in a plain straightforward manner.

He also states that he was not allowed at the time of the inquiry to offer any kind of explanation, Colonel Donnelly having stopped him instantly he began, and having even declined to ask the boys any questions Mr. Goffin wished to put to them through Colonel Donnelly.

The six boys mentioned on page 5, of letter 3,* were brought before the Committee on the evening of the 12th July, and examined by them separately. The Committee may here mention that during the whole of their proceedings on this evening, neither Mr. Goffin nor Mr. Smith were present, except when themselves under examination, or when called in to answer a question.

It results from the evidence of the boys, the shorthand notes of which the Committee have in their possession, that the boys say they could have answered the questions some time before the examination, most of them mentioning Easter as the time when their instruction was practically complete. And this agrees with the general account of the course which the Committee have received from various sources, viz., that Mr. Goffin's instruction was carried on regularly from the previous autumn, that all the subjects were gone through by Easter, and that any lessons given after that were merely recapitulatory.

As to the lessons given by Mr. Goffin on Wednesday and Thursday, it appears that

* The fifth paragraph of page 5 of the present Paper.

that these were the ordinary lessons prescribed by the time table of the United Westminster Schools, that the lesson of Wednesday was a full one, but that the time on Thursday, when the notes are said to have been taken, was chiefly occupied in telling the boys which room they were to go to for the examination, and other similar details.

No part of Thursday's lesson (which did not last longer than half an hour) bore on any of the questions in the elementary stage. On Wednesday questions Nos. 10 and 12 were touched on "in part" and No. 6 "in one particle." Considering that questions of the same class had been repeatedly given in previous years, it may be thought that a good teacher would be neglecting his pupils if he did not take care that they were instructed in these.

With regard to the word "snuff," which is mentioned as having occurred in the course of Thursday's lesson, the Committee beg to state that this was not "thrown in as a blind to save appearances" but came to be used under the following circumstances:—

Towards the end of the lesson, Mr. Goffin called out in quick succession a great number of such substances as came uppermost in his mind at the moment, requiring the boys to say "element" or "compound," as the case might be, after each.

And if it be "ludicrous" to mention "snuff" under any circumstances in a lecture on Inorganic Chemistry, the Committee beg to refer your Grace to the examination papers of the Department in Inorganic Chemistry for 1873 and 1876, in both of which "sugar," an equally "ludicrous" substance, is mentioned.

It would appear that there must be some misunderstanding on the part of the officers who visited the school, which doubtless led them to imagine "prevarication" and "shuffling" on the part of the boys. The boys who were asked about the lessons on Wednesday and Thursday had not had any such lessons on either day, while certain other boys (about 60) who had been present at these lessons, were not called in.

Regular notes of lessons do not seem to have been kept by the boys after Easter. If they clearly understood what they had been taught they would not write notes, but they would make a note of anything not fully understood. The note books kept before Easter were (with, the Committee believe, one exception, which was offered to be forwarded by the boy to the Department the following day, but which Colonel Donnelly thought unnecessary) in the boys' lockers, and were produced and shown to Colonel Donnelly and the other officers.

Mr. Goffin has insisted, very properly as it appears to the Committee, on the destruction of all separate slips of paper, lest they might be unlawfully introduced at the time of the examination.

The Committee have stated above that these lessons on Wednesday and Thursday were merely those which had to be given to the boys on those days in accordance with the school time table, by Mr. Goffin or some other master. As a matter of fact (owing to Mr. Goffin having been accidentally called out of the room) half Wednesday's lessons was given by one of the other masters. No such lessons were given to the adult members or others not belonging to the United Westminster Schools, and the Committee are not aware that the boys of those schools passed, as a rule, so much better an examination than the others as to lead it to be supposed that they received any extraordinary benefit above the others.

The Committee may here also draw attention to the result of the examination in Practical Chemistry, which took place on Saturday evening the 18th, for which fresh specimens and papers were brought from the Department at the last moment. The results in this subject will, the Committee believe, bear comparison with those in any other.

The Committee submit that, if in this instance the results are satisfactory, this goes towards rendering it improbable that Mr. Goffin had recourse to improper proceedings in order to produce the good results shown by his pupils.

The certificates which Mr. Goffin holds, and which the Committee beg your Grace to refer to, are sufficient proof in the mind of the Committee that any such improper assistance would be quite superfluous.

The Department goes on to say, "It appears from the papers worked by the candidates at the examination that in all cases the questions they answered

"were confined to these eight, though all the boys did not attempt the whole 'eight.'"

The Committee are at a loss to understand how such an impression could have arisen, an impression quite at variance with the facts. The Committee have the particulars of the questions answered by 85 boys. From this it will be seen that, with the exception of questions which no boy answered, and Question 7, which was answered by only two, the answers to the remaining 10 questions are not very unequally distributed.

Number of Question.	Value in Marks.	Number of Boys Answering.	Questions of the same Class were set in the Undermentioned Years.							
2	(14)	70	1870			1873				
3	(13)	55			1872					1877
6	(13)	65						1876		
9	(13)	58						1875	1876	
10	(13)	44		1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877
12	(12)	72	1870		1872	1873			1876	
5	(11)	57				1873				
7	(11)	2								
—										
1	(9)	0								
4	(9)	55		1871			1874		1876	1877
8	(9)	56		1871	1872		1874	1875	1876	1877
11	(8)	53		1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	

As to the outline written down by Mr. Goffin as that of his lesson on Thursday being proved by the notes and statements of the boys to be incorrect, the Committee think that this (if it be really the case) may probably have arisen from misapprehension on the part of Colonel Donnelly and the other officers, as to whether the boys' notes were those of Wednesday's or of Thursday's lesson. But even if they should appear definitely to clash, the Committee think that greater reliance might reasonably be placed on the statement of the teacher than of the boys, who were evidently much harassed and perplexed by the whole proceedings. And the Committee must add, under this head, that it has been distinctly stated to them by Mr. Goffin that this paper when handed by him to Colonel Donnelly was by Colonel Donnelly folded up, and thrown, so folded, to Captain Abney. Colonel Donnelly asked Captain Abney whether it agreed with the boys' notes and statements, whereupon Captain Abney, *without opening the paper*, said "No."

And here the Committee must request your Grace's calm consideration of what follows, for the Committee are approaching a very painful feature of the proceedings at the United Westminster Schools on the Friday.

The Committee beg to remind your Grace that this was an inquiry on the result of which the character of a well-known and widely respected teacher hung; an inquiry, which, if resulting adversely to him, would be his absolute ruin, and that it was upon this inquiry that the decision of this Department was founded.

The actual examination of the boys by the three officers was conducted hastily, and, as the Committee are forced to believe from the unanimous and clear testimony of those who were present, was accompanied with a considerable amount of heat and obvious animosity amounting to a foregone conclusion against the teacher, and a display of very violent language on the part of at least one of the officers.

F. H. B. says, "They (the officers) seemed to be inclined to pump it out of us
"to

to suit their own views." When asked whether the officers got cross with him he said, "Yes, rather; one gentleman was rather cross; he sent it all out of my head." He added that "three of them sat pretty nearly all round the boys, and that he got confused."

R. R. B. says that when the officers took his notes of Tuesday's lectures he was asked whether these were the only notes, and when he told them "Yes," they said they did not believe it; and Colonel Donnelly added, "You are a most incorrigible liar." Colonel Donnelly then turned to one of the others and said, "We cannot get anything out of him."

B. says that Colonel Donnelly called him the biggest liar he ever saw.

Mr. Goffin states that Colonel Donnelly told him that the boys were "systematically taught to lie," and adds that Colonel Donnelly called another boy an "infernal young scamp."

Shorthand notes,
p. 88.

Shorthand notes,
p. 134.

Shorthand notes,
p. 156.

In concluding this more painful part of our letter the Committee may say that the above statements are corroborated by other witnesses, and that from the very frank and evidently truthful manner of the boys, who were examined one by one, the Committee have no doubt that they are correct.

The Committee now pass to the charge against Mr. Smith, of serious negligence in dealing with the confidential papers committed to his charge.

The Department states that it has been found that letters addressed to Mr. Smith at the office, United Westminster Schools, were taken in by the porter of the school and delivered to Mr. Goffin, or delivered by the postman at Mr. Goffin's house.

In the first place, the Committee must remark that Mr. Spencer Smith has been Secretary (with the approval of the Department) of these Science and Art Classes for some years, and that ever since the new schools have been built his address has been the same. If it is objectionable, there has been ample time before now to take exception to it.

The Committee have sifted this matter thoroughly, and the state of the case is as follows:—

Papers, such as those in question, are too large for any ordinary letter box, and are, during office hours, left by the postman in the office; after such hours, when the school gates are closed, they are left usually at the porter's, but sometimes at Mr. Goffin's house; in no case, however, have they ever been delivered by the porter to Mr. Goffin.

The Committee have to point out that in the present case suspicion of tampering with papers is most unfairly allowed to rest on a teacher on account of the serious negligence, not of Mr. Smith, but of the officials of the Department. These papers bear the post-mark of Tuesday, 14th, and were, no doubt, delivered on Tuesday night, and not in accordance with Form No. 193, dated 23rd April 1878, which says that the papers for Thursday evening would arrive on Wednesday morning.

The Committee examined also the Superintendents of the Examinations on the 16th at the three different schools. They all declare that the examination paper wrappers had no appearance of having been tampered with.

The Committee beg leave to forward also, as requested, a memorial addressed to the Committee of Council on Education signed by 33 adult members of Mr. Goffin's classes, to which the Committee beg your attentive consideration, especially in the two following particulars:—

(1.) As to the examination in practical chemistry alluded to above, where the specimens and writing paper were changed at the last moment.

(2.) As to the proposed withholding of the certificates of these members of the class.

But the mere perusal of this document can give little idea of the impression conveyed to the Committee by the manner of the memorialists themselves (most of whom attended before us at their own urgent request) as to the strict and laborious integrity and uniformity of Mr. Goffin's teaching throughout the whole course from beginning to end.

Your Grace will see by the descriptions following the names of the memorialists that they are persons eminently qualified to judge in this respect.

The Committee may refer also to the reports of the annual examinations

of the United Westminster Schools, all of which speak in high terms of the thoroughness of the education given (in Science as well as other subjects) by Mr. Goffin.

The Committee regret to have been unable to compress this communication into a shorter space, but the question is so serious, and the points touched on in the Department's letter so various, that they have necessarily trespassed a good deal on your Grace's time. But they feel sure that when the character of a certain laborious and talented teacher is in question, your Grace will not grudge the time necessary to arrive at the truth.

The Committee think that they may without offence contrast their orderly inquiry on the 12th July, extending over more than four hours, and before five gentlemen, during which they had the assistance of a legal adviser, and the shorthand notes of which are before them, with the hurried and evidently prejudiced examination of the 17th May of boys confused by the suddenness of the incident, and urged into statements, the drift of which they hardly understood. The Committee confidently leave it to your Grace to judge which inquiry is the most likely to elicit the truth.

The proposed condemnation of Mr. Goffin is distinctly stated by the Government to be based on this visit of the three officers. The incidents of this visit have been gone through by the Committee most patiently, and their inquiry leads them to the conclusion that no suspicion can attach to Mr. Goffin of having acquired any improper knowledge beforehand of the contents of the examination paper of the 16th May.

Your Grace will remember that for Mr. Goffin this is a most serious matter, that he is liable to be deprived of his character and of a considerable annual grant for an accusation for which no proof whatever is brought forward.

The Committee trust that your Grace will consent to receive a deputation of the Committee, with the view of personally discussing the whole question and carefully examining the documents which are referred to in the correspondence, and which the Department have hitherto declined to produce, and with the hope that such discussion and examination will enable the Committee to satisfy your Grace that the charges made against Mr. Goffin are founded on a mistaken view of the circumstances, and ought to be withdrawn.

Unless these charges are withdrawn Mr. Goffin must be left to take such course to vindicate his character as he may be legally advised.

We have, &c.

(signed)	<i>Sydney H. Waterlow</i> , Chairman of Committee.	
	<i>Henry A. Hunt</i> , junior,	} Members of the Committee present at the inquiry of 12th July 1878.
	<i>G. T. Miller</i> ,	
	<i>Charles Edward Mudie</i> ,	
	<i>G. A. Spottiswoode</i> ,	
	<i>William Tennant</i> ,	

To the Lord President of the Council,
His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K. G.

Enclosure in No. 7.

MEMORIAL of Students, other than Day Scholars, lately attending the Science and Art Classes held at the United Westminster Schools, under the tuition and direction of Mr. Robert E. H. Goffin.

My Lords,

We, the undersigned, beg most respectfully to submit to your Lordships the following Resolutions agreed to at a meeting held on Monday, the 24th day of June 1878, at St. Barnabas School, Pimlico:—

(a.) That the lessons for the course were regularly and duly given according to the time table approved by the Department.

(b.) That these lessons were made effective by the practical experiments, as illustrations, by Mr. Goffin.

(c.) That we were taught under very favourable circumstances, the rooms being well adapted for the purpose, the apparatus most complete, and our teacher both able and zealous.

(d.) That the course was practically finished before Easter, those lessons given afterwards

afterwards being recapitulatory of the whole subject, while no prominence was given to special points.

(e.) That the examination in practical chemistry, about which there could be no possible suspicion (the substances and papers first sent having been at the last moment changed by the officers of the Department) should, your memorialists venture to suggest, weigh with your Lordships before any final decision is arrived at.

(f.) That such questions as calculations of percentages, drawing graphic formulæ, classification into elements and compounds, and atomicities, were carefully gone over, as it was anticipated that questions would be given upon these subjects, as they have been for many years.

(g.) That the classes were well attended on each occasion, and that all showed a great desire to avail themselves of the excellent opportunities offered.

(h.) That while your memorialists admit the right of the Department to refuse to grant certificates under circumstances which appear to your Lordships questionable, they beg most respectfully to point out that, as a matter of fairness and justice, the papers of candidates for such certificates should be impartially examined and adjudged before they are finally condemned as untrustworthy.

(Signed)—

Edmund Thos. Morgan, Head Master of Westminster St. James's National School, 45, Marshall-street, Golden-square, W.

Henry Stephens, Head Master, St. Barnabas Boys' School, 178, Ebury-street, Pimlico.

Emma Richards, Head Mistress, Powis-street Board School, Woolwich.

John Putman, Head Master, Blechynden-street Board School, Notting Hill.

Annie Hendry, Head Mistress, Bonner-street Board School, Bethnal Green.

George William Brooks Mills, Assistant Master, St. Michael's National School, Ebury-square, S.W.

Emma Talbot, Head Mistress, Garrett-lane Board School, Wandsworth.

Geo. Weller, Head Master, Holy Trinity Schools, Kentish Town, N.W.

Mary A. Powers, Head Mistress, Galley Wall Road Board School, Brompton.

R. Bennetts, Assistant Master, St. Michael's Schools, Ebury-square, S.W.

Mary Cousins, Head Mistress, Board School, Buckingham Gate.

Thomas Algernon Losack, Assistant Teacher, United Westminster Schools, S.W.

Walter H. Whittingham, Surveyors' Clerk, 68, Grosvenor-road, S.W.

Alfred Charles White, Assistant Master, Park-street, Kennington Cross, S.E.

Walter Smith, United Westminster School, S.W. (Assistant Master).

Edward Christopher Flanagan, Pupil Teacher, 5th year, Park-street, Kennington Cross.

Edward Good, Pupil Teacher, 4th year, Park-street, Kennington Cross, S.E.

George Robert Baldwin, Glass Manufacturer, Whitefriars Glass Works, London.

Henry John Beard, Writer, Savings Bank Department, E.C.

Alexander H. E. Tovey, P. T., 5th year, St. Gabriel's Schools, Pimlico, S.W.

George Podley, P. T., 4th year, St. Gabriel's School, Pimlico, S.W.

John Storr, late Belgrave Collegiate School, Assistant Master, United Endowed Schools, Westminster.

Walter Shaw, P. T., 5th year, St. Michael's School, Pimlico, S.W.

G. Lees, H. Teacher, Board School, Berwick-street, Soho.

Lizzie Deacon, Pupil Teacher, 5th year, St. Peter's School, Eaton-square, S.W.

John Samuel Browitt, Assistant Master, Archbishop Tenison's School, Leicester-square, W. C.

John Hall, Assistant Master, United Westminster Schools.

Henry Somerville, Assistant Master, United Westminster Schools.

John Thompson, United Westminster Schools, Assistant Master,

Chas. Myhill, Head Master, May Fair, Curzon Boys' School, W.

Alice Myhill, Head Mistress, St. Luke's, Nutford Place Girls' School, W.

M. V. Abrahams, Assistant Mistress, Board School, James-street, Buckingham Gate.

John Hickman, Pupil Teacher, Board School, James-street, Buckingham Gate.

Received by the Committee of Managers from a deputation of the Adult Students, Mr. Morgan, spokesman, for transmission to the Department.

To the Lords of the Committee of
Council on Education.

(signed)

G. T. Miller,

United Westminster Schools,
12th July 1878.

— No. 8. —

The Secretary, Science and Art Department, to Sir *Sydney H. Waterlow*,
Bart., M.P.

Science and Art Department, South Kensington, S.W.,
10th August 1878.

Sir,

I AM directed to inform you that the Lord President has had under his consideration the memorial signed by you and other members of the Committee of the United Westminster Schools, which was received on the 8th instant.

As soon as his Grace has received the observations on the memorial of the officers of the Department who made the inquiry, he will be in a position to decide whether it can serve any useful purpose to receive a deputation, as proposed. Two of these officers have, however, his Grace finds, gone away for their holidays, one to the continent, and the Vice-President of the Committee of Council, who himself went carefully into this case, leaves London on Monday. It will not be possible, therefore, to give an answer to the memorial for some little time.

The Lord President desires me to say that he regrets that there should be this delay: it is, therefore, only right to point out that the inquiry by officers of the Department, of which your Secretary was fully informed at the time, was held on the 17th May, and that the decision of the Department was communicated on the 29th May.

Sir S. H. Waterlow, Bart, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c..
St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Norman MacLeod.*

— No. 9. —

Sir *Sydney H. Waterlow*, Bart., M.P., to the Secretary, Science and Art
Department.

Treasurer's House, St. Bartholomew's Hospital,
London, E.C., 20th August 1878.

Sir,

ON my return from Ireland, I find your letter of the 10th instant informing me that the Lord President has the memorial of the Committee of Governors of the United Westminster Schools, under his consideration.

With reference to your remark that the decision of the Department was communicated on the 29th of May, from which I infer you seem to think there has been some delay on our part, I would call your attention to the fact that that letter was replied to by me on the 6th June, requesting that the information upon which the charge against Mr. Goffin was based should be furnished to the Governors. This letter was met by a subsequent one from yourself, dated 21st June, practically refusing to submit to the Governors the evidence upon which the charge was made, or to give the names of those who had furnished the information.

A further letter was sent to you on the 29th of June, calling attention to the fact that the matter had been six weeks in hand, and asking for an early answer, but it was not until the 4th of July that the Committee of Governors was definitely informed that you, on behalf of the Committee of Council on Education, declined to furnish the documents and the names asked for.

As soon as this final decision was received, the Committee of Governors took steps to investigate the matter themselves, and considering the grave nature of the case, together with the difficulties thrown in the way by your Department, it was scarcely to be expected that the Committee could prepare its reply earlier than the 8th August, only a little more than four weeks from the date of your communication.

Trusting that in a matter of such serious public importance, the Lord President will not object to receive the deputation,

Norman MacLeod, Esq.,
Science and Art Department,
South Kensington. S.W.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Sydney H. Waterlow*,
Chairman of Committee.

— No. 10. —

Mr. *C. Spencer Smith* to the Secretary, Science and Art Department.

(Class No. 3150.)

Alexandra Street, Westminster, S.W.

(Received 2nd October 1878).

Sir,

WILL you be so good as to send the usual forms for renewal of the Committee?

The Secretary,
Science and Art Department.

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. Spencer Smith*,
Secretary.

— No. 11. —

Mr. *C. Spencer Smith* to the Secretary, Science and Art Department.

(Class No. 3150.)

Alexandra Street, Westminster, S.W.,

7th October 1878.

Sir,

ON the 26th ultimo I applied for the usual forms for the renewal of the Committee of the above Science and Art classes, but not having received them I fear the letter has miscarried or has been forgotten, and hence the necessity for this reminder.

The Secretary,
Science and Art Department,
South Kensington.

I am, &c.
(signed) *C. Spencer Smith*,
Secretary.

— No. 12. —

Sir *Sydney H. Waterlow*, Bart., M.P., to the Lord President of the Council.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.,

12th November 1878.

My Lord Duke,

THE Committee of Science and Art Class No. 3,150, desire me, their Chairman, to represent to your Grace that for many weeks past they have been anxiously expecting a reply to the communication they had the honour of addressing to your Grace, more than three months since, relative to a most serious charge brought by the Department against Mr. Goffin, the head master. On public grounds, in the interest of the school, and in justice to those affected, they venture to submit to your Grace that this case calls for immediate settlement.

Mr. Goffin is the head master of a day school now attended by 550 boys, who with their parents and friends, are impatiently waiting the result; the character of their esteemed master being a matter of extreme importance to them; and, moreover, such a charge so long hanging over the school, is calculated to do it much injury. Three assistant masters are also seriously concerned, in that, though they took subjects quite independently of Mr. Goffin, and are not included in the indictment, are threatened with forfeiture of the results of their labours. In like manner 200 students in Science, and 100 in Art, who together worked nearly 800 papers at the May examinations, are naturally most anxious to have the matter brought to an issue.

Nor is this anxiety confined to the past, inasmuch as the classes for the current session have not yet been recognised by the Department, although two applications have been made for the usual forms. With the approval of the

Committee the evening classes are, notwithstanding, in full work; and it is with regret that they have to inform your Grace that the teachers' class, which assumed important dimensions last year, has suffered materially in consequence of the delay; inasmuch as many of the teachers, who would otherwise have rejoined, feel themselves unable to do so until, at any rate, the present uncertainty is ended.

The charge is one of extreme gravity, and the proposed punishment of corresponding severity; two or three hundred innocent persons are being kept in suspense, and the matter has become one of great public notoriety. The Committee, therefore, desire respectfully to urge upon your Grace that the time has fully arrived for the Department to pronounce its decision; but before doing so they earnestly hope that your Grace will accede to their request to be permitted to wait upon your Grace by deputation for the purpose of discussing the whole question. In the meantime they wish me to assure your Grace that since they had the honour of sending, in August last, their statement of the case they have individually given much serious thought to it, and they are unable in the least degree to modify the opinion then expressed, namely, that the charge is wholly unfounded.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Sydney H. Waterlow*,
Chairman of Committee.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.,
Lord President of the Council.

— No. 13. —

The Secretary, Science and Art Department, to Sir *Sydney H. Waterlow*,
Bart., M.P.

(No. 3150.)

Science and Art Department, London, S.W.,
16 November 1878.

Sir,

I AM desired by the Lord President of the Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, addressed to his Grace, requesting a reply to the memorial received on the 8th August from the Committee of the Westminster United Schools.

His Grace is at Balmoral in attendance on Her Majesty, and will consider the subject on his return to London.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Norman MacLeod*.
Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, Bart., M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.,
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

— No. 14. —

The Secretary, Science and Art Department, to Sir *Sydney H. Waterlow*,
Bart., M.P.

Science and Art Department, London, S.W.,
11th December 1878.

Sir,

I AM directed to inform you that the Lord President has most carefully considered the letter addressed to him by you and five other members of the Committee of the United Westminster Schools, on the subject of the disqualification of Mr. Goffin as a teacher under the Science and Art Department. His Grace regrets the length of time which has elapsed in replying to this letter. He was anxious not to come to any hasty decision, but to look again minutely into the whole question.

This, which was impossible when the letter arrived at the commencement of the recess, his Grace has now done. And I am instructed to say that, after giving due weight to the representations made by the Committee, he sees no reason

reason to modify the conclusion to which he and the Vice President arrived when they had the case before them in May. Of Mr. Goffin's guilt there can be no possible doubt. The revision of the students' papers by the examiners of the Department has brought much corroborative evidence to light; and further inquiry has only strengthened the suspicion that this is by no means the first occasion on which he has resorted to these practices.

With reference to your proposal that the Lord President should receive a deputation, "with a view of personally discussing the whole question and care-fully examining the documents which are referred to in the correspondence, and which the Department have hitherto declined to produce," his Grace considers that under the circumstances no good purpose would be served thereby, and he must, therefore, decline to do so.

I am at the same time to state that the Lord President regrets that you did not avail yourself of the suggestion contained in the postscript to the letter from the Department of the 21st June. An interview with the officers of the Department would have placed the Committee in possession of important information, of which they are evidently at present entirely ignorant, and enabled them to inspect the documentary evidence which is referred to in the Department's letter of the 21st June. This evidence, though conclusive in itself, has never been seen by the Committee, and is, therefore, entirely ignored by them in the letter now under reply. His Grace would regret that the Committee should commit themselves still further to the defence of Mr. Goffin, or that they should remain in ignorance of the conclusive nature of the evidence against him, while retaining him as head master of their school. He has, therefore, directed that a memorandum which he has had prepared, going through all its points, shall be open to your inspection in my office, if you desire to make an appointment to see it, on the distinct understanding, however, that the information so obtained shall be without prejudice, and in no way used in the legal proceedings indicated in the last paragraph of your letter.

I have, &c.

Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, Bart., M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Norman MacLeod.*

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Smithfield.

— No. 15. —

Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, Bart., M.P., to the Secretary, Science and Art Department.

United Westminster Schools,
Alexandra-street, Westminster, S.W.,
31st December 1878.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th December, in reply to the memorial of the Committee of the Science and Art Classes, No. 3,150, dated the 8th August, and addressed to his Grace the Lord President of the Council.

I have to state that your letter has been most carefully considered at a special meeting of the Committee held on the 19th instant. The Committee regret exceedingly that the Lord President of the Council declines to receive a deputation, with the view of personally discussing the whole question and examining the documents connected with the very serious charge made against Mr. Goffin, the Head Master of the United Westminster (Day) Schools. The course taken by the Lord President places the Committee in a very difficult, and I venture to think, very unfair position.

In your letter now under reply the Lord President "regrets that you did not avail yourself of the suggestion contained in the postscript to the letter from the Department of the 21st June. An interview with the officers of the Department would have placed the Committee in possession of important information, of which they are evidently at present entirely ignorant, and enabled them to inspect the documentary evidence which is referred to in the Department's letter of the 21st June." I beg to point out that in the said

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postscript no such offer was made to enable the Committee to inspect any documentary or other evidence bearing upon this case. The words of the postscript run thus:—"Lieutenant-Colonel Donnelly is in a position to furnish you with information which has an important bearing on the question of Mr. Goffin's character." This offer was not accepted, because the Committee felt that it was better to follow the ordinary course of fair practice towards any gentleman against whom a serious charge is made, namely, first to examine the particulars of the charge, and subsequently to inquire into the general question of character, a practice universally followed in our courts of law.

Accordingly, on the 29th June, the Committee in part repeated, though in more specific terms, their request of the 6th of that month, to be furnished with "the whole of the data upon which the Department founded its decision." This request the Committee still feel was a proper one to make, but it was distinctly declined by your letter of the 4th July last.

In the first place, the decision of the Department was apparently as much based upon the information received as upon the inquiry held by the officers; but by letter of 4th July, the Committee were informed that the decision rested wholly upon the facts elicited at the said inquiry; and now, after an interval of several months, corroborative evidence is said to have been discovered in the revision of the worked papers. In their memorial of 8th August the Committee pointed out the intemperate nature of that inquiry, and grave inaccuracies in the statements made by the Department in letter of 21st June, at the same time adducing a considerable weight of carefully collated evidence against the conclusions of the Department.

The Committee observe, with much regret, that Colonel Donnelly's language, the misstatement of facts, and the result of the examination in practical chemistry, has been passed over without notice in the letter now under reply.

The Committee entirely concur with his Grace in regretting that they "should commit themselves still further to the defence of Mr. Goffin, or that they should remain in ignorance of the conclusive nature of the evidence against him while retaining him as head master of their school."

The position held by Mr. Goffin as head master of the day school is a most important one, and the Committee feel, as members of the Board of Governors, and, therefore, trustees of a great public endowment, that the documentary evidence against Mr. Goffin (which has led his Grace to form the opinion "that there can be no possible doubt of Mr. Goffin's guilt") should be accessible to them, or that copies of the evidence and memorandum made by the Department should be furnished to them without any restriction.

If the evidence given is true, and the documents are reliable, there ought to be no objection to the publication of the facts.

The Committee cannot help feeling that it is most unfair and unjust that the Department should not only deprive Mr. Goffin of his position for ever as a Science Teacher (which they assume the Department has decided to do), but also suggest that he should be discharged from his head mastership, and thus ruined, and at the same time refuse the evidence upon which he has been condemned.

I have to point out that Mr. Goffin holds his position as head master of these most important and unusually efficient schools, now attended by nearly 600 boys, a position worth about 600 l. a-year, under a scheme of the Endowed School Commissioners, which practically prohibits his discharge, except upon evidence stated to him, and opportunities afforded to him, of rebutting it.

The Committee, moreover, feel most strongly that if they discharged Mr. Goffin without stating to him distinctly the nature of the evidence, and furnishing him with copies of the documents on which the charge is founded, and without affording him every opportunity of rebutting the evidence, they would be guilty of great unfairness, and would not be able to justify themselves before the public, to whom they are responsible.

Under these circumstances the Committee have no alternative but to decline to receive evidence in the shape of a private communication.

The charge made against Mr. Goffin is manifestly one of fraud against the State, and if, as stated in your letter of the 11th instant, "there can be no possible doubt of his guilt," the Committee beg to submit that the Department should, in justice to others, proceed against him in the ordinary course of law for fraud, especially as the Department entertains a strong suspicion "that this

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"is by no means the first occasion upon which he has resorted to these practices."

Should the Department shrink from the public duty of prosecution, the inference would be that it has some doubt of the possibility of verifying the statements made in support of the charge against Mr. Goffin.

The Committee has again formally to ask that the Department should furnish it, unconditionally, with the information and documents which are stated to be in its possession distinctly proving the guilt of Mr. Goffin, together with a copy of the memorandum made by the Department in reference to the case. Trusting that in the public interest, and in justice to Mr. Goffin, the papers and documents referred to will not be any longer withheld,

The Secretary,
Science and Art Department,
South Kensington, S.W.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Sydney H. Waterlow*,
Chairman of Committee.

— No. 16. —

Mr. *G. F. Duncombe* to Sir *Sydney H. Waterlow*, Bart., M.P.

(No. 3150.)

Science and Art Department, London, S.W.,
2nd January 1879.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to transmit the enclosed copy of a letter which has been received at this office from Mr. R. E. H. Goffin, and to request that he may be informed that Their Lordships cannot enter into correspondence with him on the subject. The case has been fully explained to the managers of his class.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. F. Duncombe*.

Sir S. H. Waterlow, Bart., M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

Enclosure in No. 16.

Alexandra-street, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.,
30th December 1878.

Sir,

I HAVE been informed by the Committee of Science Class, No. 3150, that certain offences have been alleged against me by the Science and Art Department.

As I have had no official intimation from you as to the nature of the said offences, and no opportunity of meeting the allegation, I should be obliged if you will, without delay, furnish me with specific details of the charges, and a full statement of the evidence.

I make this request in order that I may have proper opportunity of meeting the charges, or of otherwise defending myself.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Robert E. H. Goffin*.

The Secretary, Science and Art Department,
South Kensington, S.W.

— No. 17. —

Mr. *Goffin* to the Secretary, Science and Art Department.

Alexandra-street, Westminster, S.W.,
8th January 1879.

Sir,

I AM surprised to find that "my Lords" decline to correspond with me.

I am advised, as a preliminary, to point out at once what appears to be a contradiction.

In August last Lord G. Hamilton said, in the House of Commons, that "Whenever a report was made by an inspector against a teacher which would involve suspension (of certificates), the case was personally investigated by the

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" Vice President, *who* called upon managers or teachers for explanations, and it *was not until they had been both received that any decision was arrived at.*"

I happen to know that before the above statement was printed it was revised by Lord G. Hamilton personally.

For the present I merely desire to point out that it does not appear to be in accord with your letter to the Chairman of the Committee of 29th May last, which *decides* against me without your having called for explanations of any sort.

The Secretary,
Science and Art Department.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Robert E. H. Goffin.*

— No. 18. —

Mr. G. F. Duncombe to Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, Bart., M.P.

Science and Art Department, London, S.W.,
16th January 1879.

Sir,

YOUR letter of the 31st December, with regard to Mr. Goffin, has been considered by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education. They desire me, in reply, to state that they regret that neither you nor your Committee have taken advantage of the proposal made by the Lord President, that you should inspect the memorandum which had been prepared by the officers of the Department going through all the points of the case.

Your Committee account for not availing themselves of the suggestion contained in the postscript to the letter from this Department of the 21st June, on the grounds that "No such offer was made to enable the Committee to inspect any documentary or other evidence bearing upon this case," and that they "felt that it was better to follow the ordinary course of fair practice towards any gentleman against whom a serious charge is made, namely, first to examine the particulars of the charge, and subsequently to inquire into the general question of character, a practice universally followed in our courts of law."

Now, with reference to this, it is only necessary to point out that the question of character was not first raised by the Department, but by your Committee, who urged it strongly in their letter of the 6th June, to which the Department's letter of the 21st June was a reply.

Further, it was not stated in Mr. MacLeod's letter of the 11th December, that an offer to inspect the documentary and other evidence had been made; but that an interview, as suggested, with the officers of the Department would have placed the Committee in possession of important information of which they were evidently ignorant, and *enabled* them to inspect the documentary evidence. While My Lords were quite prepared to furnish your Committee with information which might have placed them in a position, even at that late date, to proceed with their inquiry to some purpose, it was necessary to guard against the idea that They admitted in any way that your Committee was to act as a court of revision of the inquiry held by the officers of the Department, or of the decision of Their Lordships thereon. They think that your Committee might reasonably have supposed that if they had placed themselves in communication with the officers of the Department, they would, under the circumstances, have received every assistance in the matter.

You say "the Committee have no alternative but to decline to receive evidence in the shape of a private communication." This can scarcely be considered a fair description of the offer made by the Lord President, which was, that the memorandum should be open to your inspection at this office, "on the distinct understanding, however, that the information so obtained shall be without prejudice, and no way used in the legal proceedings indicated in the last paragraph of your letter."

It is, however, My Lords believe, useless to prolong this controversy. Mr. Goffin was present at the inquiry, and heard and saw the evidence on which he was convicted. He had then every opportunity of explaining or rebutting this evidence. My Lords have also since most carefully considered all that your Committee

Committee has to urge on his behalf, but they see no reason to modify the conclusion to which they had previously arrived, and have, therefore, now made absolute the provisional disqualification of Mr. Goffin, communicated in my letter of the 29th May 1878.

They decline to comply with the demand of your Committee to furnish them unconditionally with the information and documents in the possession of the Department, together with a copy of the memorandum made by the Department in reference to the case. But as They agree with your Committee in their opinion that public interests are involved in this question, and, therefore, that there should "be no objection to the publication of the facts," They will be prepared to consent to the production of the whole of the correspondence, with the memorandum referred to, as a Parliamentary Return, if you will move for the same.

Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, Bart., M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. F. Duncombe.*

— No. 19. —

The Secretary, Science and Art Department, to Sir *Sydney H. Waterlow*,
Bart., M.P.

Science and Art Department, London, S.W.,
3rd February 1879.

Sir,

WITH reference to several communications received from Mr. C. Spencer Smith, and a further letter dated 17th January last from Mr. Henchie on the subject of classes at the United Westminster Schools, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to inform you that their Lordships regret that, under the circumstances detailed in the previous correspondence, They cannot accept any examination of these schools during the past year, nor can They recognise any classes held at the schools as long as Mr. Goffin remains the head master.

Sir S. H. Waterlow, Bart., M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Norman MacLeod.*

— No. 20. —

The Secretary, Science and Art Department, to Sir *Sydney H. Waterlow*,
Bart., M.P.

Science and Art Department, London, S.W.,
7th February 1879.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to transmit the enclosed copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Vice President by Mr. Goffin, and to state that Their Lordships will cause it to be included with the other papers when published, if it be desired by the Committee.

Sir S. H. Waterlow, Bart., M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Norman MacLeod.*

Enclosure in No. 20.

Goffin v. Science and Art Department.

United Westminster Schools,
Alexandra-street, Victoria-street, S.W.,
1st February 1879.

My Lord,

THE Committee of Science, Class 3,150, having conducted the correspondence in this matter, and having informed me of the decision of my Lords, I am advised that the time has now arrived for me to make the following formal protest.

Your Lordship was, no doubt, bound to act upon the Report of the officers who conducted the inquiry.

But I must, and do, protest most strongly against the statement in the final letter from the Department, viz., "Mr. Goffin was present at the inquiry, and heard and saw the evidence on which he was convicted. He had then every opportunity of explaining or rebutting this evidence."

This statement is absolutely contrary to fact. I heard many astonishing statements and questions, but neither *saw* nor *heard* any evidence. No single word was shown me, and no statement of evidence was made to me.

I asked what the particular points of the charge were, and Colonel Donnelly replied, "Perhaps several," but nothing more definite than this, and for simply asking this I am said to have been "shuffling and evasive" in my denial. (See letter, 21st June.)

I protest against "my Lords" decision on the following grounds:—

1st. The so-called inquiry was *ex parte*, and in every way contrary to the spirit and letter of your Lordship's statement in Parliament in August last.

2nd. I was told, in the most positive and offensive manner by Colonel Donnelly that I was guilty, and a confession was demanded, under severe threats, before any inquiry took place, and yet "my Lords" decision is said to be based solely upon the inquiry.

3rd. Leading questions of the widest possible nature were put to the boys, separately examined, and answers put into their mouths.

4th. One boy in particular was pressed to write down a statement, and was told that no harm would happen to him if he did as he was told.

5th. No questions were asked except such as assumed guilt, and no qualification of answers was permitted.

6th. It is true Colonel Donnelly asked me to explain how my "lesson contained these specific points," although he had refused to tell me what they were when I asked him, and as soon as I attempted to offer a statement he stopped me in a manner which I will not characterise.

7th. I was not permitted to ask a single question, nor even to put one through Colonel Donnelly. I attempted to speak to Captain Abney once, but was instantly met by a rude rebuff.

8th. When some 40 or 50 boys in a body answered truly, without inquiring why they answered as they did, they were at once assumed to be untruthful.

9th. Colonel Donnelly openly told the Secretary that he would not believe a word that I had to say, and that I had evidently depended on a few days' cram.

10th. All the boys are said to have confined their answers to eight particular questions, of which I am said to have had a knowledge, but I challenge Colonel Donnelly to produce five per cent. of such boys.

11th. The reports made by Mr. Wylde after his official visits on 16th January and 18th May 1878 are both incorrect as to facts—unintentionally so I quite believe. In that of 18th May the statement as to the porter delivering the letters addressed to the Secretary to me, is absolutely without foundation.

12th. I am prepared to swear that the examination papers in chemistry were not left at my house, and that I never touched them.

13th. I will not attempt to characterise the behaviour and language of Colonel Donnelly towards me, the Secretary, and the boys. I will only say that it was scarcely calculated to inspire either respect or confidence.

14th. That from the exceedingly hostile attitude of Colonel Donnelly towards me, and everybody else, the inquiry was completely biassed and evidently a foregone conclusion.

15th. Before leaving the school Colonel Donnelly informed the Secretary in the most unqualified language of his conviction of my guilt, at which time, as throughout the

the whole inquiry, he was scarcely in a fit frame of mind to consider anything calmly.

16th. There are other statements in the letter of 21st June which are entirely untrue.

In conclusion, I declare in the most solemn manner, without the least hesitation, equivocation, or mental reservation of any kind, that I never had in my life any such information as I am charged with, and I challenge any of your officers to produce the least particle of *direct* evidence in support of the charge.

The Right Honourable
the Lord G. Hamilton.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Robert E. H. Goffin.*

— No. 21. —

The Secretary, Science and Art Department, to Sir *Sydney H. Waterlow*,
Bart., M.P.

Science and Art Department, London, S.W.,
21st February 1879.

Sir,

WITH reference to the Order of the House of Commons for the correspondence relative to Mr. Goffin, I am directed to draw your attention to my letter of the 7th instant, and to inquire whether it be desired that the letter from Mr. Goffin, a copy of which was forwarded therewith, should be included in this correspondence.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Norman MacLeod.*

Sir S. H. Waterlow, Bart., M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

— No. 22. —

Sir *Sydney H. Waterlow*, Bart., M.P., to the Secretary, Science and Art
Department.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.,
24th February 1879.

Sir,

I VERY much regret that you should have been put to the trouble of reminding me that no reply had been sent to your letter of the 7th instant.

I certainly gathered from my colleagues at a Board meeting on the 10th instant (when the matter was informally discussed), and subsequently at a special meeting, that they approved and appreciated the suggestion of the Department to publish Mr. Goffin's protest; but, notwithstanding, have to-day consulted two or three members, and, in the result, have now to request the publication accordingly.

Mr. Goffin having asked the Committee to convey to the Department his wish to have his letters of 30th December and 8th January included in the Return, I beg to submit the fact for consideration. The Committee felt that the Return could not be too exhaustive, but in the hope and belief that the Department would include everything bearing upon the case, they purposely refrained from specifying in detail in the motion the papers they considered necessary and desirable.

Mr. Goffin has also expressed a wish, if a correction may be permitted, to amend the 4th paragraph of his protest by prefixing the words, "Beyond the fact of my presence."

The Secretary,
Science and Art Department.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Sydney H. Waterlow*,
Chairman.

— No. 23. —

The Secretary, Science and Art Department, to Sir *Sydney H. Waterlow*,
Bart., M.P.

(S. No. 7691-79.)

Science and Art Department, London, S.W.,
27th February 1879.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and to state that the documents you mention will be included in the Return presented to the House of Commons.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Norman MacLeod*.

Sir S. H. Waterlow, Bart., M.P.,

&c. &c. &c.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

— No. 24. —

MEMORANDUM on the Memorial of the Committee of the United Westminster Schools in re Mr. Goffin.

WE beg leave to submit the following observations on the letter addressed to his Grace the Lord President by Sir S. Waterlow, and five other members of the Committee of the United Westminster Schools, dated July, but received 9th August, which has been referred to us.

1. There is nothing in the first two paragraphs calling for notice. The next five are as follows:—

Considering the gravity of the accusation brought against Mr. Goffin, and the refusal of the Department to inform them of the sources of their information, the Committee felt it desirable to hold a full inquiry into the whole circumstances of the case, and to call before them all the persons concerned. This inquiry was held on the evening of Friday, 12th July, at 6.30 p.m., and occupied fully four hours.

The Committee conceive that the results of this inquiry will be best conveyed to your Grace by their commenting in order upon letter No. 3 (21st June), which contains all the material points of the charge against Mr. Goffin.

This letter begins by a statement as to certain information which reached the Department on the morning of Friday, 17th May, and which led to the inquiry of that date.

The Committee desire to draw your Grace's particular attention to the fact that the statement that the notes in question came into the hands of the informant at 4.30 p.m. on Thursday, rests solely upon the word of the informant himself, and that if the said informant was not speaking the truth the whole charge falls to the ground. If the statement of the informant be not true, your Grace will at once perceive that as the information did not reach the Department until Friday morning, the examination having been held on the previous evening, there was the whole of Thursday night during which the informant (who could have procured an examination paper from one of the examinees) would have been able to draw up the paper which he stated were the notes taken at Mr. Goffin's lesson on Thursday, 16th May.

The whole matter thus hangs upon the veracity of the informant, and it is highly important and only fair that the name of this informant should be communicated to the Committee, together with the paper which he handed to the Department, in order that full inquiry may be made upon the subject of his credibility.

When the Committee say, that if "the said informant was not speaking the truth the whole charge falls to the ground," and "that the whole matter hangs on the veracity of the informant," they ignore the statement in the Department's letter of the 4th July, that the decision of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education was not based on the information or documents obtained from the informant referred to, but on the facts elicited at the inquiry held by us. But they themselves rely on this statement at the end of their Memorial, when they make a point of "the proposed condemnation of Mr. Goffin" being "distinctly stated by the Department to be based on this visit of the three officers."

It is quite true that a person might have written notes of a pretended lesson after he had obtained an examination paper. It was for this reason that we

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based our conviction of Mr. Goffin on the evidence we obtained at the inquiry. However false the information we received, it would not affect the statements, oral and written, of the students we examined, or the notes in their note books, which we impounded, and have here to produce—evidence which the Committee do not even attempt to deal with. It is but justice to our informant, however, to say that the information we received on the subject of the lesson given by Mr. Goffin was borne out by the statements of the boys and by their note books in every particular. And as the notes of the lesson included certain points, such as the mention of the substance snuff, which undoubtedly did occur in Mr. Goffin's lesson, but which could not naturally be suggested by the examination paper, it is clear that they were really what they purported to be and not an after concoction.

The Committee say they had the assistance of a legal adviser. This gentleman can scarcely have told them that the information which leads to a man being suspected,—statements made not in his presence,—must be produced with the evidence against him at his trial, or published after his conviction. "From information I received" is a common formula in courts of justice to account for certain steps having been taken. But that information is not allowed to be given, much less is it asked for, as evidence. We need say no more to justify our recommendation that the name of the informant be not communicated.

The fact is, as the correspondence shows, that much time was wasted in trying, for some reason or other, to find out how, or from whom, the Department had obtained the information; and the return to this grievance suggests that the Committee are only using it to account for their inquiry not being held sooner. Had the Committee instituted an inquiry at once it might have been of some use. A delay of eight weeks, during which the boys may have been carefully primed, rendered it abortive.

It must be remembered that Mr. C. Spencer Smith, the Secretary both to the Science Committee and to the Governors of the School, was distinctly informed by us of the charges and evidence against Mr. Goffin on the 17th May. If further information had been desired it could have been obtained at any time by one of the Committee at this office, and it might have been supposed, considering the gravity and nature of the charges against Mr. Goffin, that the Governors would have at once suspended him from his functions and separated him from pupils and other teachers, till they had made their inquiry and satisfied themselves of his guilt or innocence. But they took no steps at all in the matter till the 6th June, though the official letter informing them of your Lordships' decision had been sent on the 29th May. They then only wrote for further information, speaking at the same time highly of Mr. Goffin's energy, ability and character. The information was supplied, and it was officially suggested that the Chairman should come to the office, when he could be furnished with information which had an important bearing on the question of Mr. Goffin's character. For, as your Grace is already aware, and as we shall have to show in more detail further on, there is good reason to believe that this is by no means the first, or only occasion, on which he has employed unfair means for passing his students. But no notice was taken of the suggestion in the Department's letter, nor has the Committee ever seen the note books of the pupils which we secured.

The Committee speak of holding a full inquiry into all the circumstances of the case, and calling before them all the persons concerned. It would have been more correct to say that this inquiry was held at such an interval after the affair as to enable all the persons implicated in the fraud to combine and (if they chose) to concoct a story together. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the inquiry held on the 12th July—nearly two months after our inquiry—resulted as it did.

II. The next two paragraphs are as follows :—

With regard to the charge of evasiveness in denial of the charge made against him, Mr. Goffin assures the Committee that at the time of the inquiry, he denied the charge made against him in the most express terms he was able to use. This denial he has since repeated to the Committee in a plain straightforward manner.

He also states that he was not allowed at the time of the inquiry to offer any kind of explanation, Colonel Donnelly having stopped him instantly he began, and having even declined to ask the boys any questions Mr. Goffin wished to put to them through Colonel Donnelly.

We can only emphatically repeat our former statement that "Mr. Goffin" "denied the charge, but in a shuffling, evasive kind of way, asking 'what subjects were referred to, how he could have got the information,' and so on." This occurred when he was first taxed with having obtained a knowledge of the examination papers, and used this knowledge to teach the boys. After the boys had been examined, Mr. Goffin evidently felt that the evidence against him could leave no doubt in the mind of any reasonable man, and he appeared quite overwhelmed,—painfully overwhelmed. He was asked again and again if he could give any explanation. We do not remember his ever having asked to have any questions put to the boys, certainly no such request was ever refused by us. He had every opportunity of putting any question or making any remark as the inquiry went on. He did make some remarks. But as to explanation, he never attempted to offer any, till just before we were leaving, and after Mr. Smith had come into the room. He then said, in a patronising kind of way, that really the fact was the examiners of the Department were too precise in the syllabus of subjects, that it was a mistake of the Department to publish such, &c. This was the only occasion in which he was stopped in anything of the nature of an explanation or question. It was ridiculous to suppose he could have guessed the questions from the syllabus,—as we shall have occasion presently to show,—and it was scarcely our duty to listen to a lecture on the examiners.

III. On the next two paragraphs,—

The six boys mentioned on page 5 of letter 3 were brought before the Committee on the evening of the 12th July, and examined by them separately. The Committee may here mention that during the whole of their proceedings on this evening, neither Mr. Goffin nor Mr. Smith were present, except when themselves under examination, or when called in to answer a question.

It results from the evidence of the boys, the shorthand notes of which the Committee have in their possession, that the boys say they could have answered the questions some time before the examination, most of them mentioning Easter as the time when their instruction was practically complete. And this agrees with the general account of the course which the Committee have received from various sources, viz., that Mr. Goffin's instruction was carried on regularly from the previous autumn, that all the subjects were gone through by Easter, and that any lessons given after that were merely recapitulatory.

it is necessary to say but little. The value of the examination by the Committee depends on the questions they asked the boys, of which we have no knowledge. We may remark, however, that the Committee do not appear to have examined any of the other teachers; an important omission, we believe. As to the course of instruction, it may be as stated, but we fail to see what bearing this has on the case.

IV. To proceed with the next paragraph,—

As to the lessons given by Mr. Goffin on Wednesday and Thursday, it appears that these were the ordinary lessons prescribed by the time table of the United Westminster Schools, that the lesson of Wednesday was a full one, but that the time on Thursday, when the notes are said to have been taken, was chiefly occupied in telling the boys which room they were to go to for the examination, and other similar details.

It is difficult to understand the drift of this. As a matter of fact, however, the lessons on Wednesday and Thursday are not according to the timetable sent to the Department, and whether they were full or not, Mr. Goffin did on both occasions teach his class the answers to questions set on Thursday evening. One of the note books has the date, 16th May, to the notes of this lesson.

V. No part of Thursday's lesson (which did not last longer than half an hour) bore on any of the questions in the elementary stage. On Wednesday questions Nos. 10 and 12 were touched on "in part," and No. 6 "in one particle." Considering that questions of the same class had been repeatedly given in previous years, it may be thought that a good teacher would be neglecting his pupils if he did not take care that they were instructed in these.

The first sentence is simply not true. The note book before referred to (G's) gives the answers to five questions—two in the elementary and three in the advanced stage. There was some confusion about these lessons, but there is no

no doubt about this point. When we went to the school we had only heard of the lesson on Wednesday, and we were a little thrown out by the second or third boy we examined, who had not been to that lesson; but when we discovered that there had been a lesson on Thursday as well, and examined him about it, all the information regarding the questions came out as readily as in the other cases. Mr. Goffin, we believe, spoke about the lesson on Thursday when we appealed to him, and never suggested there being any difference between it and that of Wednesday.

Some of the boys seem to have been at both lessons, and it is not a little curious that the same subjects should have been repeated at each.

The last sentence in the paragraph contains an extraordinary admission, considering the conclusion that the Committee came to, "that no suspicion can attach to Mr. Goffin of having acquired any improper knowledge before-hand of the contents of the examination paper," and that "no proof whatever has been brought forward" against him.

The questions referred to by the Committee in the above paragraph are the following:—

6. Into separate test glasses containing dilute hydrochloric acid, I put the following substances:—Zinc, chalk, marble, common salt, charcoal, iron, and gold. Mention the chemical changes which take place, and give equations.

10. Draw the graphic formulæ of the following compounds:—Ammonia, water, sulphuretted hydrogen. Give the active atomicity of each element in the following compounds:— CH_4 , SO_2 , H_2O , PF_3 , CrF_3 , and SO_3 .

12. Classify the following substances into elements and compounds:—Steam, ice, sulphur, hydroxyl, ammonia, common salt, marble, and carbonic anhydride.

Now, it appeared from the oral evidence of the boys we examined, that all these questions were discussed at the lessons on Wednesday and Thursday, and that all these substances were mentioned with the exception, perhaps, of sulphur and hydroxyl, and with the addition of snuff and other substances in question 12. We have in our possession written admissions very nearly to the same effect, and we also have in our possession the notes taken at the lesson by the boys of two of the questions, Nos. 10 and 12. These notes give the substances in the same order as in the questions. But they omit sulphur and hydroxyl, and add snuff and some other substances in No. 12.

It must be understood that we are at present only discussing these three questions, though we have the same evidence relating to many others. It is also worthy of remark that the notes we secured are *precisely* in accordance with the previous information we received, except that part of question 10 is omitted in the paper then given to us.

We have asked Dr. Frankland how many substances there are which he considers he might fairly give in such a question as No. 6. He says about 40 with each of five different acids. In the same way there are six graphic formulæ which might be given, and 40 substances under such a question as No. 12. So that, supposing a man knew the class of questions that was going to be set, and *exactly* the number of substances that were to be mentioned in it, the calculated odds against his being able to guess them correctly are something enormous.

Great as are the probabilities against guessing the substances in each separate question, if the nature of the question and the number of the substances mentioned in it were given; in order to arrive at any real idea of the odds in such a case as this, we ought to calculate the probability of mentioning these substances in the right order (as was done), of the combined probability of doing this for three questions—the treble event—as well as of hitting upon the nature of *three* out of 12 questions, not during a course of chemistry, but during a lesson of, say, an hour-and-a-half. It is not necessary, however, to elaborate this point further. Enough has been said to show that the admissions made by the Committee themselves are sufficient to afford grave grounds for suspicion and are incompatible with their sweeping assertions to the contrary.

The Committee themselves seem to see this difficulty, and endeavour to meet it by saying that questions of the same class had been repeatedly given before; and, to prove their point, give a table in which they go back eight years (see Section XIV.) It would be difficult to examine in any subject without giving questions of "the same class" repeatedly in that time, if we use the words

"same class" in the sense shown by the illustrations. For instance, last May the following question was given:—8. Calculate the percentage composition of potassium chlorate (chlorate of potash). It is stated that a question of the same class was given in 1871, 1872, 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877. Of the questions given in those years the following are the most nearly similar to that given in 1878. What is the percentage composition of hydrochloric acid? What is the percentage composition of water? What is the percentage composition of ammoniac chloride? We have taken the examples most favourable to the views of the Committee, many of the instances indicated by them being so dissimilar that it is scarcely possible to identify them. According to the Committee's views all Rule of Three questions are of the "same class"; and so are all questions about dates in History; yet it would be astonishing if a teacher could guess all the figures of the two or three Rule of Three sums in a paper he had never seen, or precisely the 10 or 12 dates in English History in precisely the order employed by the examiner.

We have collected together the questions referred to in their table as far as we can identify them. A slight inspection will show that beyond defining the limits of the course—as is also done by the syllabus—these questions would in no way help a teacher to guess even the class of question which would be set. For instance, take the questions (Nos. 6, 10, and 12) we have been considering. Questions of the same class as one of them were set seven times before in the eight years; as another of them, four times; and, as another, once. Neither exclusion nor repetition, therefore, give a clue.

VI. It is probably owing to this difficulty that the following paragraphs were written:—

With regard to the word "snuff," which is mentioned as having occurred in the course of Thursday's lesson, the Committee beg to state that this was not "thrown in as a blind to save appearances," but came to be used under the following circumstances:—

Towards the end of the lesson, Mr. Goffin called out in quick succession a great number of such substances as came uppermost in his mind at the moment, requiring the boys to say "element" or "compound," as the case might be, after each.

And if it be "ludicrous" to mention "snuff" under any circumstances in a lecture on Inorganic Chemistry, the Committee beg to refer your Grace to the Examination Papers of the Department in Inorganic Chemistry for 1873 and 1876, in both of which "sugar," an equally "ludicrous" substance, is mentioned.

We have already referred to this question. It is number 12. The substances mentioned in it are:—steam, ice, sulphur, hydroxyl, ammonia, common salt, marble, and carbonic anhydride.

The note of Mr. Goffin's lecture, on a loose piece of paper in A's book, has, under "Elements:—Diamond, charcoal, ozone, graphite, sodium, potassium, "ammonia." Under "Compounds:—Steam, ice, water, CO₂ (carbonic anhydride), Na. Cl. (common salt), *snuff*, soda, potash, marble, chalk." We had mentioned the introduction of the word *snuff* as ludicrous in a lecture on inorganic chemistry—it is so ludicrous that the boys, and Mr. Goffin himself, could not help laughing when we came to it—and, therefore, we said it had evidently been thrown in as a blind. The Committee, however, deny this, under the belief that the word "sugar," which they find in the examination papers of 1873 and 1876, is "an equally 'ludicrous' substance." Now if the Committee had obtained the services of a chemical assessor, as they did of a legal adviser in their inquiry, he would have told them that sugar is a definite and simple chemical compound. The experiment showing the action of sulphuric acid on sugar is one of the commonest exhibited to a chemical class, and, in fact, is one of those prescribed in the Science Directory for the elementary course. Every elementary student, therefore, ought to have had an opportunity of knowing something about it. On the other hand, *snuff* is an indefinite and very complex mixture, which could not come into any course of pure chemistry, and the mention of it by Mr. Goffin in connection with the other substances was quite absurd. The fact of its being in the paper of notes given to us before the inquiry is of itself, as we have already pointed out, under the circumstances, sufficient to show that that paper of notes had not been drawn up after the examination as suggested by the Committee. But if any confirmation of this be needed, it is at once afforded by the fact that the notes given to us and A's notes agree in all the other substances thrown in; they are arranged in the same order, and the same

same mistake—ammonia as an element—is common to both. The reasons that have induced us to enter thus fully into this otherwise petty question with regard to “snuff” will be obvious.

VII. Before proceeding with the next paragraphs of the letter, it becomes necessary to state in some detail the course we pursued in our inquiry.

The boys were in the laboratory and in the class rooms downstairs. We were in a room opposite the laboratory with Mr. Goffin. One boy after another, selected at haphazard, was brought in and examined. We sat more or less facing them, Mr. Goffin being rather behind us; not perhaps a good arrangement, as the boys constantly looked to him before answering, but certainly not to his disadvantage. As we said in our report, there was but little difficulty in extracting the truth from them. In fact, considering the circumstances, they were wonderfully candid, and, after the first few moments, they seemed completely at their ease. They appeared to be in no way frightened or confused. It was quite unnecessary to speak harshly to them, and nothing would have tended more to defeat the inquiry. By avoiding leading questions as far as possible we obtained information on matters to which we had previously no clue. Thus, they were asked, had they received lessons in any subject immediately preceding the examination in it? If so, what subjects? Or, had they been at a given lesson, of which we had heard from a preceding boy? Had the lessons given them information directly bearing on the questions? What questions? Then the chemistry paper was given to each, and he was asked with regard to each question in succession if he had heard the answer at the lesson on Wednesday or Thursday. Each item of the question was then gone through to see how far the lesson bore on it. One of us (Captain Abney) took notes of the answers to the questions—except those that he himself asked—given by the first four boys examined. These we have preserved, and shall have occasion to refer to them again.

When these four boys had been examined, and we found that they entirely corroborated one another, the case was so clear that, in order to save time, we ceased to take notes of the answers. We still, however, examined two more boys separately, with the same result. It then appeared quite useless to continue the inquiry, at all events in that form. It was already past the school hour, and the boys in the other rooms could not understand why they were being kept in. Mr. Goffin did not ask us to examine any other boys, and there was not the slightest reason to suppose that if we examined the 40 or 50 who were waiting, we should not get precisely the same answers as those we had already received.

We, therefore, had them all in together: seated them—Mr. Goffin assisting: and gave them out pieces of writing paper, and copies of the examination paper. They were then told to look through the examination paper, and write down any of the questions which Wednesday's and Thursday's lessons had assisted them to answer. They all—with the exception of those we had previously examined, and some few others—denied in writing that any of the questions had been dealt with. The few written admissions we collected and brought away, we have preserved. There may have been a few more.

The boys were then sent for their note-books, or notes. It was *then*—and this is quite clear in the Department's letter—that the prevarication and shuffling took place which we reported. Some notes and note-books were, however, secured. These have been already submitted to your Grace, and are most important. The notes or note-books of seven boys contain answers to questions in the examination paper, four questions in the elementary paper, and three in the advanced. They were the only notes purporting to be of the Wednesday and Thursday lessons. We shall have occasion to analyse these before we conclude our remarks, and therefore need not refer to them here further than to call attention to the way the notes are written into the note-books. Some of these are specially prepared books (Eltoft's), and the notes of the Wednesday and Thursday lectures are not appropriate to the places in which they are written.

VIII. Reverting now to the letter from the Committee, they say,—

It would appear that there must be some misunderstanding on the part of the officers who visited the school which doubtless led them to imagine “prevarication” and

"shuffling" on the part of the boys. The boys who were asked about the lessons on Wednesday and Thursday had not had any such lessons on either day, while certain other boys (about 60), who had been present at these lessons, were not called in.

This latter statement *may* be correct. We have no means of knowing on what evidence the Committee came to this conclusion. All we can say is, that Mr. Goffin informed us the boys we saw were the whole of the chemical class except the adults. Neither he or any of the boys told us they had not been present at either of the lessons, though we were examining them singly and together for fully an hour and a-half on the subject of the lessons. Those boys that we examined at first, separately, told us all about the lessons on Wednesday and Thursday. We have the note-books and written admissions of some of the others.

In fact, if the Committee be correct, there must have been an amount of fraud and falsehood—far beyond even what we had supposed—that an answer to many of the succeeding paragraphs would be quite unnecessary. But, on the whole, we believe the Committee in their anxiety to find some mistake in our inquiry, have been unjust to Mr. Goffin.

IX. Regular notes of lessons do not seem to have been kept by the boys after Easter. If they clearly understood what they had been taught they would not write notes, but they would make a note of anything not fully understood. The note-books kept before Easter were (with, the Committee believe, one exception, which was offered to be forwarded by the boy to the Department the following day, but which Colonel Donnelly thought unnecessary) in the boys' lockers, and were produced and shown to Colonel Donnelly and the other officers.

The note-books were not asked for till, as before stated, the boys had denied *en masse* what those examined separately had without hesitation admitted. It was stated generally that notes had not been taken. Those few who admitted they had taken notes, said they had done so on separate sheets of paper which they had destroyed, and so on. Mr. Goffin and the boys were repeatedly asked to explain the absence of notes of these lessons. Neither he nor they then gave the explanation now given by the Committee. There was evidently the greatest disinclination to admit the existence of any notes of these lessons. At last the boys were ordered to produce all their note-books. One of us went with them to their lockers. Though there were some 50 or 60 boys at least, we only secured altogether 18 books of any kind. One of these has the date of the lesson, 16th May, under which we find the answers to some of the examination questions; six of the others also contain answers to the questions, but in the most incongruous places.

The only circumstances that occurred in any way similar to this statement about one of us (Colonel Donnelly) was this:—

A boy admitted he had taken notes of one of the lessons, and that he had not destroyed them, but had them at home. His home, he said, was close by; he was sent for them, but, as far as we are aware, he did not return. He certainly never gave us the notes.

X. Mr. Goffin has insisted, very properly as it appears to the Committee, on the destruction of all separate slips of paper lest they might be unlawfully introduced at the time of the examination.

Many of the notes may have been destroyed; but this explanation was not urged by Mr. Goffin when he was asked to account for their absence. And, if the notes were innocent, why should there have been any more fear of introducing them than the notes of any previous lesson.

XI. The Committee have stated above that these lessons on Wednesday and Thursday were merely those which had to be given to the boys on those days in accordance with the school time table, by Mr. Goffin or some other master. As a matter of fact (owing to Mr. Goffin having been accidentally called out of the room), half Wednesday's lessons was given by one of the other masters. No such lessons were given to the adult members or others not belonging to the United Westminster Schools, and the Committee are not aware that the boys of those schools passed, as a rule, so much better an examination than the others as to lead it to be supposed that they received any extraordinary benefit above the others.

We have stated before that these lessons are not according to the time-table furnished to the Department.

The chemistry lessons are there put down for Monday and Friday evenings.
Laboratory

Laboratory practice is put down for Wednesday evenings and "sometimes" "Mondays and Fridays." But we do not wish to lay too much stress on this, as it is possible that the Thursday's lesson, being a day lesson, is not in the time-table furnished to this Department.

Mr. Goffin said nothing to us about one of the other masters having given part of Wednesday's lesson. We should certainly have examined this master if we had had any such intimation.

The Committee could have had no knowledge of how the boys and the adults respectively answered, and in fact admit their want of information in the last sentence of the paragraph just quoted. But they immediately proceed to draw an inference in favour of Mr. Goffin. We have no means of dividing one part of the class from the other with any accuracy, nor does it appear worth while to do so. Nor can we say what information Mr. Goffin gave the adults of the examination questions. But taking the ages of the candidates, and the names given in the memorial of students other than day scholars, we find:—

In the elementary stage in chemistry three of Mr. Goffin's pupils obtained 98 per cent. of the marks. One of them was a teacher aged 31, and two were boys aged 14. Then come 18 boys of ages varying from 11 to 14 years, who obtained from 96 to 84 per cent. of marks; next an assistant teacher in Mr. Goffin's own school, aged 32, one of the memorialists, with 84 per cent.; then a clerk aged 20, with 83 per cent.; then 14 boys with per-centages varying from 83 to 78; then an assistant master in the Westminster Schools aged 23, also a memorialist, and an artist aged 43, with 77 per cent. Then come 35 boys with per-centages varying from 75 to 49, with two pupil-teachers, some way down the list, one of whom is a memorialist. Then comes a teacher aged 25, with 47 per cent. of marks, and lastly 22 boys with from 47 to 15 per cent. of marks. In the advanced stage of chemistry the list is headed by an assistant master in the Westminster Schools, aged 22, with 87 per cent. of marks. Next comes an assistant master aged 27 with 80 per cent., both memorialists; then a boy aged 14, with 73 per cent.; then a teacher aged 23, with 70 per cent.; then 10 boys, 13 to 16 years of age, with from 68 to 59 per cent.; then a teacher aged 29 (a memorialist), with 59 per cent.; then 7 boys; then a teacher (memorialist), aged 24, with 51 per cent.; then 3 boys. Then came 3 adults, aged respectively 19, 23, and 33, two of them teachers, with per-centages of 47, 46, and 41; then 2 boys; then a teacher (memorialist) aged 23, with 29 per cent; then a boy, and lastly 3 adults, two of them teachers, all memorialists, 21, 23, and 40 years of age, with 20, 15, and 0 per cent. of marks.

The inference we should draw from these facts, whatever it may be worth, is exactly the reverse of that drawn by the Committee.

XII. The Committee may here also draw attention to the result of the examination in Practical Chemistry which took place on Saturday evening the 18th, for which fresh specimens and papers were brought from the Department at the last moment. The results in this subject will, the Committee believe, bear comparison with those in any other.

The Committee submit that if in this instance the results are satisfactory, this goes towards rendering it improbable that Mr. Goffin had recourse to improper proceedings in order to produce the good results shown by his pupils.

In our Report we stated that "the substances for the Saturday's practical examination were changed shortly before the examination, but we did not find that the packages had been tampered with, and it is but justice to say that the boys did fairly well." This was the first practical examination, and it was, therefore, made exceedingly easy. Still we should be sorry not to give Mr. Goffin the benefit of every consideration in his favour.

XIII. The certificates which Mr. Goffin holds, and which the Committee beg your Grace to refer to, are sufficient proof in the mind of the Committee that any such improper assistance would be quite superfluous.

We presume the Committee refer to the certificates of examinations passed by Mr. Goffin. If so, and we shall have to consider the question of *character* elsewhere, it appears to us that this is a most fallacious argument. Whether improper assistance is, or is not, superfluous depends on the amount of instruction the class has received and retained, and not on the personal knowledge of the teacher.

XIV. The Department goes on to say, "It appears from the papers worked by the candidates at the examination that in all cases the questions they answered were confined to those eight, though all the boys did not attempt the whole eight."

The Committee are at a loss to understand how such an impression could have arisen, an impression quite at variance with the facts. The Committee have the particulars of the questions answered by 85 boys. From this it will be seen that, with the exception of questions which no boy answered, and Question 7, which was answered by only two, the answers to the remaining 10 questions are not very unequally distributed.

Number of Question.	Value in Marks.	Number of Boys Answering.	Questions of the same Class were Set in the undermentioned Years.							
			1870		1872	1873		1875	1876	1877
2	14	70								
3	13	55			1872					
6	13	65						1875		
9	13	58						1875	1876	
10	13	44		1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877
12	12	72	1870		1872	1873			1876	
5	11	57				1873				
7	11	2								
—	—	—								
1	9	—								
4	9	55		1871			1874		1876	1877
8	9	56		1871	1872		1874	1875	1876	1877
11	8	53		1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	

We regret that we were in error in the statement we made, and which is quoted. The table given by the Committee, though not strictly accurate, is very nearly so. It will be seen that of the four questions—other than the eight to which we referred—none of the candidates attempted No. 1, and only two attempted No. 7. The other two questions, Nos. 4 and 11, were answered by a fair number of candidates. We know that Mr. Goffin was acquainted with eight of the questions in the paper; and was therefore probably acquainted with the whole of them. We can only account for his not having informed his students of them—if he did not—by the fact that they were excessively elementary. Still this does not alter the fact that we made a mistake in our Report, and whatever benefit there may be to Mr. Goffin in this admission he should have it.

XV. As to the outline written down by Mr. Goffin as that of his lesson on Thursday being proved by the notes and statements of the boys to be incorrect, the Committee think that this (if it be really the case) may probably have arisen from misapprehension on the part of Colonel Donnelly, and the other officers, as to whether the boys' notes were those of Wednesday's or of Thursday's lesson. But even if they should appear definitely to clash, the Committee think that greater reliance might reasonably be placed on the statement of the teacher than of the boys, who were evidently much harassed and perplexed by the whole proceedings. And the Committee must add, under this head, that it has been distinctly stated to them by Mr. Goffin that this paper, when handed by him to Colonel Donnelly, was by Colonel Donnelly folded up and thrown, so folded, to Captain Abney. Colonel Donnelly asked Captain Abney whether it agreed with the boys' notes and statements, whereupon Captain Abney, *without opening the paper*, said "No."

The Committee are here expressing their opinion about a paper which they have never seen, but which, as well as the boys' notes, they might have seen if they had desired to do so. Mr. Goffin's outline is as follows: "1. Decomposition of water and hydrochloric acid by analysis and synthesis generally. 2. Making of sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, from Cu. Ag., Hg., C. and S., and H. Cl. from salt. The manufacture of sodic carbonate. 3. The action of heat upon various salts. 4. Atomicity, graphic formulæ, &c." On it is a note written at the time in Mr. Goffin's presence, that he tendered it to us "as the heads of the instruction given yesterday and the evening before." Whether it was a true account of this instruction will be readily seen. Mr. Goffin's statement in the last two sentences of this paragraph of the Committee's letter under consideration is absolutely false. Captain Abney read the paper carefully through before he expressed any opinion about it.

When we first received the information which led to our inquiry, it became a question whether we should proceed with it at once, or wait till the next day,
or

or rather till Monday, as the next day, Saturday, was a holiday. If we had felt at all confident that Mr. Goffin would not get an intimation of our having received the information we should have certainly deferred our inquiry. It was obvious that if we could not extract a confession either from Mr. Goffin or the boys, we should have to take other steps, such as re-examining them in the subject, and examining the other teachers, to get at the truth. For this purpose it would have been of great advantage to us to have had more time for preparation. But on the whole we thought it better to investigate the matter as well as we could that afternoon.

The least consideration will show that if there were a hurry it would be all in Mr. Goffin's favour. How would the examination of more boys have assisted Mr. Goffin? The more we inquired the more we found out. But we discontinued the separate examinations of the boys when we had obtained all the evidence necessary; six in succession having made a full confession entirely corroborating one another. Is it pretended that he desired we should obtain the confession of the whole 50 or 60? or that we refused to examine anyone else that he wished us to examine to contradict the evidence that we had received, or for any other purpose? The inquiry lasted nearly two hours and a half, and was terminated when it was useless to continue it further.

XVI. And here the Committee must request your Grace's calm consideration of what follows, for the Committee are approaching a very painful feature of the proceedings at the United Westminster Schools on the Friday.

The Committee beg to remind your Grace that this was an inquiry on the result of which the character of a well-known and widely respected teacher hung, an inquiry which, if resulting adversely to him, would be his absolute ruin, and that it was upon this inquiry that the decision of the Department was founded.

The actual examination of the boys by the three officers was conducted hastily, and, as the Committee are forced to believe from the unanimous and clear testimony of those who were present, was accompanied with a considerable amount of heat and obvious animosity, amounting to a foregone conclusion against the teacher, and a display of very violent language on the part of at least one of the officers.

F. H. B. says "They [the officers] seemed to be inclined to pump it out of us to suit 'their own views.'" When asked whether the officers got cross with him, he said, "Yes, 'rather, one gentleman was rather cross; he sent it all out of my head.'" He added that "three of them sat pretty nearly all round the boys, and that he got confused."

R. B. B. says that when the officers took his notes of Tuesday's lectures, he was asked whether these were the only notes, and when he told them "Yes," they said they did not believe it, and Colonel Donnelly added, "You are a most incorrigible liar." Colonel Donnelly then turned to one of the others and said, "We cannot get anything out of 'him.'"

B. says that Colonel Donnelly called him the biggest liar he ever saw.

Mr. Goffin states that Colonel Donnelly told him that the boys were "systematically taught to lie," and adds that Colonel Donnelly called another boy an "infernal young scamp."

In concluding this more painful part of our letter the Committee may say that the above statements are corroborated by other witnesses, and that from the very frank and evidently truthful manner of the boys who were examined one by one, the Committee have no doubt that they are correct.

That the inquiry was conducted with any heat is quite untrue, and the evidence on which the Committee rely that it was, is not a little remarkable. It consists of the statements made after two months' consideration, by a teacher found guilty of the gravest frauds, and by his pupils, participators in the same, on whose confession he had been found guilty, and with whom he had been in constant intercourse during these two months.

It is not necessary to notice these assertions further than to say that no boy was told he was an infernal young scamp. Mr. Goffin was told that one of the most painful parts of the whole business was the manner in which his conduct had led the boys to lie systematically; and one or two of the boys were told that they were prevaricating or lying, when they were found doing so. This occurred at the very conclusion of the inquiry, when we had obtained possession of the few note books that could be found. Our strictures were in regard to the statements made about them. They in no way affected the boys giving evidence, for we had heard all they had to say.

We believe your Grace will not expect us to notice the statement of the

Committee that we had an obvious animosity amounting to a foregone conclusion against the teacher.

XVII. The Committee now pass to the charge against Mr. Smith of serious negligence in dealing with the confidential papers committed to his charge.

The Department states that it has been found that letters addressed to Mr. Smith at the office, United Westminster Schools, were taken in by the porter of the school and delivered to Mr. Goffin, or delivered by the postman at Mr. Goffin's house.

In the first place the Committee must remark that Mr. Spencer Smith has been Secretary (with the approval of the Department) of these Science and Art Classes for some years, and that ever since the new schools have been built his address has been the same. If it is objectionable there has been ample time before now to take exception to it.

The Committee have sifted this matter thoroughly, and the state of the case is as follows :—

Papers such as those in question are too large for any ordinary letter box, and are, during office hours, left by the postman in the office; after such hours, when the school gates are closed, they are left usually at the porter's, but sometimes at Mr. Goffin's house; in no case, however, have they ever been delivered by the porter to Mr. Goffin.

The Committee have to point out that in the present case suspicion of tampering with papers is most unfairly allowed to rest on a teacher on account of the serious negligence, not of Mr. Smith, but of the officials of the Department. These papers bear the post mark of Tuesday 14th, and were, no doubt, delivered on Tuesday night, and not in accordance with Form No. 193, dated 23rd April 1878, which says that the papers for Thursday evening would arrive on Wednesday morning.

The Committee examined also the superintendents of the examinations on the 16th at the three different schools. They all declare that the examination paper wrappers had no appearance of having been tampered with.

Mr. Smith was both the Secretary of the Science Committee of this school and the special local Secretary of the district for examination purposes. As such he made himself responsible for the safe custody of the examination papers. On Form No. 119 he stated in parallel columns the name of the school to be examined, and the name and address of the person to whom the examination papers were to be sent. On Form No. 193 he was informed that "the papers of questions will be sent so as to arrive on the morning of the day before the examination. Thus the papers for Thursday evening will be sent from London on Tuesday afternoon, and so should arrive on Wednesday morning; those for Monday will be sent on Friday evening, for Tuesday, on Saturday evening, and so on."

The statement as to the *arrival* of the papers is correct for the larger number of places to which they are sent. It is not correct for London deliveries, but it was not thought necessary to cumber the form with such exceptions. It is plain from the next sentence, which states when they will be posted, that London letters would arrive the evening before. The Committee, it will be remarked, ignore this sentence, though it is quite as important as the one before it.

Mr. Spencer Smith was, however, perfectly well acquainted with it, and having been secretary for several years must have found from experience that the papers were so delivered. The Department, no doubt, was aware of the address, and did not take exception to it, because it was never supposed that when the papers were sent to it they were delivered, not to Mr. Smith, but to Mr. Goffin. It would naturally be supposed that Mr. Smith lived on the premises. It turns out that he only has an office there, and that he had made no proper arrangements for the receipt and safe custody of the papers when the office was closed, and, therefore, as the Committee must know, it would have been the same whether the papers arrived early in the morning or the evening before. The Committee admit that they were sometimes left at Mr. Goffin's house, but they deny that the porter ever gave them to Mr. Goffin. It is quite unnecessary to discuss this. We have the porter's statement to Mr. Wylde, made in Mr. Spencer Smith's presence on the day after our inquiry, that the papers *were* left with Mr. Goffin. Though the Committee throws the blame on the Department, Mr. Smith was quite aware of the gravity of the case as regarded himself. On the previous afternoon, when he was informed that we had discovered that Mr. Goffin had in some way obtained a knowledge of the examination paper, Mr. Smith, at once, and without any previous remark from either of us, said that the charge must implicate him, as he was the only person

person through whom Mr. Goffin could have obtained access to the papers, but that they had been in his possession, and his possession alone, till the time of the examination.

It has never been affirmed that this was the way in which Mr. Goffin obtained his knowledge of the papers. What was said was this: "The inquiries made by an officer of the Department have brought to light the serious negligence of Mr. Smith, the secretary, in dealing with the papers, which *may* have enabled Mr. Goffin to obtain his information."

If the attention of the superintendents had been specially drawn to the envelopes, their statement that the "wrappers" (we presume they mean the envelopes) had not been tampered with would have been of some value, but by no means conclusive. We have tried, and find that they could be opened and closed again without its being possible to detect the fact.

XVIII. The Committee beg leave to forward also, as requested, a memorial addressed to the Committee of Council on Education, signed by 33 adult members of Mr. Goffin's classes, to which the Committee beg your attentive consideration, especially in the two following particulars:—

- (1.) As to the examination in practical chemistry, alluded to above, where the specimens and writing paper were changed at the last moment.
- (2.) As to the proposed withholding of the certificates of these members of the class.

But the mere perusal of this document can give little idea of the impression conveyed to the Committee by the manner of the memorialists themselves (most of whom attended before us at their own urgent request), as to the strict and laborious integrity and uniformity of Mr. Goffin's teaching throughout the whole course from beginning to end.

Your Grace will see by the descriptions following the names of the memorialists that they are persons eminently qualified to judge in this respect.

We have before stated that we have no evidence that Mr. Goffin gave the adults, or any of them, instruction based on the information he had obtained.

It is for your Grace to decide whether they are, under these circumstances, to receive the benefit of the examinations they passed.

As to the Memorial, it simply amounts to this, that in the opinion of the Memorialists the school was well found in apparatus, &c., and the instruction was good.

It is an extraordinary fact, however, that from the beginning to the end of their statement they never allude to the one question which is of any importance, namely, whether Mr. Goffin did, or did not, teach them the answers to any of the questions just before the examination. As far also as appears from the Report of the Committee, they never asked those Memorialists who attended before them this question.

We do not wish to lay too much stress on this, however, as it may be an accidental omission.

XIX. The Committee may refer also to the reports of the annual examinations of the United Westminster Schools, all of which speak in high terms of the thoroughness of the education given (in science as well as other subjects) by Mr. Goffin.

The Committee regret to have been unable to compress this communication into a shorter space, but the question is so serious, and the points touched on in the Department's letter so various, that they have necessarily trespassed a good deal on your Grace's time. But they feel sure that when the character of a certain laborious and talented teacher is in question, your Grace will not grudge the time necessary to arrive at the truth.

The Committee think that they may, without offence, contrast their orderly inquiry on the 12th July, extending over more than four hours and before five gentlemen, during which they had the assistance of a legal adviser, and the shorthand notes of which are before them, with the hurried and evidently prejudiced examination of the 17th May, of boys confused by the suddenness of the incident, and urged into statements the drift of which they hardly understood. The Committee confidently leave it to your Grace to judge which inquiry is the most likely to elicit the truth.

The proposed condemnation of Mr. Goffin is distinctly stated by the Department to be based on this visit of the three officers. The incidents of this visit have been gone through by the Committee most patiently, and their inquiry leads them to the conclusion that no suspicion can attach to Mr. Goffin of having acquired any improper knowledge beforehand of the contents of the examination paper of the 16th May.

Your Grace will remember that for Mr. Goffin this is a most serious matter, that he is liable to be deprived of his character, and of a considerable annual grant for an accusation for which no proof whatever is brought forward.

The Committee trust that your Grace will consent to receive a deputation of the

Committee with the view of personally discussing the whole question and carefully examining the documents, which are referred to in the correspondence, and which the Department have hitherto declined to produce, and with the hope that such discussions and examination will enable the Committee to satisfy your Grace that the charges made against Mr. Goffin are founded on a mistaken view of the circumstances and ought to be withdrawn.

Here, as in preceding parts of their letter, the Committee rely on Mr. Goffin's high character as an answer to the specific charge made against him. It has, therefore, become necessary to see how far the assumption of the Committee as to his previous character can be sustained.

The following facts will enable your Grace to judge. Some years ago, when Mr. Goffin was Master of St. John's School, Woking, great fault was found with the way in which he "crammed" his pupils; it was observed that boys in these classes, of 12 and 13 years of age, were examined in no less than *twelve* subjects of science, and that even children of 9 and 10 had attempted to pass in *six* and *eight* subjects. How he managed to make them pass was a mystery, and there are no less than seven reports by different inspectors on this and other classes taught by Mr. Goffin, calling attention to the matter, and suggesting a careful scrutiny of the examination. But as it was found impossible, notwithstanding repeated attempts, to check this system of cramming in any other way, a rule was introduced into the Science Directory limiting the number of subjects on which payments could be made in any one year, and Mr. Goffin was threatened with a suspension of his certificates by a Minute signed by Lord Ripon, if he continued the practice. The introduction of this restriction was entirely due to Mr. Goffin. But the year after this regulation had been laid down one of the inspectors of the Department reported that Mr. Goffin had sent up pupils for examination in *six* subjects, and some little boys who had only just passed the Fourth Standard of the Elementary School in *four*. It may be noticed that there is an assumption underlying the whole of the arguments of the Committee that Mr. Goffin's uniform success with his pupils was the cause of his being suspected by the Department of using unfair means. From the above reports your Grace will see that Mr. Goffin had been long known in the Department as a determined and incorrigible crammer, and the success of his pupils had always been attributed to his persistence in this method of instruction.

In the year 1865 Mr. Goffin taught a science class at Exton. He himself was examined at the same time as his pupils. The Examiner reported a very suspicious circumstance--an identical mistake in the answers of the teacher, Mr. Goffin, and two of the pupils. The Committee were written to as to the position of the candidates at the time of the examination. The Reverend A. B., the secretary, replied that the Committee were satisfied the examination had been fairly conducted. The teacher had been seated behind the Committee and away from the candidates. The Reverend A. B. was then informed of the identical mistake. He replied, but not till after a long delay, "that the Committee had discovered that the questions were known to the pupils previous to the examination, and the answers were learned by heart. Mr. Goffin had resigned, and the class had been broken up." Mr. Goffin explained the similarity of the answers by his method of teaching, denied any unfair practices, and attributed Mr. A. B.'s accusation to spite. As no further information could be obtained from Mr. A. B., who took no notice of the Department's letter; Mr. Goffin's explanation was accepted as satisfactory by the Department.

Two years afterwards Mr. Iselin reported that "while inspecting the class at Cottessmore (the next parish to Exton) last week I met the curate of Exton, who was formerly on the committee of the science class there. He informed me that inquiries had been made by the Department about the examination which had excited suspicion, but that at that time R. Goffin had already left the village. It appears, however, that some of the pupils confessed they had had shown to them by the teacher the same set of questions which was subsequently given to them in the examination. The gentleman asserted strongly that this was a matter of impossibility, unless the teacher had by collusion with some one at the printer's obtained sight of the papers. How far this surmise may be correct I am not in a position to say. It is asserted, however, as evidence of the character of Goffin, that he was compelled to leave Exton in consequence of having made himself bankrupt to avoid paying his debts in

" full.

"full. Of his capabilities as a master, all we know is, that he has failed repeatedly in obtaining certificates for which he sat for examination. I am bound to say, however, that when I inspected his class the pupils seemed fairly up with the subject of instruction.

"I have thought it necessary to make this Report, in case the Department should think fit to adopt any precautions at the examination at 'Purleigh' (the place where Mr. Goffin then was) this year."

On the 21st June last M. N., constable, now employed in the Charge Sheet Office, A. Division, Scotland Yard, stated to one of us (Colonel Donnelly) in the presence of Inspector —, that he had been a pupil teacher under Mr. Goffin at St. John's, Woking. He went there just before the May examination in 1870 as pupil teacher, and remained at the school for two years, after the completion of his pupil teachership, as assistant teacher. He said he did not know much about the examination in 1870; but immediately before every succeeding examination the class was instructed in questions which were afterwards found in the examination paper. On one occasion another pupil showed M. N. an examination paper (the regular printed paper of the Department) which Mr. Goffin had accidentally left in a book on the mantelpiece. Mr. Goffin accounted for being able to give the questions which afterwards occurred in the examination paper by stating that he did so by a comparison of former papers, &c. But the students knew this was impossible, and seem to have had a strong impression that Mr. Goffin obtained the paper from the Department. M. N. said that he never gave them these lessons more than two days before the examination, possibly—but this, with some hesitation—three days before.

It is right we should say that we knew nothing of Constable M. N. at the time of our inquiry, and that the previous case, that at Exton, had been entirely forgotten in the Department. It was accidentally brought to our notice.

The records of the Education Department, Whitehall, show that Mr. Goffin left the school at Exton because the managers were not satisfied with him; and that he left his next school, Purleigh, on account of neglect of duty. At his last school, Woking, the managers' accounts were satisfactory.

On the "contrast" which the Committee draw between "their orderly inquiry on the 12th July, extending over more than four hours, and before five gentlemen," and our "hurried and evidently prejudiced examination of the 17th May, of boys confused by the suddenness of the incident, and urged into statements, the drift of which they hardly understood," we do not propose to comment. To your Grace, we believe that it is scarcely necessary to say, that we had not the slightest feeling against Mr. Goffin, and simply carried out a public, though disagreeable and painful duty, to the best of our ability.

XX. We regret the length which our remarks have extended, but we believed that under the circumstances it was necessary not to leave unnoticed any statement made by the Committee. After most careful consideration of all that has been urged by these gentlemen, we do not find the slightest grounds for altering the opinion we formed at the inquiry. The evidence against Mr. Goffin is absolutely conclusive. No person capable of weighing evidence who looked at it could have a moment's doubt that, as stated in the Department's letter of the 21st June,—

It was clearly established from the admissions of the boys separately examined, and from the notes secured,—

1. That the eight questions contained in the paper given to Colonel Donnelly had formed part of the instructions given to the pupils on the morning of the day of examination, and on the day preceding.
2. That at least four of the questions in the advanced paper were also given to students in the advanced stage.
3. That similar information had been given immediately previous to the examinations in all or nearly all the other subjects in which the boys had been examined, viz., in mathematics, two subjects of physics, and in model drawing.

The last of these charges is entirely ignored by the Committee in their letter. On the other hand, so much of it is wholly irrelevant and misleading that we have thought it advisable to give the following abstract of the documentary evidence in our possession now. This documentary evidence consists of the boys' note-books and notes, of their written admissions, and of the notes taken by Captain Abney of the answers of four of the boys.

EXAMINATION IN CHEMISTRY.

No.	—	EVIDENCE.	ELEMENTARY QUESTIONS.												ADVANCED QUESTIONS.												
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30			
1	A.	Note book and separate notes.							x	x	x		x														
		Note book - - -							x		x																
2	B.	Notes of cross-examination.			x				x	x			x														
		Written admission - -		x	x		x		x				x														
		Note book - - -							x																		
3	C.	Notes of cross-examination.									x		x														
		Written admission - -					x			x	x		x														
4	D.	Note book - - -							x		x																
5	E.	Ditto - - - -							x		x																
6	F.	Ditto - - - -							x		x																
7	G.	Ditto - - - -							x		x							x		x						x	
		Written admission - -														x										x	
8	H.	Ditto - - -																			x					x	
9	I.	Ditto - - -																								x	
10	J.	Notes of cross-examination.					x		x				x														
11	K.	Written admission - -														x								x		x	

It will be understood from what we have previously said that this is only a part of the evidence on which we formed our opinion.

The answers of several boys, as well as some of the answers of all the six boys first examined, besides other important evidence, are not included; all, in fact, that depends on our recollection is omitted from this abstract, and we doubt if anybody could feel that the case was not quite clear even then.

(signed) *J. F. D. Donnelly,*
Lieut. Col., R.E.

J. F. Iselin,
W. de W. Abney,

Capt., R.E.

26 November 1878.

P.S.—As the Committee seemed to lay considerable stress on the way the pupils had been taught, and especially on the work of the adults as compared with the boys, the papers in Chemistry were sent to Dr. Frankland, the Examiner, who had not seen them before. He was informed that there was cause to suspect the fairness of the examination, and he was requested to say whether the answers gave evidence of this, or whether they were inconsistent with such a supposition. He was also given the ages of the candidates to enable him to make a comparison of the work.

The papers in Physics and Mathematics were also returned to the Examiners who had already seen them, with similar instructions.

It should be remarked that in the first instance, as the pupils from this school had been examined at different centres, their papers were not put together, and there was nothing to attract the Examiner's attention to similarity of answering, &c.

We subjoin the reports of the Examiners which have come in since the preceding paper was written, and it is extraordinary how completely they bear out all that we have said.

Mr. Merrifield, F.R.S., the Examiner in Mathematics, says,—“In the second
“and

"and third stages* I discover no intrinsic evidence of unfair practices. The indications are, in fact, rather against any such supposition. I gather from the pencil notes on the papers that the question has been raised before, and that Mr. Twisden formed the same opinion that I do now, that the similarities were due to common instruction rather than to collusion. I observe that Mr. Barratt's notes calling attention to some points about them are rather indecisive. He is a most careful but rather severe examiner. As the matter had attracted his notice, and has been under Mr. Twisden's notice as well as mine, I think it may be taken for granted that no charge of unfairness could be founded on the papers taken alone.

"In the first stage† papers I think there is a 'suspicious similarity' in the batch, 49,761—49,809, almost amounting to intrinsic evidence. The reperusal has confirmed and strengthened the impression which I reported on 22nd May about Nos. 49,761-5, and I now think the whole batch 49,761--49,809 suspicious.

"But if the case rests on the papers alone I should not like to convict the whole batch on the intrinsic evidence only.

"Nevertheless, I have a feeling of mistrust about the honesty of the whole batch of work in the first stage; but I don't think I should like to convict, except in the cases named in my previous report. I append my detailed work in re-perusal."

The previous report to which Mr. Merrifield refers was one made independent of our inquiry, when he had no knowledge of where the papers came from, and the object of his report was that an investigation might be made. No investigation was held because our inquiry rendered it superfluous.

Professor Guthrie, F.R.S., the Examiner in Acoustics, Light, and Heat, after stating the method he had adopted in looking over the papers, says:—

"I do not attach any importance to the fact that certain questions (2-5) have scarcely been attempted by anyone. Nor do I think that the prevailing preference for certain questions is a proof of unfair dealing.

"On the whole I do not think that the answers of themselves prove dishonesty. There is, however, abundant evidence of imperfect instruction and learning by rote, such as the setting a rod, instead of the air in a tube, in longitudinal vibration by blowing gently over the end. The setting a rod in vibration by means of a wet flannel without specifying of what the rod is made, &c.

"These statements indicate bad teaching; but the similarity of the bad answer is not sufficiently extensive and marked for me to conclude that unfair practices have been employed in the examination room."

Dr. Frankland, the Examiner in Chemistry, says:—"There is evidence that the younger section of the pupils had been specially instructed in the answers to some at least of the questions, and this suspicion is especially strong in the case of the 3rd, 6th, and 10th questions in the first stage" (no clue was given to the Examiner as to them or any other questions). "The answers to these questions are remarkably uniform, and different not only from those of the older pupils of this class, but also from the great majority of answers returned to these questions in May last. The practical teaching has been, as a rule, good, but *very* mechanical."

Mr. Valentin, his assistant, who also went over the papers, adds the following remarks:—

"Question 22. Answered wrongly by the *whole* class, viz.,—Lead."

"Question 28. Answered wrongly by the whole class, regarding *molecular weight*."

"Question 7. Only attempted by three older pupils."

"Question 1. Only done by two older pupils."

"Questions 3, 6, 10. Are answered *all but in the same words*."

"The answers of the older pupils differ considerably from the younger both in substance and quality."

Dr.

* A large proportion of the candidates in these stages are adults. Mr. Merrifield was not furnished with information as to the ages.

† These candidates were principally the boys.

Dr. Atkinson, the examiner in Magnetism and Electricity, reports:—

“ I have read through the whole of the papers in two bundles, from index numbers 49,885-49,957, and 50,138-50,164, comparing each of the answers question by question.

“ Of the other bundle, 50,312-50,361, I have made a more general examination, which led me to the same conclusion as that arrived at with reference to the others.

“ I do not think there is copying in the ordinary sense of the word.

“ There is, however, through almost all the answers such a similarity as can, in my opinion, only be explained by the supposition that the pupils have been systematically drilled by writing out answers to particular questions learnt beforehand.

“ In question 1 the answers have unmistakeably been learnt by rote: the candidates have obviously attached no idea to what they were writing.

“ Questions 2 and 3 in magnetism have probably been better understood by the pupils; but the answers are virtually identical—the same treatment and the same illustrations throughout.

“ Question 4 in the same subject, and also 9 in frictional electricity, have been very little answered, and question 14 in voltaic electricity not at all.

“ As to questions 5 and 6 in frictional electricity, I should think that a particular experiment or experiments have been made or described before the pupils, and that they have then been exercised in writing out the answers. The pupils have probably understood the question, but the answers are too uniform to represent their own description of what they have actually seen. These remarks apply also to the answers to question 7, and in a less degree to question 8. The treatment and the language are scarcely that of boys of from 12 to 15, but are consistent with the above supposition. I may repeat the remarks with reference to the answers in voltaic electricity; one or two experiments bearing on each question seem to have been made or described, which the answers reproduce mechanically.

“ On the whole the answers give rise to grave suspicions as to the need of minute inquiry into the circumstances under which the papers were worked. It is difficult to suppose that a study of questions set in former years should have led to these answers having been learnt, and that in some manner they have been learnt, more or less, mechanically there is no doubt.”

“ J. F. D. D.

“ J. F. I.

“ W. DE W. A.”

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

COPY of all PAPERS and CORRESPONDENCE which has passed between the SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT and the COMMITTEE of CLASS No. 3150, relating to the EXAMINATION held on 16 May 1878; together with COPY of the MEMORANDUM made by the DEPARTMENT in reference to the Case.

(*Sir Sydney Waterlow.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 March 1879.*

86.

Under 4 oz.

M R. G O F F I N.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 25 April 1879 ;—for,

“ COPY of REPORTS, CORRESPONDENCE, and MEMORANDA referred to in
Parliamentary Paper, No. 86, pp. 36 and 37 :—

1. The SEVEN REPORTS made by different Inspectors as to Classes Taught by Mr. *Goffin* at *Woking* and other Places ;
 2. COPY of MINUTE signed by Lord *Ripon* threatening the Suspension of Mr. *Goffin's* Certificate ;
 3. COPY of all COMMUNICATIONS (if any) made by the Science and Art Department to Mr. *Goffin* conveying Censure or Complaint, from the Time when his First Certificate was granted in 1860 to the present Time ;
 4. REPORTS and CORRESPONDENCE between the Science and Art Department and the Science School at *Exton*, and also CORRESPONDENCE with Mr. *Goffin*, in reference to the identical Mistakes, and to the Statement that the Boys had seen the Questions previous to the Examination ;
 5. The ANNUAL REPLIES from 1860 to 1874, given in the Education Form IX., p. 4, as far as the Records will allow, as to Satisfaction of the Managers with Mr. *Goffin's* ‘ Character, Conduct, and Attention to Duty during the past Year.’ ”
-

— 1. —

THE REPORTS made by different Inspectors as to Classes Taught by Mr. *Goffin*
at *Woking* and other Places.

EXTRACT from a REPORT by Mr. *J. F. Iselin* on the Science Class held at the
National School, Purleigh, visited on 5th February 1867.

I THINK it right to draw attention to the fact that R. Goffin, the master of this school, at Purleigh, was formerly master of the National School, Exton. It will be remembered that in the year 1865 there was a strong suspicion of unfair dealing at the May examination of the science class at Exton, the same R. Goffin being then teacher of the class. While inspecting the class at Cottessmore (the next parish to Exton) last week, I met the curate of Exton, who was formerly on the committee of the science class there. He informed me that inquiries had been made by the Department about the examination, which had excited suspicion ; but that at that time R. Goffin had already left the village. It appears, however, that some of the pupils confessed they had had shown to them by the teacher the same set of questions which was subsequently given to them in the examination. The curate asserted, strongly, that this was a matter of impossibility, unless the teacher had by collusion, with some one at the printer's, obtained sight of the papers. How far this surmise may be correct I am not in a position to say. It is asserted, however, as evidence of the character of Goffin, that he was compelled to leave Exton, in consequence of having made himself bankrupt, to avoid paying his debts in full. Of his capabilities as a master all we know is that he has failed repeatedly in obtaining certificates for which he sat for examination. I am

bound to say, however, that when I inspected his class the pupils seemed fairly up with the subject of instruction.

I have thought it necessary to make this report, in case the Department should think fit to adopt any precautions at the examination at Purleigh this year.

EXTRACT from a REPORT by Mr *J. F. Iselin* on the Science Classes held at St. John's School, Woking, 5th February 1869.

I THINK it will be well for an inspector, if possible, to look in on this class during the examination, taking care to be present before the papers are opened.

EXTRACT from a REPORT by Captain *James*, R.E., on the Examination in Inorganic Chemistry, at St. John's School, Woking, 28th April 1869.

OF the candidates, the 15 for the elementary paper were all boys belonging to the parish school, of which Mr. Goffin, the science teacher, is also master. The oldest boy present was only 15 years of age; there were three or four boys 10 years old; and the youngest was only 8 years old! The one candidate for the advanced paper was Mrs. Goffin, the wife of the teacher, herself a teacher in some of the scientific subjects taught at the school. As far as I could glean from conversation with the members of the committee present, it appeared that the attempt to impart scientific knowledge to children, who had scarcely left their mother's side, was most uncondusive to the ordinary prosperity of the parish school in respect to the acquirement of rudimentary knowledge by the boys, and I therefore consider it my duty to call the attention of the Science and Art Committee to the facts, in order that they may judge whether the funds of the Government Grant in aid of scientific instruction would not be misapplied if payment to teachers were made for boys of such tender age. The school at Woking would seem, in fact, to have been established at the instance of the teacher, the members of the committee having given it their support, without much thought, and that the object of the teacher was to eke out his own income from the parish by inducing the parents to send their children, almost without fee. The tables of attendance showed that a large number of the boys of the parish school were very regularly present at the class meetings. I was told that an average of 100 boys attended the parish school daily, and that there was scarcely the child of an artizan or mechanic in the number, the parents being either *warders* at the Government convict prison or *gardeners*. If the teacher in such a school can manage to "cram" 20 scholars for each examination he would receive a high payment on results, but in a manner scarcely (I should suppose) contemplated by the Science and Art Department.

(signed) *Edward R. James*, Captain, R.E.,
Guildford, 29 April 1869. Acting Inspector.

EXTRACT from REPORT by Captain *James*, R.E., on the Examination in Animal Physiology at St. John's School, Woking, 30th April 1869.

THE candidates were all boys belonging to the parish school, for the most part, the *same* who had submitted to the examination on the 28th April.

The ages of the candidates were as follows:—

Fifteen years	-	-	-	-	-	four	} Average age, 11 years.
Fourteen years	-	-	-	-	-	one	
Thirteen years	-	-	-	-	-	four	
Twelve years	-	-	-	-	-	three	
Eleven years	-	-	-	-	-	five	
Ten years	-	-	-	-	-	five	
Nine years	-	-	-	-	-	one	
Eight years	-	-	-	-	-	one	

The

The junior candidate, *eight years* old, also submitted to the examination in Inorganic Chemistry.

The first paper was handed in at 7.45 p.m., and the last at 8.25 p.m.

I remarked that the answers were nearly verbally identical, as if a catechism had been the means employed in tuition. Would it not be proper in such a case to apply a *viva voce* test to the students as a measure of the soundness of the teaching?

The above remarks bear out those I made in my report on the examination in Inorganic Chemistry.

(signed) *Edward R. James*, Captain, R.E.,
Acting Inspector.

Guildford, 1 May 1869.

EXTRACT from a REPORT of Captain *James*, R.E., on Examination in Physical Geography at St. John's School, Woking, in 1869.

NINE of the candidates had been examined in two other subjects during the present course of examinations, and eight in one other subject.

The same evidences of the tuition having been given by means of a catechism were apparent, as in the previous examinations of the same pupils, and no *special* appreciation of the subject was shown.

The teacher in physical geography was Mrs. Goffin, the wife of the parish schoolmaster, and all the candidates belonged to the parish school.

The instruction in the various scientific studies is given by either Mr. or Mrs. Goffin.

John Wakelin, a boy eight years old, has been examined in three subjects, "Inorganic Chemistry," "Animal Physiology," and "Physical Geography."

The average age of the candidates was 11 years.

(signed) *Edward R. James*,
Captain, R.E.

Guildford, 5 May 1869.

REPORT by Lieutenant *Harris*, R.E., on the Examination in Theoretical Mechanics at Woking, St. John's School, on the 11th May 1872.

THE rules were properly carried out; but this, my second visit to the above school, confirms my opinion, that the run of the candidates is very inferior to what I have seen at all the other schools I have visited, while the number of subjects brought up is larger. Here they are comparatively children. An analysis of the number of candidates sent up shows that each one must present himself for examination in an average of nearly eight different subjects. Out of the 10 papers, four were given up immediately after eight o'clock, five more before I left at 8.45 p.m., and the hopeless air of bewilderment exhibited by nearly all long before they gave in their papers, was quite sufficient to show they knew next to nothing about the subject.

(signed) *George Harris*,
Lieutenant, R.E.

15 May 1872.

IN 1872 the examiner in Mathematics reported that the six papers, Nos. 36,026—36,031, worked at St. John's School, Woking, required investigation.

The examiner in organic chemistry also reported that the answers to question No. 2 in the papers No. 35,915, 35,917, 35,918, 35,919, 35,923, and 35,944, "are inexplicable, except on the assumption that the candidates communicated with each other during the examination."

Mr. Iselin having been directed to make an inquiry, reported as follows :—

I.—*Examination in Mathematics.*

There is no doubt that,—

No. 36,026.—Arthur Flint,	No. 36,029.—W. J. Every,
„ 36,027.—George Dixon,	„ 36,030.—John Spong,
„ 36,028.—Charles H. Mayes,	„ 36,031.—Daniel Kimber,

had some means of collusion with one another in this examination, though they steadily denied the accusation. They seem to have copied from Arthur Flint.

II.—*Examination in Organic Chemistry.*

The candidates —

No. 35,915.—George Dixon.	No. 35,919.—Charles H. Mayes.
„ 35,917.—A. W. Flint.	„ 35,923.—Charles Ledger.
„ 35,918.—J. W. Turner.	„ 35,944.—Richard T. Holman.

had an answer (a thoroughly incorrect answer) to question 2, communicated to them. How the communication took place I was unable to discover, as they steadily refused to explain how they received it, and indeed strenuously denied that it had been communicated to them at all.

I recommend that in both cases the above enumerated papers be cancelled.

I would further draw attention to what I believe to be one of the causes of the dishonesty in this school, and which cannot but be productive of great inefficiency in the teaching. The master, Robert Goffin, is attempting a great deal too much. I annex a statement of the examinations held at this school. By this it will be seen that two boys of the age of 15, two of 13, one of 14, and one of 12, have been examined in no less than *twelve* subjects. A child of nine was examined in six subjects, and two of 10 in eight subjects.

Now when it is considered that in addition to learning these science subjects, the children have to attend the ordinary day-school, I think it will be evident either that their brains will give way altogether, or that the instruction which they receive must be of the most superficial character. I believe the teacher to be doing positive harm to the school and to his pupils. From the few questions I was able to ask, I could see that the candidates in Organic Chemistry knew nothing whatever of that subject, and as probably the same will be the case in several other subjects, I should not be at all surprised to find that a very large proportion of the students have failed at the late examinations.

I pointed out to the committee the faulty character of the teacher's instruction, and perhaps this may have the effect of preventing a repetition next year; but in the meanwhile I would suggest that some steps be taken here at the Department to approve my remonstrance officially.

14 June 1872.

“ J. F. I.”

IN 1873 the examiner in Magnetism and Electricity reported with regard to 16 papers, Nos. 44,104—44,119, worked at St. John's School, Woking :—

“ These papers are singularly alike. Question 1, identical. Question 6, “absurd error in every one. Question 12, alike.”

Mr. Iselin having been directed to make an inquiry, reported as follows :—

Number.	Name.	Age.	Number.	Name.	Age.
44,104	Harriet Goffin - - -	22	44,112	John P. Turner - - -	13
44,105	Amelia Stacey - - -	15	*44,113	Walter Mayes - - -	9
44,106	Elizabeth Holdforth - - -	19	*44,114	Edward W. Schollar - - -	11
44,107	Daniel Kimber - - -	13	44,115	Francis Cook - - -	11
*44,108	John Spong - - -	14	44,116	Joseph W. Turner - - -	15
*44,109	George Burridge - - -	17	*44,117	William J. Every - - -	16
44,110	George Laney - - -	12	44,118	Richard T. Holman - - -	11
44,111	Charles J. Lynch - - -	11	44,119	Alice Chapman - - -	19

All

All the above pupils, with the exception of those whose names are marked with (*), were present at the inquiry which I conducted into this case.

From what I could ascertain, I do not believe that this is a case of copying, but rather one of cram. Some of these pupils came up in *six* different subjects, and some boys who have only just passed the fourth standard in *four*. The only knowledge they could get of so many subjects must have been by a severe exercise of memory. I recommend that a return be made out of the pupils of this school, the age and occupation of each, the number of subjects each went in for, and the number he or she succeeded in passing. This teacher has year after year been reported against as a crammer, and it seems he has not yet discontinued the practice.

The experiments indicated in Questions 1 and 6 seemed to have been performed by the teacher before the class. They were then told to make a note of it, and submit the note to the teacher for correction. Afterwards they were permitted, if not encouraged, to get the note by heart. In Question 7 they all use the word "driven" as given by the teacher in his notes. In Question 12, the use of the electrodes, they seemed to know nothing about, and I think had never heard the word. They selected the same questions because on those they had been best crammed.

I questioned them on points of the subject springing directly out of the questions, and found them, with one or two exceptions, wofully ignorant. Most of them said that in the time which had elapsed since the examination they had forgotten all about it.

26 June 1873.

"J. F. I."

REPORT of Inspector (Mr. J. F. Iselin) into case of suspected unfair Practices at Examination in Mathematics (Stages 1, 2, and 3) at St. Margaret's Technical School, Westminster, in 1877.

On my visiting the school at the time I had previously fixed the candidate Coates,* who is implicated in this case, did not make his appearance. I was informed that he had been in the school up to a quarter of an hour before my arrival.

I recommend that his paper be cancelled, not only in this, but in all other subjects in which he was examined.

"J. F. I."

* NOTE.—By letter from the Department of 11th June 1877, Mr. Smith (the Secretary of the School) had been specially directed to secure the attendance of Coates.

— 2. —

COPY of MINUTE, signed by Lord Ripon, threatening the Suspension of Mr. Goffin's Certificate.

At South Kensington, the 28th June 1872.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

My Lords consider Mr. Goffin's letter of 20 June 1872:—

"The Science Schools, South Kensington,
"20 June 1872.

"Sir,

"WITH reference to your verbal communication this morning, respecting boys of 12 years of age taking 12 subjects, I beg to state that I was quite unaware that any rule of the Department was infringed, as I have always endeavoured to carry out the rules strictly.

"There must be some error as to any person taking 12 subjects under me, as I only taught 10 myself, and I do not know positively who of my own pupils attended other classes under that age. Five or six persons requested me to take certain subjects, as they wished to compete for exhibitions, and to this request I felt bound to accede, as they were old pupils; and when the classes were once opened I did not consider that I had power to refuse any one who came for instruction. I have neither forced nor advised any one in my life to attend or be examined; I have advised many not to go in for examination; some have followed it, others have not.

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"As I told the Inspector when he was down at Woking, I am as much opposed to many subjects as any one can be, since it involves very hard work without corresponding recompense, and I only yielded to taking so many subjects at the urgent request of the pupils.

"I beg to submit that so long as the highest rewards of the Department are given for a large number of subjects rather than for higher examinations in a stated few, it will (as it always has) lead to the evil of which you complain. There is scarcely a person who has ever obtained an exhibition with less than 10 subjects; and several I know have taken many more; and one young man (an exhibitor) now working with me took 21 subjects.

"I am not aware that I have violated any rule of the Department; if I have, I deeply regret it. I know of none limiting either the age, or the number of subjects to be taken, and if I have erred it has been in what I considered I had no power to control; but now, knowing your mind on it, I will take care that it shall not occur again.

"During the 12 years that I have held the Department's certificates I have frequently taught seven or eight subjects, and no question was ever raised before; I was, therefore, entirely ignorant of doing wrong.

"While I fully admit the principle to be bad, I must repeat that I did not, and do not, consider that I had any power in the matter, or that I was infringing any existing rule of the Department.

"Captain Donnelly,
"Science and Art Department,
"South Kensington."

"I am, &c.
(signed) "Robert E. H. Goffin."

It appears, from the following Table, that two boys of 15, two of 13, one of 14, one of 12, have been examined in 12 subjects; one of 9 in six subjects; two of 10 in eight subjects; girl of 14 in eight subjects.

LIST of Students at *Woking*, showing Subjects examined in—

NAME.	Age	Mathematics (Elementary).	Theoretical Mechanics.	Acoustics, Light and Heat.	Magnetism and Electricity.	Inorganic Chemistry.	Organic Chemistry.	Geology.	Animal Physiology.	Elementary Botany.	Biology.		Physical Geography.
											XVI.	XVII.	
Stacey, Amelia -	14			x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x
Holdforth, Elizabeth -	18			x	x			x	x		x	x	x
Chapman, Alice -	18			x	x			x	x		x	x	x
Charman, Clara -	12							x					x
Holman, Richard -	9			x		x	x	x	x				x
Laney, George -	10			x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
Turner, Joseph -	14		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kimber, Daniel -	12	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mayes, Charles -	14	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ledger, Arthur -	11			x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
Burridge, George -	16		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Dixon, George -	13	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Spong, John -	13	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kimber, William -	15		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Every, William -	15	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Flint, Arthur -	15	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ledger, Charles -	17			x	x			x		x			x
Dewlen, Ethelbert -	24	x		x				x	x	x			x
Longbottom, David -	20												x
Phillips, James -	24	x		x				x	x	x			x
Kille, Clement -	27								x				x
Reed, Thomas -	31												x
Goffin, Robert -	36			x		x	x						x
Cook, Francis -	10			x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Brummell, Henry -	28								x		x	x	
Ledger, Charles -	17	x	x			x	x		x			x	
Goffin, Ella J. -	11							x					
Goffin, Jane -	38									x	x	x	

Inform Mr. Goffin that if there is a recurrence of this practice, his certificates will be withdrawn.

— 3. —

COMMUNICATIONS made by the Science and Art Department to Mr. *Goffin*, conveying Censure or Complaint from the time when his First Certificate was granted in 1860 to the present time, with the exception of those relating to the Exton School, which are given in Section 4 of this Return.

The Assistant Secretary, Science and Art Department, to the Rev. *T. C. Wilks*.

(S. 21,099.)

Woking: St. John's School,—Science Class.

Science and Art Department,
1 July 1872.

Reverend Sir,

THE Report of the Inspector of this Department who recently investigated the circumstances connected with the examinations in Mathematics and Organic Chemistry, held at Woking, has been under the consideration of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

I am directed by their Lordships to inform you that the following papers worked by students of the above-named class in Mathematics have been cancelled, as the candidates copied from each other, viz.:—

No. 36,026	-	-	-	worked by	Arthur Flint.
" 26,027	-	-	-	"	George Dixon.
" 36,028	-	-	-	"	Charles H. Mayes.
" 36,029	-	-	-	"	W. J. Every.
" 36,030	-	-	-	"	John Spong.
" 36,031	-	-	-	"	Daniel Kimber.

The following papers in Organic Chemistry have also been cancelled for the same reason:—

No. 35,915	-	-	-	worked by	George Dixon.
" 35,917	-	-	-	"	Arthur W. Flint.
" 35,918	-	-	-	"	Joseph W. Turner.
" 35,919	-	-	-	"	Charles H. Mayes.
" 35,923	-	-	-	"	Charles Ledger.
" 35,944	-	-	-	"	Richard T. Holman.

These cases of copying, will, it is hoped, show the Committee the necessity for great care and vigilance in conducting the examinations. I am also to point out the necessity for restraining the teacher, Mr. Goffin, from giving instruction to the same pupils in too many subjects. Nothing can excuse the attempt to teach pupils of from 13 to 15 years of age, from six to 12 subjects of science at one time. Their knowledge of any of them must be of a most superficial character, and it would not be surprising if the faculties of some of the pupils gave way altogether under the discreditable system of cramming which the teacher has been permitted to pursue in order to make a few pounds.

My Lords trust that the Committee of the class will direct the efforts of the teachers to a more legitimate and less pretentious method of instruction. Should Mr. Goffin persevere in such a system, my Lords will withhold payments on the results so obtained.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Norman MacLeod*,
Assistant Secretary.

The Reverend T. C. Wilks,
Woking, Surrey.

The Assistant Secretary, Science and Art Department, to Mr. *Goffin*.

(S. 21,543.)

Woking : St. John's School,—Science Class.

Science and Art Department,
2 July 1872.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to inform you that their Lordships have had under consideration the report of the Official Inspector of this Department, and your letter of the 20th ultimo, addressed to Captain Donnelly. My Lords desire me to state that the mode of teaching which you have adopted in your science classes is most objectionable and cannot be allowed to continue, on any consideration. Should there be a recurrence of the practice you have made of attempting to teach so many subjects to the same pupils, for the simple object of securing a few passes and the corresponding payments, your certificates will be withdrawn.

I am, &c.

(signed)

Norman MacLeod,

Assistant Secretary.

Mr. R. E. H. Goffin,
Science Schools, South Kensington.

The Chief Clerk, Science and Art Department, to Mr. *F. W. Abraham*.

Woking : St. John's Schools,—Science Classes.—S. 30,426.

Science and Art Department,
10 September 1873.

Sir,

WITH reference to the Form No. 51 (Application for payment) received on behalf of Mr. Robert E. H. Goffin, teacher to the above-named classes, I am directed to point out that certain attendances appear to have been inserted against the name of Harriette Goffin in the Register in Subject XIV. (Physical Geography), after the register had been initialed and dated by the Inspector of this Department, and I am to request an explanation of this circumstance.

The register is returned herewith.

I am, &c.

(signed)

G. F. Duncombe.

F. W. Abraham, Esq.,
Goldworth Nurseries, Woking Station,
Surrey.

The Chief Clerk, Science and Art Department, to Mr. *F. W. Abraham*.

Woking : St. John's School,—Science Classes.—S. 25,475.

Science and Art Department,
13 September 1873.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, forwarding the register (No. 30,344) of the above-named classes, and I am to inform you that the omission of the entry of Miss Goffin's name therein would have been impossible, if the register had been kept from day to day, as directed by the Department's rules, and I am also to say that the question of allowing payment will be considered.

I am, &c.

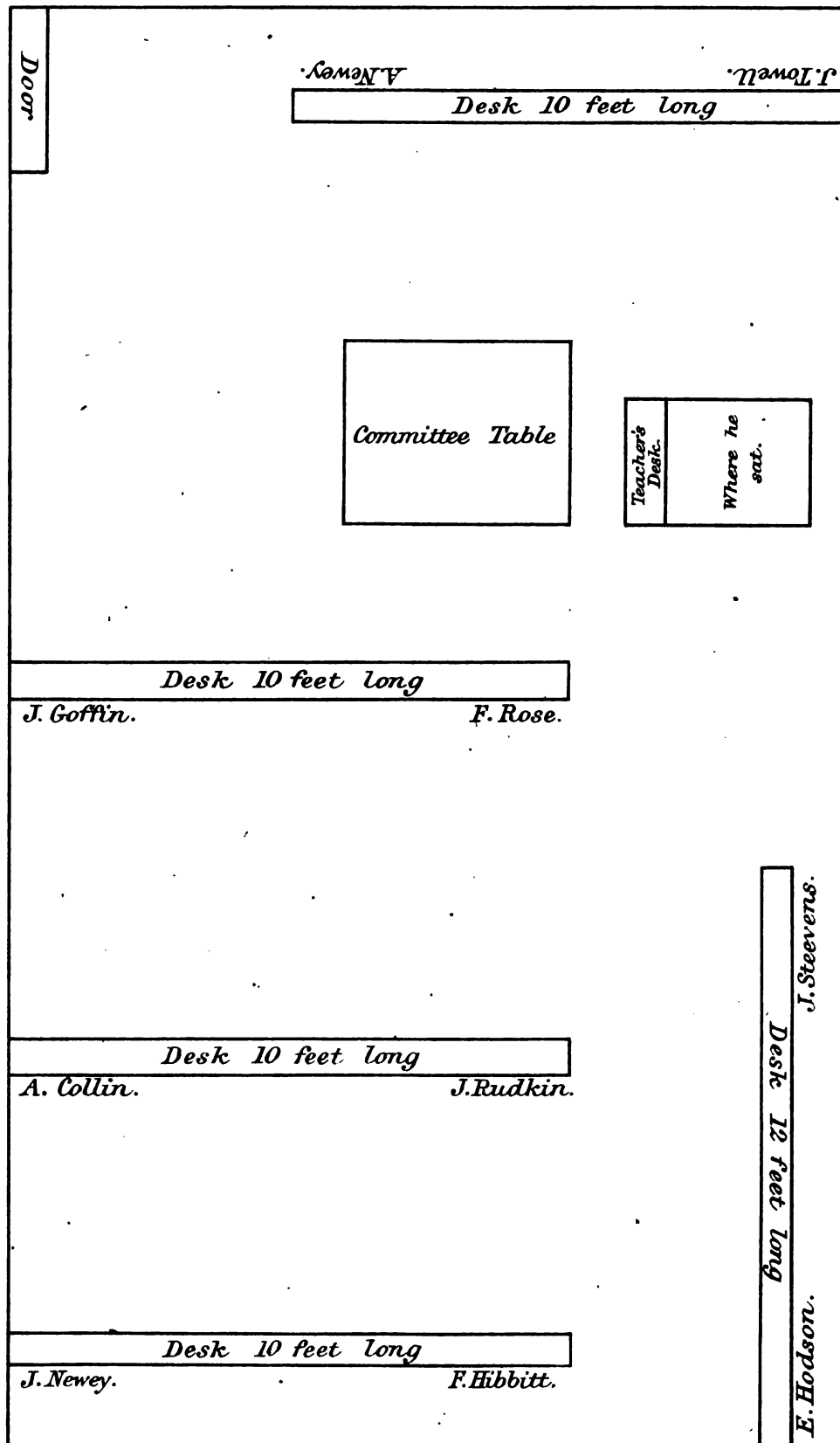
(signed)

G. F. Duncombe.

F. W. Abraham, Esq.,
Goldworth Nurseries, Woking Station.

Plan of School-room

28 X 16 Feet.



Each Candidate sat at the extreme end of the respective Desks, as shown by their names opposite where each Candidate actually sat, each of the three parallel Desks were over 6 feet apart.

*(Signed.) Geo. B. Concanon, Clerk,
Secretary.*

The Assistant Secretary, Science and Art Department, to Mr. *F. W. Abraham*.

Woking: St. John's School,—Science Classes.—S. 25,475.

Science and Art Department,
20 November 1873.

Sir,

WITH reference to the Department's letter addressed to you on the 13th September last, I am directed to inform you that the attendances of the student, Harriette Goffin therein referred to, cannot be allowed, and I am to state that names of students must not be inserted in the registers, after the date of the Inspector's visit, for lessons given previously to that time.

I am also to ask if Harriette Goffin has been trained at the public expense, as she is claimed on the Elementary Stage of Subject XXIII. (Physical Geography) on Form No. 51.

F. W. Abraham, Esq.,
Goldworth Nurseries, Woking Station,
Surrey.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Norman MacLeod*.

— 4. —

REPORTS and CORRESPONDENCE between the Science and Art Department and the Science School at *Exton*; and also CORRESPONDENCE with Mr. *Goffin* in reference to the Identical Mistakes, and to the Statement that the Boys had seen the Questions previous to the Examination.

The Chief Clerk, Science and Art Department, to the Reverend
G. B. Concanon.

Science and Art Department, London, W.,
1 July 1865.

Sir,

WITH reference to the recent examination in Inorganic Chemistry, I am directed to request that you will inform me whether the note to Rule 12 on Science Form, No. 91, was strictly carried out, and also how far the candidates were placed apart from each other, as shown by a slight sketch of the room and the desks.

Rev. G. B. Concanon, Exton,
near Oakham.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. Stanley Poole*,
Chief Clerk.

The Reverend *G. B. Concanon* to the Secretary, Science and Art Department.

Exton, Oakham, Rutland,
3 July 1865.

Sir,

In reply to yours of the 1st., I have the pleasure of enclosing a sketch of the room and seats, and to say the 12th Rule was truly and fairly carried out. I trust neither I or the committee, even had we any advantage, would be false to the trust reposed; cheating the Government seems to be as cheating any private individual. We read particularly the rules, and endeavoured to see everything done in accordance with them, and most certainly and decidedly there not only was nothing unfair, but I think unnecessary strictness was observed; the names of those present, as the committee, are I trust, a guarantee. The teacher was behind the committee as he competed in accordance with his per-

mission paper. The names of committee are Honourable and Reverend Leland Noel, Honourable Henry Noel, the Reverend Horace Noel, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Hammond, and,

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Geo. B. Concanon*, Clerk,
Secretary.

The Secretary,
Science and Art Museum, Kensington.

The Assistant Secretary, Science and Art Department, to the Reverend
G. B. Concanon.

(15,183.)

Sir,

Science and Art Department,
South Kensington, W., 8 July 1865.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, and to inform you that the examiner in Chemistry reported that there were two sets of papers apparently written by candidates sitting next to one another, in each of which a curious mistake was repeated.

This afforded such strong ground for suspecting that the candidates had copied from, or assisted, one another, that my Lords considered, more especially as the teacher's paper also contained the mistake, that it was only right to make further inquiries.

Your letter has, however, satisfied them that there was no collusion in the case, and that the mistake had arisen from faulty teaching.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Norman MacLeod*,
Assistant Secretary.

Rev. G. B. Concanon,
Science Class, Exton, Oakham.

The Reverend *G. B. Concanon* to the Secretary, Science and Art Department.

Sir,

Science Class, Boys' School,
Exton, County Rutland, 15 August 1865.

I AM requested by the committee to know if there be any cause for detaining the money due to the teacher of the class of "Inorganic Chemistry," as no money has come, and the secretary's fee arrived some days since.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *G. B. Concanon*, Clerk,
Secretary.

The Chief Clerk, Science and Art Department, to the Reverend
G. B. Concanon.

(S. 18,127.)

Sir,

Science and Art Department,
South Kensington, W., 17 August 1865.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and to inform you that the sum due to the master of the science class at Exton will be paid to him in due course.

I am, &c.
(signed) *E. Stanley Poole*.
Chief Clerk.

Reverend G. B. Concanon,
Science Class, Exton.

The Reverend *G. B. Concanon* to the Secretary, Science and Art Department.

Science and Art Class Inorganic Chemistry.

Sir,

Exton, Oakham, 16 October 1865.

INASMUCH as you wrote to the committee, through me, questioning the fair dealing of the May examinations, though the points referred to were honourably carried out, yet they direct me to inform you a communication was made last week by the boys, viz., the questions contained on the working paper and laid before them on the night of examination were all previously known to them and learned by heart.

I am further to acquaint you the teacher has resigned his post as school-master here, and the class has consequently been broken up.

To the Secretary,
South Kensington, London.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. B. Concanon*,
Secretary.

The Assistant Secretary, Science and Art Department, to the Reverend *G. B. Concanon*.

(S. 22,435.)

Sir,

Science and Art Department,
South Kensington, W., 31 October 1865.

I AM directed to thank you for your letter of the 16th instant, and inasmuch as it is of the utmost importance that the May examinations should be fairly carried out, and as, when the instructions are carefully attended to, as they appear to have been at Exton, it is difficult to see how the teacher or any other person can obtain any knowledge beforehand of the questions, I am to request that you will make every inquiry with a view to discover how these questions were known to the teacher and his pupils.

Reverend *G. B. Concanon*,
Science Class, Exton, Oakham.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Norman MacLeod*,
Assistant Secretary.

The Assistant Secretary, Science and Art Department, to Mr. *Goffin*.

(S.)

Sir,

Science and Art Department,
South Kensington, W., 8 December 1865.

I AM directed to inform you that my Lords have received a communication from the Reverend *G. B. Concanon*, the late secretary to your class at Exton, Oakham, stating that it had come to his knowledge from a communication made by the boys that "the questions contained on the working paper, and laid before them on the night of the examination, were all previously known to them and learned by heart." I am, therefore, to call upon you to explain.

Mr. R. Goffin, Purleigh, near
Maldon, Essex.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Norman MacLeod*,
Assistant Secretary.

Mr. *Goffin* to the Secretary, Science and Art Department.

(S.)

Sir,

Purleigh, Maldon, Essex, 9 December 1865.

IN reply to your letter of the 8th instant, asking an explanation to the Reverend Geo. B. Concanon's communication, stating that the questions contained on the examination papers were "previously known to the class at Exton,"

Exton," I beg most distinctly to say that *I* did not communicate such knowledge to them. The papers being opened in the presence of and by the committee, worked, collected, again sealed and given to the secretary also in the presence of the committee, I am at a loss to know how they obtained such information. Certain it is, that I never saw a paper or question, nor had I or the boys (to my knowledge) the slightest idea of what they were, till opened and distributed by the committee.

But that some of the questions were such as they were quite familiar with is certainly a fact, and that they were also familiar with the method of working some of the questions is also a fact, but that they knew the actual questions is as undoubtedly a fabrication.

I can perhaps better explain the above by giving an outline of my method of teaching.

My lessons were founded on the Manuals of Fownes and Graham and Bernay's Notes, and mostly experimental. The class had Buckmaster's book as a text-book. After a few lessons on the combining numbers, formulæ, &c., &c., I took up the elements as they occur in the above book (*e. g.*), oxygen, p. 33; first read the chapter carefully through with them, explaining all the terms, formulæ, &c., then actually prepared the gas by the different methods pointed out *myself*. I then referred them to page 79 for a condensation of what I had explained, and required them to learn the whole of this by rote, and then at the *next* meeting to *perform the experiments with their own hands* and explain as they went on with *closed books*, and after the lesson was over they would write the whole down in their note-books from memory.

Thus I treated each element or compound throughout, and on each Saturday I gave them from three to six questions from the examination papers given at the end of the book, requiring answers on the following Saturday.

They thus became familiar with the methods of working the questions, and by this plan they actually learned by rote all the "resumé" of the non-metallic and also the metallic elements given by Buckmaster from pp. 79-96, and 177-187, so that when the questions came before them the method of working them, *as also some of the questions themselves were*, familiar to them, from having previously met with them at the end of the book, and from previously acquired knowledge, and by reference to the book, they had answered them at my weekly examination.

Now, since reading your letter, I have referred to the paper, as also to the book, and find no less than *seven* questions identical (or nearly so) with questions previously given, a fact I was not aware of till now.

Is it strange then that the boys may have said they knew the questions, not from having seen *the* identical paper or questions, but from having seen and worked similar or identical ones from the papers of former years.

I remember the boys saying the next day that they could have answered most of the questions, and one in particular said he did answer 11, but erased one.

I most emphatically deny having any previous knowledge of the questions, or the slightest idea of them, and can only remotely explain this fabrication from the fact of my leaving Exton on rather unfriendly terms with the Reverend G. B. Concanon and his colleagues, and the father of two of the boys, and thus they wish to spite me.

From the seriousness of the charge, I shall feel greatly obliged if I may be allowed to have a copy of Mr. Concanon's letter, that I may the better know how to write to him on the subject.

I am, &c.

The Secretary, (signed) *Robert Goffin.*
Science and Art Department, South Kensington.

The Assistant Secretary, Science and Art Department, to Mr. *Goffin.*

(S. 27,481.)

Sir,

Science and Art Department,
South Kensington, W., 22 December 1865.

With reference to your letter of the 9th instant, requesting to be furnished with a copy of Mr. Concanon's letter, I am directed to state that the letter to
you

Questions referred
to:—Nos. 1, 3, 8, 9,
14, 15, 19.
Pages of book:—
202, 209, 210, 222,
228, 236.

you of the 8th December contained nearly the whole of the facts, and certainly all which are essential; that Mr. Concanon has been written to on the subject; and that you will be communicated with shortly.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Norman MacLeod,*
Assistant Secretary,

Mr. R. Goffin, Purleigh.

The Assistant Secretary, Science and Art Department, to the Reverend
G. B. Concanon.

(S. 27,481.)

Science and Art Department,
South Kensington, W., 22 December 1865.

Sir,
I AM directed to inform you that in a letter dated the 9th instant, Mr. Goffin entirely denies any unfair dealing at the examination at Exton, but explains the case by his method of teaching; that he had made the boys learn a great deal by rote, amongst other things, the questions in Mr. Buckmaster's "Chemistry," which had been given in former years; that several of the same questions were given again this year; and that it must have been this which the boys meant when they said that they had learnt the questions by heart before. I have, therefore, to request that you will question the boys again, and see if this was the case, or whether they say that they saw, or were taught from, the absolute paper of questions given at the examination.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Norman MacLeod,*
Assistant Secretary.

Rev. G. B. Concanon.

Mr. Goffin to the Secretary, Science and Art Department.

Purleigh, near Maldon,
25 December 1865.

Sir,
I AM in receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, and beg to say that I have also received one from Mr. Concanon which confirms my suspicion, expressed in my letter of the 9th instant, that spite originated the fabrication, not on the part of Mr. Concanon, but the father of two of the class, with whom I was on ill terms. He made an attempt to bring an action against me, but found it must prove abortive, therefore withdrew, and, I suppose, not being satisfied, thought he would injure me in some way.

I am unable to advance anything further in explanation of the affair than my last letter offered. I can only again affirm that I did not see the papers or in any way whatever know their substance, and therefore can only conceive this (as before stated) to be an entire and malicious fabrication.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Robert Goffin.*

The Secretary,
Science and Art Department.

The Assistant Secretary, Science and Art Department, to Mr. Goffin.
(S.)

Science and Art Department,
South Kensington, W., 8 March 1866.

Sir,
WITH reference to your letter of the 25th December, relative to the suspected unfairness in the working of the examination questions last May, I am directed to inform you that a communication was made on the 22nd December to Mr. Concanon on the matter, giving your former explanation, to which no reply has been received.

I am therefore to state that the explanation you have given is considered satisfactory, and that the Department has sanctioned your holding the post of teacher at the School of Science, Purleigh.

Mr. R. Goffin, Purleigh,
near Maldon, Essex.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Norman MacLeod*,
Assistant Secretary.

ON the 31st March, the Reverend H. Noel wrote to Lieutenant Colonel Donnelly, stating that his attention having been called to this case by an article in the "Daily News," he thought it his duty to mention one or two facts with regard to Mr. Goffin, while he was at Exton.

The letter was marked "private," but as Mr. Noel expressed his willingness to allow his name to appear, if necessary, Lieutenant Colonel Donnelly was directed to inform him that it was considered necessary that his communication should appear with the rest of the correspondence on this subject, and to request him to put it in a form which would permit of publication.

Mr. *Horace Noel* to Colonel *Donnelly*.

Woking Station, Surrey,
1 May 1879.

Dear Sir,

SINCE you think it desirable that the letter, which I wrote to you on seeing an article in the "Daily News" relating to Mr. Goffin, should be included in the Parliamentary Return, I think I had better put the facts which I mentioned in a more regular shape.

My father, the late Honourable and Reverend Leland Noel, was vicar of Exton for many years; and at the time when Mr. Goffin was schoolmaster there, I was residing with my father, and acting as a supernumerary curate in the parish.

Mr. Goffin came, highly recommended, in the year 1859, and I do not remember that we had any serious suspicions of his character till the year 1865, in which he left Exton.

In the spring of that year, Mr. Goffin taught a class in connection with the Science and Art Department, consisting of five or six boys (all, I think, belonging to the day school).

Whether any one else, besides himself, was included in it, I cannot be quite sure.

The subject was chemistry.

The Reverend G. B. Concanon was secretary of the committee, and I was one of the committee. I think that my cousin, Mr. Henry Noel, was also on the committee.

The examination was conducted in our presence, and in such a manner that copying was impossible.

But when we came afterwards to look at the questions and answers we were perfectly amazed to think that boys, who had made no extraordinary proficiency in the ordinary subjects of a village school, should have answered papers on chemistry in the way that they did.

The matter remained a mystery at the time, but afterwards, when our confidence in Mr. Goffin's honesty and veracity was overthrown, we felt convinced that Mr. Goffin must have obtained copies beforehand of the examination papers; and this was confirmed by some confession made on the part of one at least of the boys, as to having seen the questions before. My memory is not very distinct on this point, but this is my impression.

I remember that some correspondence on the subject passed between Mr. Concanon and the Department. The Department wished him to investigate the matter further, but we thought that it was rather their business than ours to prosecute the inquiry, if they wished to do so.

Mr. Goffin was accustomed for some time to receive the payments of a coal club which existed in the parish; as well as those of a penny bank, which was originated and administered by himself. In both of these matters he acted discredibly. About Easter 1865 it was discovered that a considerable amount

amount of money, supposed to have been paid by him on behalf of the coal club, was still due. He managed to make good this deficiency, but two or three months later the penny bank which he kept was found to be bankrupt; and it then came to light that he owed money in all directions, both in the village and outside of it, so that he was obliged to go through the legal process of bankruptcy.

The thing, however, which *most* contributed to ruin his character in my opinion, and that of others, was the deplorable disregard of truth which he manifested in endeavouring to conceal the real state of his affairs.

The facts mentioned in the papers, now printed by Order of the House of Commons, agree only too well with the character which Mr. Goffin left behind him in the opinion of more than one person at Exton.

My cousin, above referred to (whose present address is, The Honourable Henry Noel, Sandringham House, Tunbridge Wells), would, I am confident, notwithstanding the lapse of time, be able to confirm what I have stated in all essential respects.

To prevent misapprehension, I may mention that I had nothing whatever to do either with Mr. Goffin's appointment to a school in *this parish*, or with his leaving it. I did not come to reside here till after Mr. Goffin's departure.

Colonel Donnelly.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Horace Noel.*

— 5. —

THE ANNUAL REPLIES from 1860 to 1874, given in the Education Form IX., p. 4, as far as the Records will allow, as to satisfaction of the Managers, and Mr. Goffin's "character, conduct, and attention to duty during the past year."

Mr. GOFFIN was Teacher of—

1. *Exton School*.—From 22nd June 1859 to 29th September 1865.
2. *Purleigh Parochial School*.—From 29th September 1865 to 29th September 1868.
3. *Woking, St. John's National School*.—From 29th September 1868 to 16th April 1874.

The School Returns (Forms IX.) relating to Mr. Goffin's service before 1870-71, are destroyed.

The records of the office contain abstracts of these returns from 1863, when Mr. Goffin passed for a certificate.

The official records from 1863 to 1870, and the school returns thenceforward, show that, except on two occasions, the managers replied in the affirmative to the usual official inquiry at the close of each school year:—

"Are the managers satisfied with the teacher's character, conduct, and attention to duty during the past year?"

In 1866, at the end of the school year, in the course of which Mr. Goffin left Exton, the answer of the managers of the school to the inquiry is recorded in the official register as "Very unsatisfactory."

In 1869, the answer of the managers of the Purleigh School to the same inquiry was "No."

MR. GOFFIN.

COPY of REPORTS, CORRESPONDENCE, and
MEMORANDA referred to in Parliamentary
Paper, No. 86, "SCIENCE AND ART DEPART-
MENT," pp. 36 and 37.

(*Sir Sydney Waterlow.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 May 1879.*

182.

Under 2 oz.

SOLAR PHYSICS, &c.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 20 March 1879;—for,

“COPY of CORRESPONDENCE and PAPERS relating to a COMMITTEE to
Report on the Method of conducting OBSERVATIONS in SOLAR PHYSICS
(Civil Service Estimates, Class 4, Vote 2, G. 2).”

— No. 1. —

REPORT by Professors *G. G. Stokes*, SEC., R.S., and *Balfour Stewart*, F.R.S.,
and General *Strachey*, R.E., C.S.I., F.R.S., on OBSERVATIONS in ASTRONO-
MICAL PHYSICS, with a MEMORIAL and CORRESPONDENCE relating thereto.

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REPORT by Professors *G. G. Stokes* and *Balfour Stewart*, F.R.S., and
General *Strachey*, R.E., C.S.I., F.R.S., on OBSERVATIONS in ASTRONOMICAL
PHYSICS.

My Lord,

11th December 1877.

WITH reference to your Lordship's letter of the 13th of August, enclosing
copy of a Memorial from several eminent scientific men in favour of the esta-
blishment of an Institution for research in Astronomical Physics, and also an
extract on the same subject from the Eighth Report of the Royal Commission
on Scientific Instruction and the Advancement of Science, and requesting our
opinion as to whether a start could not be made, and most of what is required
by the memorialists in the way of accurate daily observations be accomplished,
at a very trifling expense, by utilizing the advantages offered by the Chemical
and Physical Laboratories, and the detachment of Royal Engineers at South
Kensington, we have the honour to present the following Report:—

2. The work which it is desirable to undertake in relation to Astronomical
Physics may conveniently be considered under two heads, inasmuch as the
conditions for the most successful prosecution of these two kinds of work are
in some respects radically distinct.

3. Under the first head comes all that involves experimental research (such
for example as a comparison of the dark lines of the solar spectrum with the
bright lines of metallic spectra), the perfecting of methods of observation, and
even continuous observations of a temporary character, designed to answer
some particular question suggested by the inquiry; the second consists of an
approximately continuous record of solar phenomena, of the nature of a physical
history of the Sun.

4. The first class of researches involves chemical and instrumental appliances
which are liable to change as the progress of the research may indicate, in a
manner which cannot always be foreseen. They therefore are best carried on

where the observer is within easy reach of instrument makers; and, if in the neighbourhood of an institution already possessing chemical and physical laboratories, with a suitable staff of skilled assistants, it is needless to observe that the facilities for carrying on such researches are much increased, and the attendant expenses diminished.

5. It is otherwise as regards the work of recording, as nearly continuously as may be, the changes that may be going on in the condition of the Sun. Here the methods of observation are supposed to have been already elaborated in the experimental department of the inquiry, and a leading condition for success is to be able to command a view of the Sun without any long-continued interruption from clouds. Though possibly bearing on Meteorology, these observations differ notably in their requirements from Meteorological observations in this respect, that whereas meteorological conditions change from place to place, and observations have to be taken in numerous localities, the aspect of the Sun (excepting, of course, the rare phenomenon of a *total* solar eclipse, the only kind of eclipse that can be utilised for these researches) is the same from whatever part of the Earth the Sun may be viewed; so that a very few observatories well-distributed in longitude, and chosen with special reference to clearness of atmosphere, would supply all that is required.

6. It is needless to say that the climate of the United Kingdom is not one which a person, having all the fairly civilised parts of the Earth to choose from, would naturally select for clearness of atmosphere. It is true that during a good part of the year frequent views of the Sun may be obtained. But the work of photographing the Sun and observing the prominences, has already been undertaken at the Royal Observatory, whereby such a history as this climate will permit is secured. One of us has had an interview with the Astronomer Royal, and we find that the reductions will shortly be brought up to date, and the results are already in course of publication.

7. But, while the climate of our own country is such that it would only be attempting what could be better done by other nations, to engage largely at home in continuous observations of the kind under consideration, some of the foreign possessions of England offer such rare advantages for carrying them on that the nation seems called upon to turn them to some account.

8. In Northern India, for example, we have the advantages of great elevation and a low latitude combined with a sufficient degree of civilization to render easy the inauguration of a series of systematic observations, though not the establishment of an institution for experimental research.

9. Moreover, the clearness of atmosphere, as judged by the eye, which frequently attends great elevations, is by no means the only advantage which such situations offer. If the varying condition of the sun does really affect the meteorological state of the earth, it can hardly be doubted that it must be mainly, if not exclusively, through a variation in the amount of heat radiation. The existence of such variations may possibly be inferred with greater or less probability from variations in the amount of sun spots; or other visible changes; but this could only be as the result of a long-continued series of observations, and even then the connection might remain more or less conjectural. The natural course would be to attempt a *direct* measure of solar radiation by some form of actinometer. The subject of actinometry is not sufficiently advanced to allow us to say at once what is the best form of instrument, and what the best mode of using it. But there is every reason to hope that a thoroughly satisfactory instrument could be devised after some further trial. Whenever the mode of observation shall have been completely settled it will become a matter of the utmost consequence to choose a station of great elevation, where as much as possible of the lower strata of the earth's atmosphere shall be got rid of. It is only in low latitudes that this advantage can be secured without going above the region of human habitations. This consideration again points distinctly to Northern India as a locality eminently suitable for continuous observations. It is true, indeed, that even on the southern slopes of the Himalayas, until very great elevations are attained, the sky is liable to be cloudy during a part of the year. But by crossing the chain we get into a region of high, and at the same time, inhabited table land, where
the

the sky is almost constantly clear. The climate of such a place as Leh, for instance, would be in every way suitable, and eligible stations more easy of access could probably be found.

10. The occupation of such a station would be a matter of very moderate expense, for an intelligent sapper trained in this country could take the observations, and the instruments required are neither costly nor cumbersome. The observations would naturally be sent home for reduction.

11. This, however, implies that there should be some place at home where observers might be trained, and the observations they may afterwards send home be discussed and published in some form. We have already expressed our opinion that for those branches of the inquiry which are in any way of an experimental character, an establishment in our own country is preferable to one in India, or at a distance elsewhere; and the training of observers would best be carried on in connection with such an establishment, which might further be made a centre for collecting information as to observations already taken, which, at present, exist in a scattered form; in some cases unpublished; and as the results sent home from India, or other British possessions, ought to be reduced and published in some form, the publication might be accompanied by references to what is published in an accessible form elsewhere, or even by the publication of some hitherto unpublished observations, or a reprint of short scattered notices not easily accessible. In this the person or persons who may have the direction of the establishment might be much assisted by correspondence with the directors of continental observatories for Solar Physics.

12. The training of observers would necessitate the taking of observations of precisely the same kind as those which are to be carried on regularly in a more favourable climate, and photography for one purpose or another would constantly be going on. Hence the *additional* cost involved in taking photographs as nearly continuous as our climate would permit, would be so trifling, that we think the director of the establishment ought to be at full liberty to take them, in case he found that course more convenient than making use of the published results of similar observations taken at the Royal Observatory.

13. We are glad to find that in both of the directions we have indicated; namely, that of the establishment of an institution at home for the prosecution of the more experimental branches of the inquiry, and for the co-ordination of the results, and that of the inauguration of continuous observations in a more favourable climate by means of a small affiliated observatory, where observations could be carried on according to methods already elaborated, or which may hereafter be elaborated at home; a commencement has already been made. As to the former, Mr. Lockyer, whose name is so well known in connection with solar physics, has been enabled, by means of the appliances at his disposal at the South Kensington Museum, to engage in the construction of a highly elaborate map of the spectra of the chemical elements in connection with the spectrum of the Sun, a work of great labour, undertaken in concert with other observers both at home and abroad, among whom the task has been divided. As to the latter, arrangements have been made for sending out to India a highly intelligent sapper of the name of Meins, who has been trained by Mr. Lockyer, and will be employed in taking photographs of the Sun under the direction of Colonel Walker, with whom, of course, will rest the choice of his destination.

14. From inquiries we have made we have reason to believe that a great deal of additional valuable work could be done at South Kensington, and the requirements of the memorialists met, to a considerable extent, at a very moderate outlay. The chief wants appear to be an additional temporary assistant to Mr. Lockyer, at a salary, say, of 150 £, an additional sapper whose services might be available when not on special duty, an allowance for chemicals and for photographic reductions, making together 250 £, and some additional instruments.

15. The instruments more immediately wanting are a copying camera, costing about 25 £, and one, the details of which have yet to be determined by the result of experiment, designed to take solar photographs on a greatly enlarged

scale, the cost of which it would not be safe to put down at less than 300*l*. These, we recommend, should be procured.

16. Whenever a fully equipped observatory for Astronomical Physics shall be determined on, it will be necessary to provide an equatorially mounted telescope of considerable power. Already the work is somewhat cramped in one direction, even as regards the Sun, from want of an instrument of greater power. It is estimated that a 10-inch refractor would suffice for the present wants, an instrument which might be purchased for, perhaps, 750 *l*.

17. Whether an instrument of this or greater power be procured now or at some future time not far distant, it would be desirable that one of the photo-heliographs provided by the Admiralty for the last transit of Venus, and now lying idle, should be placed at Mr. Lockyer's disposal till required for the next transit. It would not meet the want which the larger instrument is designed to supply, but would be useful for other purposes.

18. We have not made an estimate of the sum which would be required for the collection and publication of observations at present existing in only a scattered form. A very moderate outlay would suffice for making a beginning, which would be useful, as far as it went, and then a better judgment could be formed of the scale on which it would be desirable that this work should be carried on.

19. In conclusion, we would acknowledge the assistance we have received from General Strachey, who gave much valuable information as to the climatic conditions of India, discussed with us the conditions of our report, and authorised us to say that he concurred with us. We cannot, of course, pledge him to the details which were settled after his departure for India, but we have no reason to suppose that he would dissent.

We have, &c.
(signed) *G. G. Stokes.*
Balfour Stewart.

To the Right Hon. Viscount Sandon, M.P.

LETTER to Professor *Stokes*, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.

Science and Art Department, London, S.W.

13th August 1877.

Sir,

THE Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have received a Memorial (of which I enclose a copy) in favour of the establishment of an Institution, wherein research in Astronomical Physics may be carried on.

We are naturally desirous of forwarding by any means in our power the objects of a Memorial, which has received the adhesion of so many eminent men interested in this branch of science, and the importance of which has been strongly urged on the attention of Her Majesty's Government by the Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction and the Advancement of Science. As you may be aware, we have already acted upon the recommendations, on this head, of the Duke of Devonshire's Commission, as far as was possible, without any large expenditure, and without committing the Government, pending a complete discussion of the question, to any very elaborate scheme. This has been accomplished chiefly by taking advantage of the facilities for carrying on work of this nature, which already exist at South Kensington.

Although we are not at present in a position to consider the establishment of a Physical Observatory on a comprehensive scale, we believe that some advantages may be gained if a new class of observations can be made with the means already at command; since the best method of conducting a Physical Observatory may thus be worked out experimentally, and an outlay eventually avoided, which, without such experience, might have been considered necessary.

We are therefore desirous to know whether the additional observations to which the Memorialists refer, or a portion of them, can be conducted in the manner indicated; and we hope that you will, in conjunction with

Professor Balfour Stewart, F.R.S.,
favour us by considering and reporting on this matter.

An

Copy enclosed.

An inspection of the work already in operation at South Kensington will show the kind of aid the Department can afford, and Major Donnelly, R.E., has been instructed to give you every assistance and information you may require in reference to your inquiry.

The special question, then, for your consideration will be whether much, if not all, that is required by the Memorialists in the shape of accurate daily observations, cannot be commenced and carried on at once, side by side with the work already being prosecuted, at a very trifling expense, by utilising the advantages offered by the Chemical and Physical Laboratories and the detachment of Royal Engineers at South Kensington. We are aware that additional instruments, and probably additional assistance will be required for the new work, but we are anxious to be fortified by your opinion as to the minimum expense for which a start can be made in observations calculated to be productive of useful results. We also desire to be informed how far you think it possible that, by conference with the Directors of the Physical Observatories now being erected near Paris and Berlin, the work might be so divided among the institutions as to secure the advantages of co-operation, and to obviate waste of power. With the same object My Lords would suggest that, if you should deem it desirable, the Astronomer Royal should be consulted. Should you be so good as to aid the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education with your advice in this matter, we propose to ask General Strachey, R.E., C.S.I., also to act with you, especially with a view to advising us as to how far any arrangements made at South Kensington may be worked with, or form part of the system of observations, which, we are informed, are in contemplation for India.

Professor Stokes, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Sandon.*

Note.—A similar letter to the above was addressed to Professor Balfour Stewart, F.R.S., on the 13th August 1877.

Enclosure No. 1.

MEMORIAL addressed to the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

May it please your Lordships,

WE, the undersigned, being workers in various departments of Science, are deeply interested in Astronomical Physics, and in the establishment by the British Government of an institution wherein this branch of research may be continuously promoted.

It is our opinion that an institution of this nature cannot fail to increase our knowledge of Chemistry and Physics, as well as to throw much light on the Physical history and changes of the earth.

We may be permitted to recall to your Lordships' recollection that, in the opinion of the recent Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction and the Advancement of Science, presided over by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, an Observatory for Astronomical Physics should be established by the State, and that they confirmed their opinion as to the desirability of such an institution by quoting the example of foreign nations; Observatories for Astronomical Physics being already at work in various parts of Italy, and their immediate erection having been determined on at Berlin and at Paris.

The Lord President will also recollect that on the 2nd March 1876, a deputation from the Council of the British Association had an interview with his Grace, with a view of thus inducing the Government to adopt certain recommendations of the Royal Commission above mentioned.

The Lord President on that occasion gave some encouragement to our hopes by informing the deputation that with respect to Physical Observatories the Government had commenced to take action in the work connected with Astronomical Physics, by affording means for certain observations to be carried on at South Kensington.

Your Lordships are aware that in the opinion of a considerable number of scientific men there is much reason to believe that a more or less intimate connection exists between the state of the sun's surface and the meteorology of the earth. A recent investigation made into the recurrence of famines in India appears to strengthen this hypothesis, in so far as it indicates an eleven-yearly period of such occurrences, which is nearly of the same duration as that of sun-spot frequency. The cyclones in the Indian Ocean appear likewise, as far as observation goes, to have a somewhat similar period.

The establishment of the laws of this connection might ultimately open up the possibility of predicting the larger meteorological occurrences.

But while the evidence in favour of a connection of this nature appears to us to be accumulating, we need hardly remind your Lordships that this important scientific and practical question cannot be definitely set at rest without the aid of some such institution as that the establishment of which we now urge. And it appears to us that the present

PAPERS RELATING TO SOLAR PHYSICS, &c.

moment is particularly suitable for such a step, inasmuch as an attempt is being made to place the scientific meteorology of this country on a better basis, and to encourage meteorological research, which, in our opinion, will more completely succeed if it be supplemented by the establishment of an Observatory for Solar Research.

For these reasons we beg to urge upon your Lordships that it is highly desirable that an Observatory for Astronomical Physics should be established by the State.

We have, &c.
(signed)

J. C. Adams.

Thomas Andrews.

John Allan Brown.

Alexander Buchan.

William B. Carpenter.

D. Milne Home.

James P. Jauke.

J. Clerk Maxwell.

Arthur Mitchell.

Joseph Prestwich.

H. E. Roscoe.

Balfour Stewart.

William Thomson.

Enclosure No. 2.

EXTRACTS from the EIGHTH REPORT of the Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction and the Advancement of Science.

UPON a Review of the whole of the Evidence relating to the subject of Astronomical Physics, we are of opinion that an Observatory for that branch of Science should be established by the State. In the study of Solar Physics, continuity of the observations is of the greatest importance; and, owing to our variable climate, continuous observations of the sun in this country are subject to peculiar difficulties, which should be duly considered in the choice of the site for such an Observatory. The neighbourhood of London is less favourable to Physical Observations than many other sites which might be found, and for this reason we should prefer that a Physical Observatory should be placed elsewhere than at Greenwich. On other grounds, also, we think that the Observatory for Astronomical Physics should be an Institution entirely distinct from any of the National Observatories for Mathematical Astronomy. The subject of Mathematical Astronomy is vast enough to occupy adequately the whole of the energies of a Director, and it is especially important that Astronomical Physics should have the undivided attention of the Head of an Observatory, because its methods, which are of very recent invention, are as yet incompletely developed, and because, depending as they do, on a continual comparison of celestial phenomena with the results of experiments in the laboratory, they are entirely different from those of Mathematical Astronomy.

Our opinion as to the desirability of such an Institution is confirmed by the example of Foreign Nations, Observatories for Astronomical Physics being already at work in various parts of Italy, and their immediate erection having been determined on at Berlin and at Paris.

We venture to express the hope that similar Institutions may before long be established in various parts of the British Empire. The regularity of the climatic conditions of India, and the possibility of there obtaining favourable stations at considerable heights, render it especially desirable that arrangements should be made for carrying on Physical Observations of the Sun in that country.

Important Classes of Phenomena relating to Physical Meteorology and to Terrestrial and Astronomical Physics require Observations of such a character that they cannot be advantageously carried on otherwise than under the direction of the Government.

Institutions for the study of such Phenomena should be maintained by the Government; and, in particular, an Observatory should be founded specially devoted to Astronomical Physics, and an organisation should be established for the more complete Observation of Tidal Phenomena and for the Reduction of the Observations.

LETTER to General Strachey, R.E., C.S.I., F.R.S.

Science and Art Department, London, S.W.
25th August 1877.

Sir,

WITH reference to the documents and correspondence, copies of which are enclosed herewith, the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education trust that you will consent to act on the Committee which has been formed to report on the question of physical observations, in order especially that we may have the advantage of your counsel and advice regarding the possible co-ordination of the solar work undertaken at South Kensington, with that which it is understood is about to be commenced in India.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Sandon.*

*The previous letter
and its enclosures.*

CORRESPONDENCE relating to Observations to be made in India.

Mr. Lockyer has communicated the following official correspondence to my Lords relating to the observations in India :—

Sir,

India Office, Westminster, S.W.,
24th October 1877.

WITH reference to my letters of the 31st August and 15th September, regarding the engagement of Mr. M. Meins, as solar photographer in India, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to forward herewith, for your information, copy of a Despatch, which has been addressed by his Lordship to the Government of India, from which you will perceive what steps have been taken to carry out the suggestions and recommendations made by you with regard to the observation of solar phenomena in India.

I am also to acquaint you that a communication has been made to the Astronomer Royal from this office, requesting him to favour the Indian Government with the loan of a photoheliograph tube to replace the one about to be sent home for examination.

His Lordship considers that Mr. Meins should take with him a sufficient supply of chemicals to enable him to commence his observations with as little delay as possible on arrival in India. I am to request you, therefore, to be good enough to state what steps you would propose to take to ensure the provision of the necessary chemicals, and to charge yourself with the task of purchasing an adequate stock at a cost not exceeding 30 l.

I am to request you, in conclusion, to inform Mr. Meins that he should hold himself in readiness to proceed to Calcutta about the beginning of November, and that an advance of one month's pay, calculated at the exchange of 1 s. 9½ d. to the rupee, will be made to him.

I am, &c.

Louis Mallet.

J. Norman Lockyer, Esq., F.R.S.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India
in Council.

My Lord,

India Office, London, 28th September 1877.

Para. 1. WITH reference to your Industry, Science, and Art Despatch, No. 3, of 1877, dated 16th February, requesting that the instruments recently in use at Roorkee Observatory might be forwarded to this country, I have to acquaint you that I have received from Mr. Lockyer, well known in connection with the study of solar physics, a Memorandum* on the subject of the photoheliograph, a copy of which is forwarded herewith.

2. Having considered the suggestions made by Mr. Lockyer, and viewing the fact that a study of the condition of the sun's disc in relation to terrestrial phenomena has become an important part of physical investigation, I have thought it desirable to assent to the employment, for a limited period, of a person qualified to obtain photographs of the sun's disc by aid of the instrument now in India, on the terms explained in the letter† that I have caused to be addressed to Mr. Lockyer, a copy of which is enclosed.

3. The photographer engaged for this duty will leave this country about the beginning of November, and on arrival may probably be best placed under the orders of the Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey, who, in communication with Colonel Tennant, might propose, for the consideration of your Excellency's Government, the detailed measures for giving effect to the plan of operations suggested by Mr. Lockyer.

4. It will be distinctly understood that the expense of making these observations shall be restricted to what is essential for obtaining the photographs, and that no outlay is contemplated for buildings or other appliances other than of a purely temporary character, the cost of which will be comparatively insignificant. The photographs will be sent to this country for future examination.

Geographical,
No. 39.

* Dated 26th June
1877.

† Dated 15th Sep-
tember 1877.

5. The stand of the photoheliograph will be retained in India, and a fresh tube will be sent there to replace that used by Colonel Tennant, which should be sent here as proposed. The other instruments may also be sent to England, and will be placed in the custody of the Science and Art Department, which has offered to take charge of them.

I have, &c.
(signed) Salisbury.

Enclosure No. 1.

MEMORANDUM.

26th June 1877.

IN accordance with the request made to me, I beg to send the following remarks on the Despatches dealing with the Indian instruments :—

1. Let me premise that solar research is now being specially carried on in Europe at—

- (1.) Potsdam, in the new Sonnenwarte.
- (2.) Paris, in the new physical observatory.
- (3.) Rome and Palermo.
- (4.) South Kensington, in connection with the Science and Art Department.
- (5.) At Greenwich, Wilna, and other places it is carried on in a less special way.

2. In these European observatories, however, especially in the more northern ones, we are attempting to make bricks without straw, that is, the climate is such that the observations are often interrupted, at times for weeks together, while, in addition to this, in winter the sun's altitude is so small that fine work is impossible.

3. While this state of things holds in Europe, in India, on the other hand, one has an unlimited and constant supply of the *raw material*, by which I mean that here one can, if one chooses, obtain observations of the finest quality in sufficient quantity all the year round. I may even go further, and say that, limiting my remark to English ground, we have in India a *monopoly* of the raw material.

4. I learn from the papers sent to me that, although most of the necessary instruments are already out in India, there is no immediate prospect of the establishment of a solar observatory on an extended scale for the purpose of securing observations over the whole field.

5. Although students of science cannot but regret that this is so, still there is no doubt that the new European establishments to which I have referred, and the proposed Russian observatory north of the Himalayas, render observations in India, over the whole field, of less vital importance than they were when the Indian observatory was first suggested.

6. I beg permission, however, to urge that what we most want now, and what we cannot get satisfactorily in Europe, can be supplied by India without the erection of an observatory in the sense in which that word occurs in the Despatches, and at an outlay which need not exceed, let us say, 300 l. a year.

7. I refer to daily photographs of the sun's disc, which for the present, at least, can be obtained by the photoheliograph already in India. An intelligent sapper, with a slight knowledge of photography, when he is once set going, can take these as well as a highly paid astronomer, hence the small outlay for which I know such records may be secured.

8. I trust the Government of India may be pleased to receive this suggestion with favour; should they do so, such a photographer can easily be found in India, where I know also there are many able and willing to set him fairly at his daily work.

9. But if any difficulty is anticipated on this score, and it be necessary to fall back on this country, then, if permitted, I will endeavour, free of all expense to the Indian Government, to obtain and train such a man, and indeed I have such an one already to my hand, my present assistant sapper Meins, who obtains his discharge shortly, and is willing to proceed to India for a period of two years.

10. Further, if considered desirable, I would willingly receive reports from him, and in this way test and control his work for the first two years while in India.

11. The accompanying memorandum from Major Donnelly also indicates that the reduction of the photographs (the working up of the "raw material"), which I would also, if desired, superintend, may possibly be secured without any expense to the Indian Government.

12. Supposing

12. Supposing such a series of photographs started, the stand of the photoheliograph might remain in India, and the tube only be transmitted to the Astronomer Royal after another had been sent out, which has already been examined for distortion of image.

The other instruments should certainly come home at once. If not contrary to Indian regulations, I would beg to be allowed the use of them for a limited period. I am authorised to state that they would be held in charge by the Science and Art Department, and would be most carefully looked after.

My remarks are longer than I intended; I hope this freedom may be forgiven. I know I am second to many in the value of the advice I can give, but I am second to none in the anxiety I feel for the progress of this work.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Norman Lockyer.*

Enclosure No. 2.

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education are now considering how and to what extent physical observations may be carried out with advantage at South Kensington.

If they see their way to do this, the reduction of Indian observations, supposing these to be taken at the expense of the Indian Government, would form a very proper part of such action.

Lord Sandon has authorised the above being communicated to Mr. Lockyer.

(signed) *J. F. D. Donnelly, Major,*
Royal Engineers.

25th June 1877.

— No. 2. —

The Duke of Devonshire to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

Chatsworth, Chesterfield,
November 20th, 1878.

My dear Duke,

I HAVE been asked, as Chairman of the Royal Commission which sat a few years ago on the Advancement of Science, to write to you on the subject of a Report "On Observations in Astronomical Physics," addressed to Lord Sandon, and dated 11th December 1877.

This Report was drawn up by a small Committee, consisting of Professors Stokes and Balfour Stewart, and General Strachey, which had been appointed by Lord Sandon to consider certain proposals in a Memorial addressed to the Committee of Council on Education. The recommendations contained in this report involved such a very trifling expenditure that hopes were generally entertained that the Government would consider them favourably. But as nearly a year has now elapsed since the Report was presented, it is feared that the matter has been overlooked, and I have accordingly been requested to apply to you, and to express a hope that the Report in question will receive the early attention of the Government.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Devonshire.*

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

— No. 3. —

The Secretary, Science and Art Department, to Professor *G. G. Stokes*, F.R.S.

Science and Art Department, London, S. W.,

Sir,

1st day of March 1879.

I AM directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to transmit the enclosed draft Minute with reference to observations in Astronomical Physics, and to request that you will inform me whether you will give the benefit of your services on the proposed Committee.

179.

B

The

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have sanctioned an honorarium of 150 *l.* being offered to you to cover your travelling and other expenses for a year.

Professor G. G. Stokes, F.R.S.,
 Lensfield Cottage, Cambridge.

I am, &c.
 (signed) *Norman MacLeod.*

Note.—A similar letter to the above was addressed to Professor Balfour Stewart on the 27th February 1879.

Enclosure No. 3.

Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education,
 South Kensington.

. At South Kensington, the 28th day of February 1879.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most
 Honourable Privy Council on Education.

MY Lords consider the Report made by Professor Stokes, Sec., R.S., Professor Balfour Stewart, F.R.S., and General Strachey, R.E., C.S.I., F.R.S., on Observations in Astronomical Physics, with the documents relating thereto, which were referred to them, viz.:—The Eighth Report of the Royal Commission on Scientific Instruction and the Advancement of Science, as far as relates to such Observations; the Memorial addressed to my Lords by Professor J. C. Adams and twelve other eminent Astronomers and Physicists; and the correspondence with the India Office on the same subject: They consider also the representations made, in March 1876, by a deputation from the Council of the British Association to his Grace the Lord President, with a view to induce the Government to adopt the above-mentioned recommendations of the Royal Commission.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having assented to the provision in the Estimates of the Science and Art Department for the year 1879-80 of a small sum to defray the expenses of a Committee to advise on the methods of carrying on the Observations, &c., my Lords direct that Professors Stokes and Balfour Stewart shall be requested to act thereon; and that the Committee shall consist of those gentlemen with Mr. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., and Captain Abney, R.E., F.R.S. They also direct that Lieut. Colonel Donnelly, R.E., be associated with the Committee for administrative purposes.

It does not appear advisable to frame detailed instructions for the Committee at the present time, but rather to leave it to them to carry forward, as far as may be, the recommendations contained in the Report made by Professors Stokes and Balfour Stewart, and General Strachey, with the funds provided in the Estimates, supplemented by such instruments as are furnished by the India Office, or the Astronomer Royal, or from the Science Collections of the Department. They will also receive such assistance as can be afforded by the Staff of the Department and in the Laboratories of the Science School.

The Committee will see that one of their first duties will be to arrange for the reduction of the Indian Observations: and they are authorised to place themselves in communication with the India Office on the subject.

My Lords will request General Strachey, on his return from India, to associate himself with the Committee.

— No. 4. —

Professor *Balfour Stewart*, F.R.S., to Mr. *G. F. Duncombe*.

Sir,

Owens College, Manchester,
 1st March 1879.

IN reply to your letter to me of February 27th, I beg to inform you that it will give me much pleasure to serve on the proposed Committee with reference to Observations in Astronomical Physics.

G. F. Duncombe, Esq.

I am, &c.
 (signed) *B. Stewart.*

— No. 5. —

Professor *G. G. Stokes*, F.R.S., to the Secretary, Science and Art Department.

Lensfield Cottage, Cambridge,
4th March 1879.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 1st instant, enclosing copy of a draught Minute of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education relative to Observations on Solar Physics, and inquiring whether I would be willing to serve on a Committee named therein.

In reply, I beg leave to say that I should be ready to give the subject my serious consideration, and to meet my colleagues from time to time at the South Kensington Museum to consult with them.

I understand, however, that one of the duties of the Committee will be to inaugurate, on a small scale, and by way of trial, a system of observations at the South Kensington Museum. The successful carrying out of these would involve a good deal of personal superintendence. This part of the work I could not undertake. Yet I feel it to be so important a part of the scheme that I should be unwilling to be a member of the Committee unless there were some member who would undertake it. Mr. Lockyer, who has had such experience in everything that relates to Solar Spectroscopy, and who is resident in South Kensington, is the proposed member to whom we should naturally look for the requisite personal superintendence. I should wish, therefore, to make my consent to act as a member of the Committee contingent on Mr. Lockyer's willingness to undertake the part of the duties which I have indicated.

I am, &c.

(signed) *G. G. Stokes*.

To the Secretary,
Science and Art Department,
South Kensington.

SOLAR PHYSICS, &c.

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE and PAPERS relating
to a COMMITTEE to Report on the Method of
conducting OBSERVATIONS in SOLAR PHYSICS
(Civil Service Estimates, Class 4, Vote 2, G. 2).

(*Lord Lindsay.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 May 1879.

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Under 2 oz.



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